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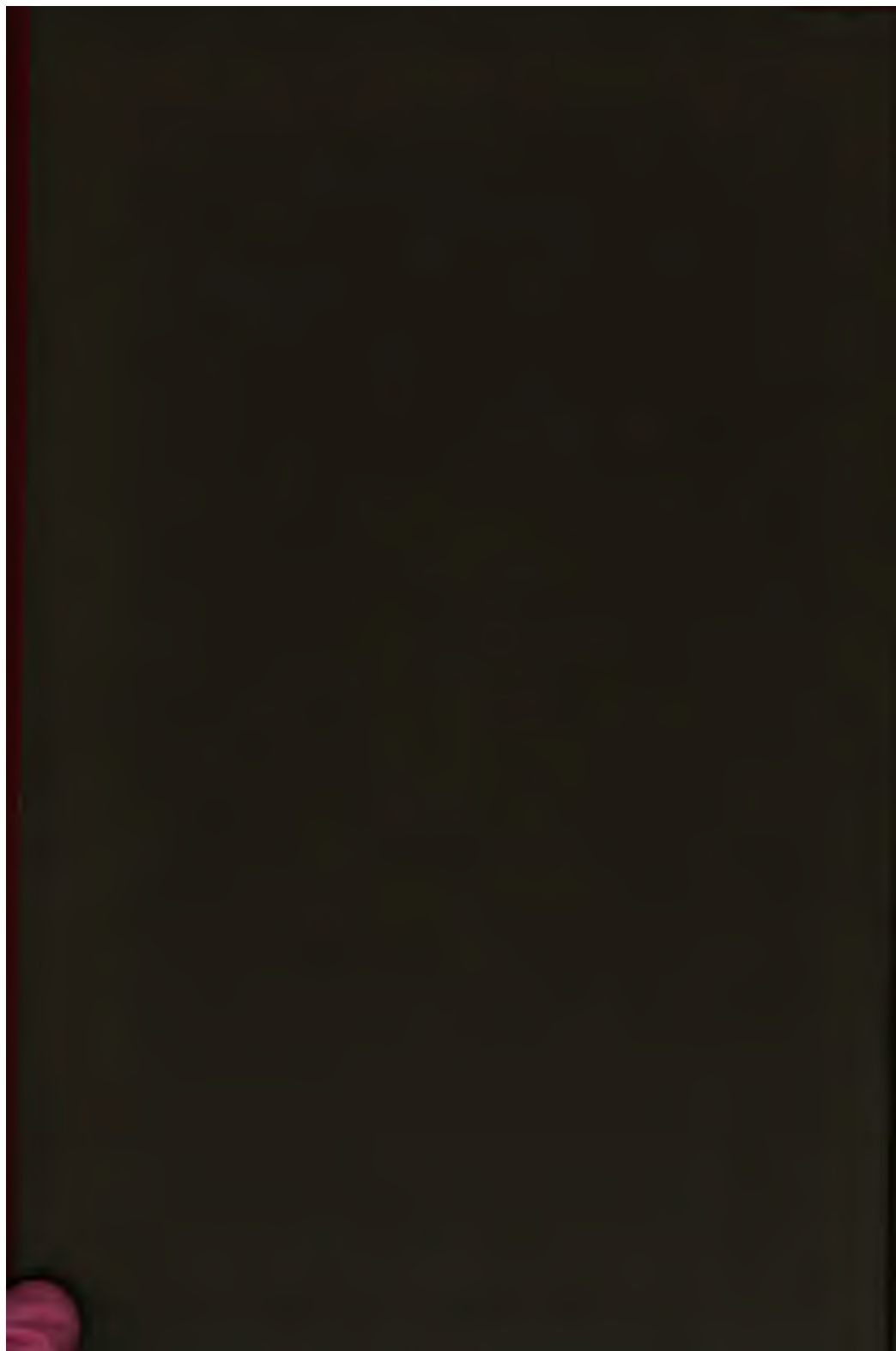


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ROYAL
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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998) (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. The Health Care Act 1999 also aims to improve the quality of care and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

(ROYAL)
CX

THE
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF NEW YORK
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THE COMMON SEAL

allegorically represents Britannia seated, supported by her Colonies and Dependencies, who, by the objects held in their hands, indicate the attention bestowed on Shipping, Surveying, and Public Works; whilst the sugar cane, cotton plant, corn, and sheep in the background suggest the varied occupations followed and the articles of commerce produced in many parts of the British Empire.

ROYAL

THE INSTITUTE

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

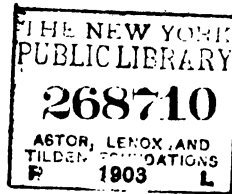
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1901-1902

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—
1902

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The Institute as a body is not responsible either for the statements made or for the opinions expressed by the Authors of Papers, &c.

Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

The binding hitherto used being liable to fade, especially in hot climates, a change has been made by direction of the Council, commencing with Proceedings Volume XXXI., 1899-1900.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
July 28, 1902.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing about 50,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversation, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Title or Profession }

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.

F.R.C.I.

Proposed 19

Elected **19**

The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

SESSION 1901-1902.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 12, 1901, when Mr. Frank Johnson read a Paper on "Rhodesia: its Present and Future."

The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 137 Fellows had been elected, viz. 28 Resident, 114 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

James F. Allen, M.D., John Allen, Edward Bedford, C.E., Charles Waley Cohen, Robert Culver, Frank A. O. Davies, Rear-Admiral E. H. M. Davis, C.M.G., George R. Drysdale, Leonard Farrell, Thomas H. Forgan, Harry Gibberd, Joseph Heim, R. Logan Jack, LL.D. F.R.G.S. F.G.S., John I. Jacobs, Sir Archibald C. Laurie, Hon. Henry Bruce Lefroy (Agent-General for Western Australia), George M. Ritchie, Charles R. Snell, Herbert Stone, F.L.S., Henry Kershaw Walker, William S. Walker, James Scott Wood, Carson Woods.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

W. Abbit, B.A. (Natal), Edward C. Adams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Southern Nigeria), J. H. Allard (Sumatra), Hon. W. L. Allardyce (Fiji), Murdoch Anderson (Orange River Colony), Rev. R. B. Annahman (Gold Coast Colony), Percy W. D. Armbrister (Bahamas), Captain Leonard R. S. Arthur, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony), P. Stephenson Atlee (Gold Coast Colony), George H. Barber (Gold Coast Colony), William H. Barry (Rhodesia), John W. Bateman (Western Australia), Hon. William H. Beaumont (Puisne Justice, Natal), Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Benningfield (Natal), Charles F. Bertram (Cape Colony), W. J. Bolt (New Zealand), Gilham Bolus (Cape Colony), Charles S. Booth (New Zealand), Allan Bowler, J.P. (Victoria), T. W. Bracken (Lagos), Herbert E. Bradshaw (Cape Colony), Edward L. Bray (North-Eastern Rhodesia), Henry A. Broome (Orange River Colony), C. J. Brothers (Cape

Colony), Captain Andrew Brown (Cape Colony), Captain Rowan Cashel (Rhodesia), Thomas A. Chalmers, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Lagos), John W. Corderoy (Rhodesia), R. T. Coryndon (Administrator, N.W. Rhodesia), Frank Courage (New Zealand), W. Gibbons Cox, C.E. (Queensland), William S. Crart (Natal), Charles J. Crofts, M.Inst.C.E. (Natal), Gilbert S. Crosbie (Canada), Robert Crosbie, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Rev. John T. Darragh, B.D. (Transvaal), H. J. Deary (Rhodesia), Frederick I. De Lisle, L.R.C.P., L.S.A. (New Zealand), A. Lionel Downer (British Guiana), Edward G. Durrant (Burma), Arthur D. Easterbrook (British Central Africa), Franklyn S. Evans (Rhodesia), John Ferguson (Rhodesia), Herbert S. Fisher (South Australia), John Fowle (Gold Coast Colony), Charles G. Fynn (Rhodesia), F. Bedford Glasier (Lagos), Alfred Gray (Transvaal), Arnold Gray (Transvaal), E. A. Griffiths (Tasmania), Christopher Hill (Lagos), Lieut.-Colonel Thomas A. Hill (Orange River Colony), W. Henry Hillyer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Gold Coast Colony), Charles Theodore Holland, J.P. (Rhodesia), Albert J. Humby, M.Inst.C.E. (Natal), George Humphreys (New Zealand), Professor Alleyn Ireland (Chicago), J. W. Dale Jameson (Rhodesia), Edward Lloyd Jones (New South Wales), Wm. Hughes Jones (Western Australia), Morris M. Landau (Rhodesia), Simeon L. Lazarus (Fiji), Sybrandt Le Sueur (Cape Colony), I. Hamilton Loughnan (New Zealand), William J. Lynn (Gold Coast Colony), Donald Mackintosh (Victoria), James McLaughlin (Victoria), Charles Manners (Lourenço Marques), B. A. Meyer, C.E. (Ceylon), Lieut.-Colonel Arthur F. Montanaro (Southern Nigeria), Herbert Musgrave (Lieut. R.E.), (Field Force, South Africa), Arthur H. Ogilvie (Fiji), Frank Oldfield (Orange River Colony), Henry A. Oliver, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Thomas P. O'Meara (Natal), James D. Palmer (Orange River Colony), Henry C. Parkin (North-Eastern Rhodesia), James Paul (New Zealand), John Pearce (Natal), Samuel H. Pearse (Southern Nigeria), John B. Pearson (Victoria), T. B. Phillips (Northern Nigeria), Robert W. Pickwood (British Honduras), Alfred E. J. Prince (Transvaal), R. Rajendran (Ceylon), Arthur L. Ralph (Gold Coast Colony), Robert Smith Reid (Trinidad), Edward Robinson (Gold Coast Colony), John H. Robison (New South Wales), Charles B. Saner (Transvaal), Elgin Scott (Austria), James Scarle, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Arthur E. Sedgfield (Gold Coast Colony), Major Walter S. Shepstone (Natal), Laurence Smith (British Central Africa), Louis B. Smuts (Cape Colony), A. Edward Somer (Gold Coast Colony), Robert A. Stock (South Australia), Morris W. Stranack (Natal), David Sutherland (New Zealand), Hon. C. Tambaci, M.L.C. (Lagos), William Taylor (Hong-Kong), Edward Thompson (Sierra Leone), W. Adolphe Valantin, J.P. (Sierra Leone), John H. Wallen (Canada), Edwin A. Watson (Straits Settlements), J. A. Stuart Watson (Cape Colony), Peter G. Wege, J.P. (Cape Colony), Charles E. Wells (Rhodesia), George Bazley White (South Australia), H. C. White (New South Wales), Caudius E. Wright, B.L. (Sierra Leone), Bertie Thorpe Young (Sierra Leone).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : This being the First Meeting of our new Session, I propose, following the usual practice, to make brief reference to one or two matters of special interest to Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute that have occurred during the recess. We have to deplore the loss in the ordinary course of nature of some

valuable lives, and amongst those I must specially mention Sir Henry Jourdain and Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, both of whom for a number of years assisted in the work and progress of this Institute as members of the Governing Body. Turning from this melancholy topic, you will be pleased to hear that the position of the Institute has never been more satisfactory than at present, either financially or numerically: the number of Fellows now being no less than 4,282. Some of you will have noted, and those who have, with satisfaction, the opening of a new cable—the first direct cable—between South Africa and Australia, thus adding one more material link to those existing between different parts of the King's Dominions. I must, of course, say a few words on one of the happiest and most important events of our time—I mean the successful completion of the truly royal progress of those whom we now hail as the Prince and the Princess of Wales, conjoint titles round which the affections and interests of the country have specially centred for the last thirty-eight years. And I may say that this Royal Colonial Institute has two reasons for taking a special interest in that journey. In the first place, while His Majesty is our Patron, the Prince of Wales is one of our Vice-Presidents; and in the second place, the Royal Colonial Institute was specially founded with the object of assisting in the promotion of the unity of the Empire, an object that has been so greatly furthered by the recent journey. You will, therefore, no doubt approve of your Council having hastened to offer a loyal address to their Royal Highnesses on your behalf,¹ and I propose to read to you the gracious reply received within the last few days:—

“York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.:

“November 5, 1901.

“Sir Arthur Bigge is directed by the Duke of Cornwall and York to express to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the sincere thanks of the Duchess and himself for the address of congratulation on the return of their Royal Highnesses, which they have presented in their own name and in that of the Fellows of the Institute. Their Royal Highnesses feel that if the good results of their long and deeply interesting tour in any way fulfil the hopes so kindly expressed in the address, they will be fully rewarded for any sacrifices which they may have incurred.”

When we bear in mind the world-wide distances traversed; the areas, populations, civilisation, and vast potentialities of the

¹ See *Appendix*.

Colonies and States visited; the unbounded enthusiasm with which their Royal Highnesses were received by these self-governing and free nations of the Empire, and perhaps above all the special circumstances under which this journey was projected and ultimately carried out, we may safely assert that no royal progress recorded in history can surpass in interest that which has just been brought to so happy a conclusion. It has, moreover, served to impress on the public mind the pregnant fact that while the inward and spiritual ties that bind together this vast Empire are many and varied (ties that have been so practically, so splendidly demonstrated in the last two years), the only outward and visible sign from the constitutional point of view of the unity of the Empire is the monarchy, and I feel assured that the members of this Royal Colonial Institute in all parts of the Empire—whether within the King's dominions within these narrow seas or in those more spacious dominions beyond the seas—will have greeted with enthusiasm the assumption by His Majesty of the more adequate and comprehensive title than that hitherto borne by our sovereign. I now call upon Mr. Frank Johnson to read his Paper, reminding you that his experience of Rhodesia extends over some fourteen years past, he having commanded the original pioneer expedition, and that his experience of South Africa dates back some twenty-two years.

Mr. Frank Johnson then read his Paper on

RHODESIA: ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

THE Paper which, by the kind invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, I am privileged to read to you this evening is entitled, "Rhodesia: its Present and Future." I am afraid the title is somewhat of a misnomer, for I have no personal knowledge of, and so cannot attempt to deal with, that vast area lying to the north of the Zambezi River which is included in the title of Rhodesia. I only purpose laying before you, by the light of my fourteen years' continuous experience of the country, a brief description of the present condition and future prospects of the youngest Colony in the Empire—Southern Rhodesia. I presume that you are all aware of the brief but thrilling history of Southern Rhodesia, containing, as it does, a description of its reclamation from barbarism, and my intention to-night is chiefly to invite your consideration of the more prosaic, but all important, commercial aspects of the young Colony. Let us carefully examine its present

condition, and, from the data so obtained, endeavour to form a fair and unprejudiced opinion of the position which Rhodesia is destined to hold amongst her sister Colonies in South Africa, soon, doubtless, to be drawn together into one great united British Federation.

Southern Rhodesia is divided into two provinces:—Mashonaland in the north-east, and Matabililand in the south-west. It is situated roughly between the sixteenth and twenty-second degrees of latitude, and is bounded on the north by the Zambezi, and on the south by the Limpopo River. To the east is Portuguese East Africa, while the German West African Colony forms the western boundary. From north to south its length is 440 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 420 miles; approximately, its area is 192,000 square miles, or over three times the size of England and Wales. The greater portion of Southern Rhodesia enjoys an altitude of over 8,500 feet above sea-level, and may generally be described as one of the healthiest Colonies in South Africa.

Personally, I have spent over twenty-one years in all parts of South Africa, and I know of no more delightful and health-giving climate than that to be found on the high veld of Southern Rhodesia. There is practically an entire absence of all the usual and numberless diseases met with in most parts of the world. It is true that malarial fever exists in most of the low-lying districts, but even this disease is becoming less prevalent with the increase of population and the development of the country. During the year ending March 31, 1900—the latest period for which returns are available—1,377 cases of malarial fever were treated in the hospitals of Southern Rhodesia, with a mortality of 1·01 per cent.

It is to be regretted that in the absence of proper returns it is impossible to accurately determine the death-rate. As, however, practically all serious cases of sickness are treated in the hospital, we can form a fair idea of the general death-rate, by comparing the total number of deaths occurring in hospitals with the European population estimated at 12,000. On this basis the death-rate was 17·6 per 1,000, which compares favourably with similar statistics in England.

Up to the present Rhodesia has been immune from any outbreak of zymotic disease or the diseases usually prevalent in other countries amongst children. Under the able supervision of the principal medical officer, Dr. Fleming, C.M.G., ten well-equipped hospitals have been established in the various centres of the country. A perusal of the reports of the medical officers in charge of these

hospitals will be sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the general healthiness of Southern Rhodesia and to prove the extreme suitability of the country for European colonization.

On the day of the establishment of Civil Government—October 1, 1890—the civilian population consisted exclusively of the 187 members of the disbanded Pioneer Corps.

The latest return, based on an informal census taken a few months ago, showed the European population to exceed 12,000; a slight falling off from the previous year, amply accounted for by the large proportion of the population absent at the seat of war. No less than eight townships have been surveyed and largely occupied. Most of these are controlled by elected Boards of Management, and Salisbury and Bulawayo have received full municipal government. Later on, I hope to show you a few views which will enable you to form a just estimate of the extraordinary and permanent character of the growth of these towns; meanwhile, it will be of interest to state that the municipal assessment of the value of stands and buildings in Salisbury and Bulawayo combined, is no less than £2,794,000.

Three years ago, the first instalment of responsible government was granted to Rhodesia by the formation of the Legislative Council. Besides the Administrator and Resident Commissioner, this Council consists of nine members, five of whom are appointed by the British South Africa Company, and four are elected by ballot by the registered voters—two for each province. I cannot pretend that this constitution, providing as it does for a solid majority of paid officials of the Company, is regarded by Rhodesians as satisfying even their present aspirations. The majority of colonists, however, fairly recognise that as the British South Africa Company have financed the country through a troublous and expensive infancy, they are entitled—within certain limits—to control its policy. Thanks to the extreme tact shown by his Honour the Administrator—Mr. W. H. Milton—and the chief officials of the Government, the relations between the Company and the colonists are, on the whole, cordial.

Rhodesians, I think, regard the Chartered Company, at least in its administrative capacity, simply as a temporary institution, to be submitted to pending the time—now close at hand—when the rapidly increasing population, consequent upon the development of the mineral resources of the country, will necessitate a complete change in the form of government, by which the people will receive a greater voice in the shaping of their destinies. I feel sure that I am speaking for all Rhodesians when I express the hope that

whatever constitutional changes the immediate future may have in store, alteration may not be found necessary in the personnel of the administration.

Whatever criticism may be levelled against the British South Africa Company, it must be ever held to their credit that they not only realised the hopelessness of effecting the development of Rhodesia without railway communication, but initiated and carried out a policy of railway construction hitherto unparalleled in the history of any of the older States and Colonies in South Africa. Excluding the section of line from Kimberley to Vryburg, subsequently purchased by the Cape Government, the British South Africa Company has, through subsidiary companies, effected the construction, practically within the last five years, of no less than 1,117 miles of railway, while 550 additional miles are under construction at present, and will be completed within two years. It may seem like base ingratitude to criticise the conduct of railways which admittedly have been and will be the very salvation of the country, but it cannot be denied that the existing high rates charged by Rhodesian railways prejudicially affect its development.

ANCIENT WORKINGS.

Although the scope of this Paper is supposed to be limited to the present condition and future prospects of Rhodesia, I do not think it could be considered complete without at least some passing reference to those ancient workings which are of intense and absorbing interest not only to the archæologist, but to all those who are closely concerned in the future development and welfare of the country. The study of these traces of comparatively mighty works of an ancient race of miners cannot be attempted in the limits of a mere Paper, and well justify the time and work which have been bestowed upon it by such writers as Holub, Mauch, Schlichter, Bent, Wilmot, Hall, Peters, and Professor Keane. I lack the ability, the technical knowledge, and the space necessary to attempt to deal with these ancient workings from the standpoint of the historian or the archæologist; but I will invite you to consider for one moment their practical bearing on the development of the mineral resources of Rhodesia.

The great practical value of these old workings is to be found in the fact that by their length the prospector is enabled, without cost, to determine the minimum of the lateral extent of the chute of gold in his claims. I might here point out that the payability of a gold-bearing reef is governed—

1. By the local economic conditions, *i.e.* labour, transport, water, fuel, etc.

2. By the extent of the auriferous chute.

The latter condition is, of course, determined by the length, breadth, and depth of the gold-bearing portion of the reef, and I may say at once that during the eleven years in which I have been continuously engaged in mining operations in Rhodesia I have never known a reef to "pinch out" in depth. Some veins in certain districts suffer from extensive faults, giving rise in some cases, perhaps, to fears that the reef is permanently lost; but, I repeat, that, as a result of several hundred thousand feet of development work completed, no instance has been proved in which a reef has ceased to exist in depth. It follows therefore that the lateral extent of the chute of gold is a matter of first importance in determining the payability of a mining proposition, and this is to a very large extent proved by the length of ancient workings. I have the utmost respect and admiration for the prospecting and mining abilities of our Himyaritic predecessors, and, although not prepared to suggest that there are no valuable properties in the country untried by them, I submit that, as a result of eleven years' development, no reef has been turned into a promising mine that does not carry evidence of their work.

I think it is a very open question, however, whether these indisputable evidences of a prehistoric and profitable mining industry have not proved more of a hindrance than a help. True, they have made the initial stages of prospecting easy, but at the same time they have removed the outcrop and easily worked gold. The mineral value of the Rand was established in the early days by means of milling ore raised in many instances from shallow open workings, and I think it at least probable that if Rhodesia could have produced in its earlier days a certain amount of similarly won gold it would have gone far to establish that confidence which is necessary to insure the influx of capital, essential for the development of a mining country.

No very accurate estimate of the exact amount of gold removed by the prehistoric Himyaritic and Phœnician miners will be possible until development immediately under every old working has definitely established its depth and the width and value of the lode worked. The late Mr. Telford Edwards, whose recent death has been a serious loss to Rhodesia, estimated that at least £75,000,000 sterling had been extracted from our reefs by these ancient miners. I am unaware of the data used by Mr. Edwards in arriving at this

result. I have, however, recently made some calculations which practically confirm his figures. I have taken twenty-one well-known properties comprising just 1,000 claims, on which an average amount of work has been performed by the ancients, and in which the depth of the old workings together with the value and width of the reefs has been accurately determined by recent development. These 1,000 claims contain ancient workings varying in lateral extent from 120 feet to 2,000 feet, and amounting in all to an aggregate of 14,870 feet, or an average of only 14·8 feet per claim—an extremely low figure. Presuming that the lode extracted by the Himyarites at least equalled in width and value the results obtained by modern owners immediately beneath the old workings—a reasonable assumption—I find that no less than 155,575 tons of ore worth 136,832 oz. of gold were removed from these 1,000 claims.

At present there are over 114,000 reef claims registered in Southern Rhodesia, excluding the large gold-bearing areas and extensive old workings included in various concessions. On the assumption—whose correctness I will vouch for—that the 1,000 claims on which my calculations are based, fairly, or rather less than fairly, represent the value of the remaining 113,000 claims, we have the almost astounding result that no less than 15,598,848 oz. of gold were removed from Southern Rhodesia during the Himyaritic and Phœnician occupation of the country—a period included probably between the fifteenth and ninth centuries before the Christian era.

The present value of this stupendous output would be no less than £62,395,000 sterling, and the question naturally at once arises as to what became of this enormous quantity of precious metal. I submit that the answer can only be found in that work of unquestionable historical accuracy—the Old Testament. I may say at once that I accept without reservation the learned reasonings and conclusive arguments advanced by Professor A. H. Keane in his recently published paper "The Gold of Ophir—whence brought, and by whom." Briefly summarised, the results of Professor Keane's researches prove that "Ophir" was not the source, but merely the distributing centre on the coast of Southern Arabia for the gold brought from Havilah, for the courts of David and Solomon, and further that the Havilah of ancient historians is simply the vast mineralised region situated between the Lower Zambezi and the Limpopo—the Southern Rhodesia of to-day.

Expressed as it is in talents, I doubt if the majority of those who read, or listen to the reading of the Old Testament, realise the

enormous value of the quantities of gold recorded during the reigns of King David and Solomon alone. I confess that until lately, when I read in the Book of Chronicles that the princes of the tribes of Israel, and others, "gave for the service of the House of God gold of 5,000 talents," I never realised that this amount of gold was equal to some 14,000,000 oz. troy, and worth to-day over 56,000,000*l*. A careful perusal of the Books of Chronicles shows that during the twenty-three years ending 992 B.C., gold to the value of at least 101,801,408*l*. was received by Kings David and Solomon and their people.

Without following the learned and scientific arguments by which Professor Keane, step by step, proves that ancient Havilah is the Southern Rhodesia of to-day, I submit that the absence in any other part of the world of remains of gold workings, of sufficient magnitude to account for such enormous quantities of gold as I have just drawn your attention to, may be taken as proof that the vast wealth which passed through the emporium of Ophir, came from the country to which I am inviting your attention to-night. To those who disagree, I say that the *onus probandi* rests with them.

Lest it should be imagined by some, that the abstraction of this stupendous quantity of gold from Rhodesia has materially affected the future value of the country, it may be of interest to note that in the 1,000 average claims upon which I based my calculations as to the gross Himyaritic and Phœnician output from Rhodesia, the average depth to which these ancient miners worked the lodes is but 33·5 feet. I personally know of instances in which the old workings have reached a depth on the dip of the reef of 145 feet, and I have heard of one case in which 250 feet was attained. I am, however, confident, that taking large and small workings together, their average does not exceed the depth I have given, *i.e.* 33·5.

Later on, by means of a longitudinal section of the Selukwe Mine, I trust to be able to give you ocular demonstration of how really insignificant is the quantity of ore from which these ancient miners won, as I say, over £60,000,000 sterling worth of gold, when compared with what is left for the colonists of Rhodesia to produce. On the other hand, it must not be imagined that mining can be profitably continued by us on every reef worked by our Himyaritic or Phœnician predecessors, for the simple reason that they, with their hand-crushing system, could work chutes of gold having but a very limited lateral extent. The tonnage of ore from these chutes would be insufficient to justify the erection of modern

reduction plants. Against this, however, must be set the fact that as a result of the very limited exploration carried out so far in Rhodesia, it has been proved in numbers of instances that the lateral extent of payable chutes is much greater than the length of the old workings upon them.

It may be of interest to state that my calculations show that the average value of the ore removed by the ancients was 17·6 dwt. per ton, and that the number of tons of ore extracted from the 114,000 odd claims in Rhodesia is on an average 155½ tons.

I hope to show you by means of a map the distribution of the forts and temples of the Himyarites in Southern Rhodesia. With the exception of those evidently forming a chain of fortified posts along the road through the Inyanga district eastwards down to Tharshish (Sofala of to-day), all are situated on the gold-belts.

MINING.

The present and immediate future of Rhodesia being absolutely dependent upon the successful development of its great mineral resources, there can be no matter of greater practical importance open for consideration within the scope of such a Paper as this than the present and future of its mining industry. Although many varieties of minerals have been discovered, I think that at present we are only justified in taking into practical consideration gold, coal, and copper.

The coal proposition I deal with later on. As regards copper, I do not think we can say more than that there is every indication of the existence of copper in payable quantities and under payable conditions in several localities; and I may mention particularly the great Alaska lode, in the north-west of Mashonaland, and several promising properties in Manica, near the Portuguese border. So far as I know, however, sufficient work has not been carried out on any of these properties to prove conclusively their payability. The immediate growth of Rhodesia is therefore, I think, dependent on her auriferous reefs.

Until about eight years ago the detractors of our country—who, strange to say, are generally our own countrymen, and not foreigners—jealous, perhaps, of the success of a new British Colony, loudly proclaimed the non-existence of gold in Rhodesia, until a tiny, but sustained and increasing, output gave them, in the most practical manner, the lie direct. Then the gentlemen in question had to grudgingly admit that some little gold was still to be found in the country, but argued that the quantities in, and conditions under,

which it occurred rendered its payability an impossibility. The record of such mines as the Selukwe, Gold and Phoenix, Revue, Alice, &c. have, I am sure, not only silenced those of our countrymen who could see nothing good in anything in or from Rhodesia, but must have removed the last lingering doubts from all fair-minded men as to the occurrence of gold-bearing lodes under highly payable conditions over a wide-spread area.

In attempting to forecast the future of Rhodesia, we have, then, to consider the general economic conditions which have been prevalent in the past—and are, to a great degree, extant to-day—and to see how far they are capable of improvement in the future ; and, above all, to endeavour to foresee to what extent the mining industry is capable of expansion.

One of the most common charges brought against Rhodesia is that the position of the mining industry to-day is not an adequate reward for the time and capital expended in its development. I freely admit that, under ordinary circumstances and normal conditions, the time we have devoted to the country should have produced greater results ; but I submit that the brief but stirring history of Rhodesia discloses nothing but one long succession of abnormal circumstances and conditions.

I well remember October 1, 1890, when, at Salisbury, civil government was first declared, and some 200 Pioneers were turned loose to explore and develop the country. I am certain that the value of the prospecting plant, picks, shovels, rope, dynamite, &c., possessed by them all did not amount to 250*l.* in value, and owing to the loss of some wagons in a flooded river, no further mining stores arrived till June 1891. The winter of 1891 found Rhodesia's European population (numbering under 1,000) well supplied with faith and energy, fairly equipped with stores, but generally lacking in mining experience—a condition which naturally led to the waste of much time and work. The necessary experience, however, was gradually obtained during the next two years. The year 1893 found Rhodesians greatly increased in numbers, faith, and experience, but wanting in that essential which has ever since been lacking, viz. capital.

I need not dwell to-night on the temporary paralysis of the country's development consequent on the war, which resulted in the downfall of the Matabili, and the overthrow of, practically, the last remnants of aboriginal barbarism in South Africa. Nor shall I do more than merely ask you to recall the plague of rinderpest which followed shortly afterwards, and which completely destroyed

the very limited transport facilities previously existing. The devastating rebellions of 1896 and 1897 are matters of history, which I need not describe. Their repetition is rendered impossible by increased population and railway development. I venture to think that I can find no stronger proof of the indomitable faith of Rhodesians in the land of their adoption, of the extraordinary recuperative power and latent strength of the young Colony, than in the fact that, notwithstanding this war, this plague, and these rebellions, the country not only exists but flourishes, and daily gains in strength and power.

These then were the very abnormal conditions—incapable of repetition—which have retarded our mining developments. We must also consider, when reviewing Rhodesia's retarding influences, the economic difficulties which in the past crushed all hopes of profitable mining. It will I think be sufficient if, under this head, we merely glance at the great factor of transport.

Up to four years ago, when the railway ended at Mafeking, the cost of carriage on mining machinery per ton from that town to Bulawayo, 500 miles, was on an average £25; whilst a further £10 to £15 per ton was necessary to get it just over 120 miles to such mining centres as Gwanda or Selukwe. Turning to Mashonaland—I consider that before the railway reached Salisbury the average cost per ton from Beira was but little under £80, whilst the cost of transport from rail-head to the surrounding districts has been more than proportionately heavy. It is but sixty miles from Salisbury to Gadzema—the edge of the great Umtali gold belt—yet the normal cost of transport has not, at least since rinderpest came, been less than £8 per ton. Quite recently I wanted some transport to the Golden Valley Mine—some ninety miles from Salisbury—and was asked £40 per ton.

I have given you these few instances of the crushing cost of Rhodesian transport in the past, rendered necessary by scarcity of cattle, bad roads, unbridged and ferryless rivers, to compare it with the existing £4 18s. 4d. per ton rate from Durban to Johannesburg. The most cursory consideration of the figures should supply the answer to the not unnatural query as to why Rhodesia's development has been so slow.

It may be argued that, as the railway reached Bulawayo four years ago, and that for over two years Salisbury has been connected by rail with Beira, development should have shown greater progress at least during these later years than has been the case. The answer to this reasonable criticism is, that neither Bulawayo

nor Salisbury is a mining centre; that by the time railway communication was completed with these towns, rinderpest had denuded the country of its transport, and consequently that the cost and difficulty of obtaining transport from the rail-head to the mining districts, varying from 80 to 180 miles, was but little less than in the old days when our railway termini were at Mafeking and Chemoio, but before rinderpest had arrived with its devastating, paralysing effect on South Africa.

To illustrate this point, let us take the case of the Globe and Phoenix forty-stamp mill, weighing with all building, motive power and cyanide plant 600 tons. The cost of bringing this weight 1,200 odd miles from Cape ports to Bulawayo by rail would be £19 per ton, whilst the transport by wagon for the remaining 150 miles to the mine was, on an average, £16 per ton—a total cost of £35 per ton, or say £21,000. The railway from Beira has now reached this mine, and even at the present excessive charges on this line, the total cost of conveying mining machinery to it from Rhodesia's natural port of Beira, would not exceed £18 per ton, which means a saving of nearly £14,000 on the transport charges for a forty-stamp mill.

Among minor troubles which have acted detrimentally on the country's development, have been periodical difficulties regarding the unskilled labour supply, a matter with which I will deal later on.

Then, again, for the last two years the unhappy war—which has been raging throughout South Africa, with the one exception of Rhodesia—has directly so affected the province of Matabililand and indirectly that of Mashonaland and the entire country, as to have a serious detrimental effect on its development.

The prolonged dislocation of railway communication over the Bechuanaland line has naturally been a serious deterrent to Matabililand mining, whilst the disturbed condition of South Africa has checked the necessary investment of capital.

Our candid but sceptical friends, in common with our pronounced enemies, are fond of alluding to the millions that have been invested in Rhodesia with such a seemingly small return. I have given this question careful consideration, and I cannot find during the eleven years of Rhodesia's existence that as much capital has been subscribed for the *bond fide* development of its 114,000 claims, widely scattered as they are over some 190,000 square miles, as has been sunk in the development and equipment of say four first-class Rand mines.

A factor which has had a gravely adverse effect on practical mining development is a part of the Mining Law of Rhodesia. Originally 30 feet of work was required annually on each block of ten claims, which led to the sinking of a vast number of holes of that depth throughout the country, resulting in no permanent benefit. A subsequent amendment of this law rightly increased the work required annually to 60 feet, and very properly provided for the concentration of this work on any one or more blocks of claims. The practical results of this excellent law were, however, nullified by the introduction of regulations which enabled claim-owners to escape its provisions on payment to the British South Africa Company of certain fines varying from 12 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the average cost of such rightly compulsory work. This law has resulted in the payment to the British South Africa Company of much precious capital which should have been expended in the legitimate development of our mines.

My contention is, briefly, that in the years gone by the combination of prevalent conditions—chiefly those of an economic nature—have been such as to render payable mining operations in Southern Rhodesia almost an impossibility. My list of those facts which have heretofore exercised a detrimental effect on Rhodesia's development would be neither honest nor complete if I refrained from mentioning that the responsibility for the general conduct of such development is vested in men, resident in London, who, worthy and estimable as they are in the main, are generally conspicuous for their want of time to attend to and their absence of any knowledge, either technical or practical, of the business they undertake to conduct.

Up to date, for reasons which I have previously given, railway construction—comparatively gigantic as it has been—has had but a small effect on the economic conditions which govern the mining development of Rhodesia.

Of all the miles of railroad yet built or projected in Rhodesia, I doubt if any will have a more far-reaching effect than those 180 miles now rapidly nearing completion between Gwelo and Salisbury. This line intersects diagonally the main gold belt of the country, and will effect a very large saving in the working costs of the great number of mining properties situated in the districts served by it.

I have been frequently asked to define what is a payable yield of gold in Rhodesia. A general answer—such as could be given in the case of the Rand—is obviously well-nigh impossible, inasmuch

as the economic and physical conditions are in no two cases similar.

There are propositions in Rhodesia—large, low grade, close to the railway, with sufficient but not too much water, which will give handsome returns to their owners on a 6 or even 5 dwt. gross recovery. There are, however, to my knowledge, other propositions where the prevalent and permanent conditions will require a yield of at least 12 dwt. to show any profit. To strike an average is almost impossible, but I am of opinion that when the railway to Wankies is completed, the cost of working a reef of normal size and existing under normal conditions, will not be more than 26s. per ton, including cyaniding.

If the data on which I have based my calculations of the gold removed from Rhodesia before the Christian era are correct, the average yield per ton was 17·6 dwt., equal in value to 66s. For the quarter ending June 30 last the output of Southern Rhodesia showed that the average recovery per ton of ore crushed, including those few instances in which tailings were treated, was just 15·61 dwt. (say 58s. 8d.) per ton. For Matabililand the figures were 14·25 dwt. (58s. 5d.) per ton, whilst the Mashonaland returns were no less than 24·9 dwt. (93s. 6d.) per ton. I think the figures here given will prove to be about 6s. per ton less in Matabililand and 15s. more in Mashonaland, than the future general average will show.

No more convincing proof of the strength and growth of the mining industry can be produced than the following figures, showing the progress of the output of gold: For the eight years ending August 31, 1898, the total output was but 6,497 oz. During the next twelve months 68,499 oz. were produced. The output for the following year, ending August 31, 1900, was 71,698 oz.; while for the twelve months ending August 31 last the output had increased to no less than 152,048 oz. Thus from the occupation of the new colony to August 31, 1901, the output of gold has been 298,737 oz., valued at £1,065,000.

That this progressive output will be steadily maintained for many years to come is, I submit, not open to doubt, at least by those whose training and local knowledge qualify them to express an opinion. With this assertion I might well leave the subject, confident that each passing year will testify to its accuracy. In considering the future of Rhodesia, however, it becomes necessary to look ahead and to endeavour to form some reasonable estimate of the proportions the gold-mining industry may be expected to

assume in the future. Speaking recently in the Chamber of Mines, Salisbury, on this subject, after mature consideration I submitted that our knowledge entitled us to assume that for every one producing mine then working we were assured, given labour and capital, of at least ten others in the immediate future. During the six months that have elapsed since I submitted this proposition nothing has occurred to cause me to modify it; indeed, I am strengthened in the feeling that I have under-estimated the latent probabilities. Nothing, I think, will tend to show more clearly the immense possibilities of our mining industry than the fact that when I made the statement previously referred to last April the output of 15,000 odd ounces was supplied by only thirteen working mines. These mines are located on only 737 claims, equal to '6 of the reef claims pegged and maintained in Rhodesia; and of these 737 claims less than 200 were actually worked to produce the ore from which the output was obtained; or, to put it in another way, the 114,000 claims which are located on auriferous reefs in the country have a lateral extent of just over 8,257 miles, and of this length less than six miles are being worked to produce the present output of close on three-quarters of a million sterling per annum. If I am correct, then, it means that the Rhodesian gold exports in the near future, instead of amounting, as at present, to under £700,000 per year, will exceed £6,500,000.

Alluvial gold must not be lost sight of as a possible factor in development. So far alluvial gold has been proved to exist over large areas situated at considerable distances from one another, but I doubt if any of these occurrences can at present be profitably worked unless perhaps portions of the Mazoe River and its tributaries are adaptable for extensive dredging operations.

COAL.

With the one exception of the proof beyond doubt of the extensive existence of payable gold, I doubt if any event in the brief history of Rhodesia is of greater importance or fraught with more far-reaching consequences to its economic future than the recent discovery of the Wankie Coalfields.

The existence of coal has been known for some years past in various parts of the country, more particularly in the basins of the Zambezi and Tuli rivers. Very probably both these coalfields will eventually be profitably worked, but their development has been retarded and value affected—1st, by the comparatively poor com-

mercial quality of the coal ; and, 2nd, by the physical and other difficulties in the way of giving them railroad communication.

The recent extensive explorations carried on at Wankies have proved that Rhodesia possesses certainly the richest and probably the most economically worked extensive coal measures in South Africa. The results obtained from the sinking of a large number of shafts to depths varying from 14 to 95 feet show that there exists close to the surface a seam of first-class coal from 10 to 87 feet in thickness. As regards the quality of this coal it will probably be sufficient if I say that the results of exhaustive analyses of samples taken from all parts of the fields show that, whilst it is only from 4 to 6 per cent. inferior to Welsh coal, it is 7 per cent. better than the best of all known South African coals.

The practically inexhaustible resources of the Wankies coalfield may be judged from the fact that, assuming that only 6 feet of the seam be worked, 8 square miles will yield not less than 80,000,000 tons. The measures so far have been proved to extend over an area of 400 square miles, and I do not think I am unduly optimistic when I say that from Wankies alone Rhodesia can rely on at least 2,000,000,000 tons of coal that cannot be equalled in quality in South Africa.

Lying at an average altitude of 2,400 feet above sea level, the centre of the coalfield will be distant from Bulawayo by the railway now under construction about 180 miles.

As to the cost of the coal to consumers it is certain that the Colliery Co. can make very handsome profits by charging 10s. per ton on trucks at pit-head. Although we have hopes of $\frac{5}{8}$ of a penny per ton per mile rate over the Rhodesian Railway, we can be sure that the authorities will not be guilty of such a short-sighted policy as to charge more than 1d. per ton per mile, which will mean that coal will be delivered at the Globe and Phoenix mine—roughly the geographical centre of the Rhodesian gold belt—at 37s. 6d. per ton. The opening up of these practically inexhaustible coal measures will naturally greatly reduce the working cost of the various railway systems, and Rhodesians are therefore justified in anticipating very large reductions in the present high railway rates.

WATER POWER.

In considering the motive power available for the development of Rhodesian industries, the immense potentialities of the waterfalls of the country as a cheap means of generating electrical power must not be lost sight of.

Already the Rezende mine—so far the richest producing mine in the country—is worked entirely by electricity generated by the Umtali waterfall, which is also, I understand, to supply the necessary power for the 40-stamp plant now under erection on the Penhalonga mine. I have been unable to obtain figures giving the comparative cost of this electrical power compared with power generated by wood fuel, but the economy effected is obviously very large. The arrival of the railway at the Victoria Falls will doubtless see practical steps taken towards the utilisation of the almost limitless power available at that point of the Zambezi. I think it is hardly realised that the Victoria Falls are more than twice the height of those of Niagara. And yet, from Niagara over 70,000 horsepower is already utilised. Those interested in this subject should study Professor Forbes' paper, read before the Society of Arts, for in the time at my disposal this evening, I can do no more than draw your attention to the immense commercial asset owned by Rhodesia in the Victoria Falls, and to add that in all probability power will eventually be largely obtained from the many other great rivers which intersect the country.

LABOUR.

In attempting to forecast the dimensions to which the mining industry in Rhodesia may be expected to expand, I based my estimate on the supposition that sufficient labour and capital would be forthcoming.

The extremely unsatisfactory condition of the native labour supply has constantly had a detrimental effect on the development of mining and all other industries in Rhodesia requiring a continuous and steady supply of unskilled labour. Indeed the periodical if not constant want of unskilled labour has, I am assured, seriously retarded the influx of capital.

It is useless to disguise the fact that we have not sufficient natives in Rhodesia for our present requirements, even if they could be induced to work—which is impossible. The total native population—carefully estimated by the Native Commissioners—is not more than 449,000, of whom less than 80,000 are adult males between 15 and 60 years of age. The present requirements of the mines are on an average 14,000, whilst railway construction, public works, agriculture and domestic work, require at least another 6,000. To supply even this amount of labour it would be necessary for every adult male native to work three months in each year. Roughly, one half of the adult natives work for an average of six

weeks, thus providing only one quarter of the present requirements.

Personally, I do not blame the natives, whose wants, like those of a child, are limited to a few, of an animal nature, and if these can be satisfied without being forced to work, I am not surprised at his refusal to discuss platitudes concerning the "dignity of labour." The average native will no more work without some direct (and I submit *necessary*) form of compulsion, than will the average child voluntarily go to school and learn lessons.

The Rhodesian colonist finds it hard enough to see his mining development crippled and his crops rotting for want of native labour; but his irritation becomes dangerous when, as so constantly occurs, he reads in a certain class of papers published in this country of the "forced" labour in Rhodesia.

It is true that the native is "forced" to pay a tax of 10s. on every hut he owns, in the same way in which we are all forced to pay taxes for the maintenance of our national and municipal governments. It must not be imagined, however, that this tax necessitates any "labour" on the part of the native, who cheerfully meets it by inducing his women-folk to grow an extra bag of corn, or by the even more simple expedient of selling half a dozen fowls. Therefore, although much useful labour can be obtained in Rhodesia itself and from neighbouring territories, I am firmly convinced that the early and successful development of Rhodesian mines is entirely dependent upon the wholesale introduction—under proper safeguards and restrictions—of Asiatic labour.

At the recent session of the Legislative Council a Bill was passed providing for the importation, control and repatriation of labourers from such countries in Asia as the Administrator may approve of. The passing of this permissive legislation has entirely solved our labour difficulty, and it now only rests with the large employers to combine in pressing the Government to grant them permission to draw at once on the most satisfactory and the one unlimited source of labour supply available in Asia, viz. China. Unskilled Chinese labour will effect a reduction of at least 8s. per ton in the average working cost of the mines, and (what is of greater importance) will insure the regularity of output and profits, and thus, by establishing confidence, admit the inflow of capital, which (plus labour) is all Rhodesia requires to enable it to take its place high up in the list of the gold-producing countries of the world.

Scarcity of native labour is no new difficulty in South Africa, and is not confined to Rhodesia. The Colony of Natal, with an area of

less than 21,000 square miles (that is, less than one-ninth the size of Southern Rhodesia), has a larger native population than Rhodesia, and yet Natal has had to fall back on Asiatic labour for the development of practically her entire resources.

There is no question of more vital importance to Rhodesia than that of her labour supply. The very existence of the Colony depends upon it, and I say without hesitation that if the Southern Colonies make it a condition of federation that Rhodesia shall abstain from the importation of Asiatic labour, they will be imposing a condition which would promptly put an end to its otherwise certain expansion and rise. I feel sure that the colonists of Rhodesia will welcome the coming Federation, provided the scheme of representation recognises not only the extent and geographical position of the Colony, and its latent wealth, but also the high average intelligence and energy of its population.

That for the sake of a United British South Africa, Rhodesians will be prepared to make great sacrifices, is proved by the fact that no less than 12½ per cent. of the entire population have taken part in the present war, and alas! Rhodesia has to mourn the loss of many of her best citizens who have freely given their blood to uphold the paramount position of their sovereign in South Africa. Magnificent as has been the rally of the other Colonies of the Empire to the cause of the Motherland in South Africa, I submit that none can show a more splendid record than Rhodesia.

AGRICULTURE.

While I am sure of the correctness of my statement that the immediate future of Southern Rhodesia is entirely dependent on the successful development of its mining industry, it is equally obvious that its ultimate and permanent prosperity—in common with all non-manufacturing countries—must entirely depend on the productiveness of its soil.

Mines, useful as they are as an attractive force to draw a population to a country, unfortunately have "lives" which, however long, must ultimately come to an end. I do not pretend to forecast how far distant the day may be when Rhodesia's mines, like those of other old mining countries, are worked out; indeed present indications show that the time is so remote as to be hardly worth practical discussion to-day—but in dealing with the ultimate future of Rhodesia we must face the position and consider whether the soil is likely to be able to support a large population.

I am of opinion that the agricultural future of Southern

Rhodesia is second to no other Colony in South Africa. The Transvaal and Orange River Colonies doubtless both possess large areas of magnificent cattle-grazing country, but I doubt if the two combined have such an immense area of good ranching country as Southern Rhodesia. Those who can remember the mighty herds of cattle which covered Matabililand in the pre-rinderpest days of Lobengula, will, I am sure, endorse all I could say as to the cattle-ranching future of Rhodesia.

If agriculture has not made the strides which could have been expected the explanation can be easily found in—

1. Rinderpest.

2. Rebellion.

3. In the many means by which the agricultural settler can make a better profit than by legitimate farming, such as transport riding, wood selling, and native trade. Still, in spite of all retarding influences, the farming industry continues to show steady progress in all branches.

In March 1900, over 25,000 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, and a large increase has subsequently taken place. The chief products are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, Indian corn, and all sorts of vegetables, and quite recently extensive experiments in tobacco culture have been most successfully carried out.

In addition to vines, over 11,000 fruit trees of almost all kinds have been planted, and are doing well, especially those of the citrus family.

It is interesting to notice that the effect of European occupation has been the very large increase in the area of land cultivated by the natives. In the province of Mashonaland alone the acreage under cultivation rose from 286,100 in 1898, to 542,700 in the following year.

I think I have sufficiently demonstrated that when the far distant day arrives when Rhodesia's continued existence and growth becomes entirely dependent on the fertility of her soil, the Colony will be found well able to follow the example of such states as California, and parts of Australia, and retain and maintain on the land the large population originally attracted thither by its mineral wealth.

In the time at my disposal I have endeavoured to lay before you a sufficiency of hard facts to enable you to judge of the present condition of Rhodesia; it only remains for me now to express the earnest conviction that within five years the value of Rhodesian exports will place the Colony certainly third, and probably second,

in importance amongst the Federated Colonies of United British South Africa. The honour and credit for the rapid building up of this great Colony will always be divisible between the statesman who conceived the idea of adding it to the Empire, gave it his name, and devoted his great powers and means to the carrying out of the scheme; to all those in England who, by their capital, have assisted in its development; and lastly, but by no means least, to those thousands of indomitable Britons who have given their time and, in all too many instances, their lives, to the opening up and colonisation of Rhodesia.

I cannot better conclude this paper than by quoting the eloquent words with which Sir Arthur Lawley closed his last official report on the province under his administration: "The spirit of Rhodesians has been one of calm and patient confidence, confidence in the vast potentialities and resources of the land of their adoption, which I believe will be fully justified in the days which are to come."

The Paper was illustrated by a number of views of the scenery, natives, buildings, &c.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE T. GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.): We are all very much indebted to Mr. Johnson for his most interesting address, and I beg now to propose that we give him a hearty vote of thanks. No doubt we have all of us read a great deal about South Africa in general, and about Rhodesia in particular, but I do feel for myself, after hearing Mr. Johnson, that I know a great deal more about the country than I did before. Moreover, we have to thank him for enlivening the meeting by a series of extremely good and apposite photographs, which enabled us to realise better what he had been saying. Now I think his Paper must serve to strengthen the convictions of those amongst us who hold that Rhodesia will prove a valuable asset in the balance-sheet of the Empire. No doubt the success of that country, as of some other countries, must depend largely upon the labour question. In dealing with that point Mr. Johnson has brought us to the edge of one of the most momentous questions with which this century may have to deal, viz. What part in the future of the world is to be taken by the 400,000,000 of Chinese? Now I don't propose to lead you into all the depths of that vast subject to-night, but I will say that the Chinaman, as those who know him can

vouch, is active, strong, industrious, sober, frugal, ingenious, and, in the main, whatever others may say to the contrary, honest. I say, in spite of this, or because of this (because he may be such a serious competitor), I am personally bitterly opposed to seeing him introduced into any country where European manual labour can be carried on. The instincts of race feeling and race preservation absolutely forbid any such policy as that. Again, I am strongly opposed, rather from personal reasons, to see him introduced into other regions, such as I know of in tropical Africa, where there are immense dense masses of negro populations of a most industrious type, and where the Chinaman is not wanted. But, when we come to other parts of the world (and I am not speaking of Africa alone), which are capable of producing wealth for the good of humanity, where, through climatic or other conditions, white labour is either not available in sufficient quantity or is not effective, and where the natives are but scanty or idle, then I maintain it is the soundest policy to throw open the doors as wide as possible to the crowded masses of China, thus doubly blessing—blessing those who come and those who receive. In the course of his interesting address Mr. Johnson did ample justice, and no one can do more than justice, to the virile and sterling qualities of those of our fellow-countrymen engaged in opening up Rhodesia, but inasmuch as his initial entrance into Rhodesia, as commander of the Pioneer Expedition, was under the auspices of the founder of Rhodesia, I think he displayed eminent tact in condensing into a brief sentence, but a very comprehensive one, his tribute to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It is always a delicate task to do justice to the original conceptions and to the foresight of living individuals. It is so much easier to depreciate or ignore them. But occupying the Chair as I do this evening, at an address on Rhodesia, it would be impossible for me not to mention Mr. Rhodes. One cannot discuss the play of *Hamlet* without some reference to the Prince of Denmark. I do not propose to discuss his policy, nor shall I, on the one hand, attempt to extenuate, or, on the other, attempt to condemn mistakes that he, like other great men in history, may have made; but I feel that I am on safe ground in saying that all of us must agree, whether we are admirers, or opponents, or neutral, that when our generation has passed away, and when it has carried with it the controversies and the acrimony and the heat of contemporary controversy, Mr. Rhodes's sufficient and proud epitaph will be, "His constructive genius gave Rhodesia to the Empire."

Mr. T. E. FULLER : I did not know till I entered the room that

I was expected to take any part in the proceedings, but I can hardly refuse to respond to the call, seeing the warm interest I take in the subject under discussion, and I may add, the somewhat extended knowledge I have of it, for I knew Rhodesia before, I may say, the Chartered Company was born, and when it existed only, as it existed for some time, in the brain of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. In the views that Mr. Johnson has shown us to-night, and in the speech he made, we see the stuff of which the British Empire is composed. We see how the British Empire has been extended, with what toil, with what sacrifice, in what unpromising regions of the earth, and we shall, I hope, live to see with what great success that work has been accomplished in Central Africa. The Chairman alluded very eloquently to what he called the constructive genius of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. That is a true remark. Mr. Rhodes was the only man who, for a long time, "like the voice of one crying in the wilderness," kept on saying privately and then publicly to the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, before any public movement whatever was thought of into the interior, "Keep open the backbone of Africa." He said, "There is a dry, healthy plateau extending right through Africa, that is where you are to go; open up the north along that highway, and they who hold that plateau and that highway will ultimately hold Africa itself." That is long ago. There were dull days occasionally in the Colonial Service of Cape Colony, as I suppose there are in the Colonial Service here, and I remember a friend of mine—a cabinet minister—saying one day, "Let us go and fetch Rhodes out of his den, and get him to the map." This done, Mr. Rhodes talked with enthusiasm on his favourite topic. He was a true patriot, a true friend of the Colony. If he hadn't been he could have carried his communications east and west across the German frontier and to the Portuguese territory at Beira, where an opening for heavy traffic, and I am afraid for lighter traffic too, has been made but recently. He is one of the greatest men and greatest statesmen who ever addressed themselves to a great organising movement. I do not dwell on that now. His history is before the world; but I will say a larger heart never beat in the human breast than in that of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and that his own personal ambitions—for he has ambitions—are entirely subservient to the great aim he has of joining the north and south of Africa, first by telegraph and then by railway. Only a few months ago before I left Africa I met at his table one of the surveyors who, in reply to Mr. Rhodes, said, "We are now at the foot of the Victoria Falls, so that ere long the puff of the steam engine will be

heard there." Mr. Rhodes asked, "How much below the Falls will the railway pass?" He replied, "Oh, about a mile or a mile and a quarter." "Will the spray come on the carriages?" The reply was, "If the wind blows that way." "I am so glad," said Mr. Rhodes. I said, "I know what you are thinking of." He was writing the preface to a book in which he suggested that the spray of the Falls would be felt by the passengers. I may call attention to the tremendous difficulties in South African enterprise that had to be overcome, especially before the advent of railways, owing to the vast distances over which heavy machinery and plant had to be conveyed. This is utterly unlike the experience of Australia. One cannot wonder, in fact, that the history of the mining development of South Africa has been one of tremendous difficulty. In conclusion, I would only express my pleasure at the existence of societies like the Royal Colonial Institute, which brings people together from distant parts of the Empire, and provides a sort of centre for them. They have federated in Canada. They have federated in Australia. Before long they will federate in South Africa. Then there will follow Imperial Federation, and over all will reign the old heraldic banner of England which, say what men will, symbolises two things wherever it floats—"Liberty and Justice."

Major A. ST. HILL GIBBONS: I desire, first of all, to add my tribute of congratulation to Mr. Johnson for the most lucid description of the work in which he has taken so prominent a part, and on which no one is better qualified to speak than he. Although I have done a little work on the other side of the Zambezi, I cannot claim to have done anything in Southern Rhodesia, but ever since when in Khama's country I watched the first movement into Mashonaland in 1890, I have followed the progress of Rhodesia with keen interest. I think we must all agree that Rhodesia comes near a record in the history of colonisation. I am not going in any way to criticise the paper; indeed, I see no reason for criticism, but I propose to take you to a side issue, which, however, as regards our young African Colonies, is one of the gravest importance. When we consider the extraordinary progress in the development of so vast a territory in so short a space of time, and in face of exceptional difficulties, I think I may say we have an object lesson in the art of African colonisation which should not be lost sight of, but should rather be applied in principle elsewhere. We have young Colonies and Dependencies where the rate of progress in development has been so much slower than their natural resources would seem to demand, as to make it appear that the date when

they shall become self-supporting is being indefinitely postponed owing to the absence of a condition which has not been absent in Rhodesia's case. My wanderings in Africa have taken me through Protectorates and Dominions of various European nations, and I have made a point of studying the natural and administrative conditions under which they exist, but of these, two stand out prominently among the rest. To some extent, no doubt, the success which has attended the administration of Egypt and Rhodesia has been due to the fact that their destinies have been controlled by capable strong men, thoroughly conversant with the countries they have to administer. But to a still greater extent is this success attributable to the fact that these same strong men have been allowed a freer hand than is usually allowed to administrators under our present system. I have never been in West Africa, but I have heard a great deal about those regions from friends in the Service, and there can be little doubt that the vast Hinterland which Sir George Goldie has saved for the Empire would never, at any rate to its present extent, have been saved, had he not been given a sufficiently free hand to enable him to act promptly as well as to plan. Now, taking these three countries (Rhodesia, Egypt and Nigeria), I think we must agree they have done very much more in a very short space of time than all our young non-self-governing Colonies in Africa put together. This evidently points, I submit, to the fact that our present system might be improved upon. The Empire during the last fifty years has increased out of all proportion to the machinery which administers it. If you consider the vast amount of correspondence which must come to our Government offices in London, and how much had best not come to London at all, but might well be dealt with by the local administrator, one cannot wonder that important, or more or less important, documents are sometimes pigeon-holed. This points to the fact that we want a system of decentralisation in order to make the best of our Empire. The present system seems to me to be unfair on the officials at the Colonial and the Foreign Offices, inasmuch as in times of pressure they are not numerous enough to do the work promptly and quickly; unfair to the administrator of the Colony, and, what is more important, unfair to the interests of the Empire. Africa is eminently fitted for the introduction of a decentralised system, without running the risk of abuse on the part of administrators. It may be urged that where you have a dozen or so men in command of young Colonies they have not all been so tried as to

justify their possession of important discretionary powers. I ask you to look at the map, and you will see that our young Colonies are contained in three large groups. Would it not be feasible to appoint from the Commissioners or Governors a High Commissioner or Governor-General for each group, sufficiently discreet and experienced to be trusted with power to deal with all but the most important matters, and thus not only avoid delay where delay is harmful, but materially relieve the pressure of work at home? I submit that before we get very much older some such system as I have suggested will become absolutely necessary, if we care to take our lesson from the past or even (I might say) from the present.

Hon. JOHN TUDHOPE (Cape Colony): I quite agree with all that has been said as to the interesting character of the lecture to which we have just listened, and, as a South African of many years standing, I may say that that lecture has added greatly to our knowledge of the resources of that wonderful Colony. It is with some reluctance that I stand on this platform to utter a note of disagreement with some of the lecturer's arguments, and I refer most especially to those relating to the subject of native labour. In the Cape Colony, both personally and officially, I have had a great deal to do with large bodies of natives—Basutos, and Bechuanas, and various Zulu tribes—and I therefore claim to know something of what is required in dealing with them. It would not be creditable to a British administration, I submit, if we have to go to China and India for our labour when there are 1,700,000 natives south of the Zambezi. I know very well that the subject is one which is open to a great deal of argument and debate. It is not an easy subject, and I am not going to lay down any hard-and-fast lines, but I do say that with the wonderfully diversified populations of South Africa, white and black, brown and brownish-white and whitey-brown, men of all shades, and colours, and civilisations, it will never do to introduce into that country the yellow man, to add to our many complications. I do not underrate the value of the Chinese as labourers, but the experiment has been tried in our country, and we have had an object lesson as to its value. A contractor in South Africa entertained the view that he would be able to carry out a certain contract more economically with Chinese labour, and so he introduced 500 coolies, who, under agreement, were set to work on one of the railways in the interior. They had worked but a very short time when they claimed they had been induced to come over on false pretences, and they struck work for an advance of 50 per cent. They were taken before a British

magistrate, who adjudicated against them, and they were sent back with a warning. By the way, we had no prison to hold 500 Chinese. But they had their way, and of thousands of miles of railway built with British capital I doubt whether one hundred miles has been built by means of Chinese labour. It was an axiom of the great contractor, Thomas Brassey, who had so much to do with the building of railways, that the cheapest and most efficacious system was to adopt the labour found in the country. I have read a great deal about the Chinese labourer and his performances in the Australian Colonies. I am told they are not a success there. In fact, we know that legislation has been passed to stop their importation. Reference has been made to the case of Natal. There they had to introduce Indian coolies to work the sugar estates, because they could not get the 500,000 Zulus at their doors to take on the work. I admit the arguments there. I admit the difficulty of the problem. It is difficult, I know, to induce the wild Kaffir to settle down to regular work, but for my part I believe we had better bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of. With careful, patient handling of the black man, making allowances for his deficiencies, and training him to do the work, I believe we shall find sufficient labour for all our wants in South Africa. This institution is not a mutual admiration society, and therefore I am sure you will pardon me for offering these few words of criticism.

Mr. H. ALLERDALE GRAINGER (State Agent for South Australia) : I feel quite sure that Mr. Johnson's interesting lecture will help to remove some wrong impressions which many Londoners, at any rate, entertain with regard to the Colonies. In the recent Lord Mayor's procession I noticed a car that was supposed to be symbolical of the Australian Commonwealth, but containing things which I never saw whilst I lived in Australia. You don't see men working in red shirts, and I am sure there are no smock-frocks except on the stage of the theatre. I should like to hear Mr. Johnson when he is not trammelled by having to read a paper, because the descriptions he gave us when he was exhibiting the views showed he possesses a fund of extempore humour that would be very agreeable to his audience. By the way, I noticed he did not dwell on the drawbacks of Rhodesia, and yet there must be some. In Australia, when the weather is very hot for days together, we say, "This is quite exceptional;" in London you say your fogs are exceptional, and I should like to know what is the exceptional climate in Rhodesia. Turning to another point, I cannot see why the whole salvation of Rhodesia should depend on the importation of Chinese labour.

There were some benevolent but short-sighted individuals in Australia who conceived the idea of importing rabbits, house-sparrows and foxes. To others we owe certain thistles and the stink-weed, with the results you probably know. We have also had some experience of Chinamen. There is only one class of Chinamen who will come, and they are from Canton. We will leave out of account altogether their vices—how they induce young girls to take opium and the like, and we will say that they come to work longer hours for less wages. What do we find? Ask the store-keepers in the Northern Territory, who were the first to advocate their importation, and whose places they speedily took; the Californian manufacturers, whose business they learnt as cheaply as they could and then started the same kind of factory, employing their own countrymen and cutting out the white man in his business. As regards labour in any country, I quite agree with the opinion of the late Mr. Brassey (quoted by Mr. Tudhope). Imported labour is usually a class of labour that does not mean to work, and only wants the trip there to see if it can better itself. Contractors have found these workmen very troublesome, and that they could get labour on the spot if they were willing to pay a decent price for it. We have a large number of Chinamen in our Northern Territory. If Mr. Johnson knew what wages had to be paid, he would wish never to see the face of a Chinaman. They want 6s. to 8s. a day, and he would not be prepared to pay that. As long as he can earn a few shillings a week "on his own," the Chinaman is too independent to work for any employer. What do we find in the Northern Territory? Many of the batteries and best mines are owned and worked by Chinese. Is that the sort of thing Mr. Johnson wants? Nothing of the kind. If the future of Rhodesia depends entirely on the importation of Chinese, I do not think much of its prospects. Again, on the question of Federation, I should certainly think there is no chance of Rhodesia becoming part of the Federation if you are going to make a Chinese-imported Colony of it. For myself, I am confident that the future of Rhodesia is not so poor that a few thousand Chinamen from Canton are required to save it. Rather let the gold rest where it is for a little while, and keep the white race pure.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Johnson was cordially passed.

MR. FRANK JOHNSON: There are one or two points in the friendly criticism of my Paper to which I may offer a few words of reply. In the first place, our Chairman, dealing with the question of Chinese labour, although in favour of importation if it were

necessary, suggested it was not advisable unless the country was unsuited for white manual labour. I quite agree with him. In the first place, *can* the white man work in Rhodesia? That is easy to answer; the white labourer or mechanic can work as well in Rhodesia as in Australia. This is not a matter of mere opinion, but is proved by the way in which carpenters, bricklayers, engineers and other mechanics work all day long. The only question is, Will he? Without hesitation I say "No." It may be a regrettable fact, but the white man won't do manual work other than that of the skilled mechanic. It has been tried time after time, not only in Rhodesia but in the Transvaal, and every inducement has been held out to him. The fact is he considers it *infra dig.* to do the black man's work and looks rather to "bossing" the job. Two years ago I gave this matter a fair trial. We were very short of native labour. Our black brothers just then were less inclined than usual to work, and in consequence of the scarcity of native labour some 200 European mine hands were out of work. These I offered £1 a day, and guaranteed their living on the mines not to exceed £7 per month—a clear profit of £23 a month. In the course of some twenty-four weeks I saw over 150 of these men. All of them listened to my proposition, but most of them treated the suggestion as a joke, while some were even abusive, resenting strongly the insult I had offered in proposing that they should do Kaffirs' work at windlasses and with pick and shovel! At last I got two Americans, who said, "We have worked in the mines some fifteen years in our own country, and we don't see why we shouldn't here," so I urged them to get at least four others and make a gang of six, when I would give them plenty of work on properties on which no natives would be employed. Notwithstanding all the men then out of work, these two Americans failed to get a single European miner to join them. Sure then, as I am, that they *won't* work, I need not go into the question whether white men *should* do unskilled manual work in the mines. It might, however, be worthy of consideration whether, in a country such as South Africa, teeming with a black population, where we rule not by numbers but by *prestige*, the white man would not lower himself in the eyes of the black population by doing work of this description. It is of course very easy to denounce the importation of Chinese labour, and to excite the sympathy of audiences by the good old after-dinner platitudes concerning the danger of invasion by the "yellow man." My friend, Mr. Tudhope, makes me a present of Natal, which, I say, affords one of the most striking illustrations of the necessity for Asiatic labour. I do

not say they must necessarily be Chinese. Now in Natal the work is on the surface of the earth, which is essentially work the black man can do if he is inclined to work at all. He is superstitious, and objects to going down into mines, but in Natal there was no excuse for him of that sort, and yet we see what has happened there. About two years ago I sailed along the east coast route, really on the look out for native labour. There was no chance till I got to Mombasa. Here I called at the office of a high official, who laughed at the idea I had in view of obtaining native labour in Uganda for Rhodesia. I found there were some 3,800 men employed in constructing the Uganda railway—a railway being built by the British Government—and not one was an aboriginal. These are facts which we have to face. We are told there are 1,700,000 black people south of the Zambezi. If we reckon one in six of the whole population as able-bodied, between sixteen and fifty years of age, we arrive at about 300,000. Now, if my memory serves me right, the actual requirement of Johannesburg alone, month by month, is 120,000 men, while for the eight months preceding the war the average available on the Rand was only 96,000, or some 25,000 short. This, on the Rand, with its marvellous wealth, its concentrated reefs, its splendid labour organisation—a place, moreover, where mining is as yet only in its infancy, and whose demands will be yet greater. Mr. Grainger conjured up a picture of the Chineseising of Rhodesia. If such a state of things were contemplated, or were possible, I should quite agree with him, and I would be no party to it. But we are going to profit by the bitter experience which the Australian Colonies and certain States of America have paid for. We are going to begin where they left off. They are now passing legislation to prevent the yellow man coming in. If they had only used a little more foresight and judgment, and kept the immigration of the Chinese within proper bounds, they would not be so bitter about it. Let me tell you the operation of our legislation. It provides that no Chinaman can come in except under contract, and there is a department to see that he goes back at the end of a certain term. Moreover, the law would prohibit the Government from granting him any license for trade or mining rights, or privileges of that sort. These are the lines on which the Chamber of Mines and other public bodies have agreed to go. We could not agree to their starting stores and ousting the white man. We think it proper to keep them in their proper place. We should not give a black man a license to start a store. I calculate that in the not distant future we shall want 140,000 native labourers, and

there are only 80,000 able-bodied natives in Rhodesia. It is no use referring to the case of Kimberley, which is in an unique position, and can afford wages and other inducements beyond the reach of ordinary mining industries. I refer you to the Rand, which has always been twenty per cent. short of its labour supply. I don't say whether we shall have Chinamen or not ; that depends on circumstances, and I may mention that our first experiment in this direction is the importation of some 2,000 Arabs from Aden. We should not import black British subjects, who could claim equal rights with us directly they came inside our territory.

A vote of thanks was given to Sir George Goldie for presiding, and the meeting terminated.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, November 26, 1901, when Mr. W. Gibbons Cox, C.E., read a paper on "The Water Supply of Australia."

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G., a Member of the Council, presided, and in opening the proceedings said: Before we proceed to the business of the meeting, I have a very gratifying announcement to make. You are aware that His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales, was for twenty-three years President of this Institute, and at his accession to the throne he graciously consented to become the Patron. The present Prince of Wales had been for several years one of our Vice-Presidents, and it naturally occurred to the Council that it would be extremely desirable if His Royal Highness could be induced to take the place of his father the King, and become President of the Institute. The Council accordingly took action in that direction, and the Secretary has placed in my hands a letter, dated York House, St. James's Palace, 18th November, reading as follows:—

"York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.

"November 18, 1901.

"Dear Sir,—I duly communicated to the Prince of Wales the subject of our conversation on the occasion of your visit here on the 7th inst., and I am directed to intimate to you, for the information of the Royal Colonial Institute, that His Royal Highness is pleased to consent to become President of the Institute in succession to His Majesty the King:

"I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"ARTHUR BIGGE.

"J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute,
"Northumberland Avenue."

I am certain that this announcement will be received with very great pleasure by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. With reference to the Paper we are assembled to hear read, the subject is one of very deep interest and importance, more especially to those who have direct relations with Australia. The water supply is a question of great importance, of course, to the residents of great cities and towns—from the manufacturing, the domestic, and the sanitary point of view. It is a question of vital importance to planters and graziers—to the new dairy industry so rapidly developing in our Colonies—but there is one phase of the question which has been brought home to our notice with peculiar force in the last three or four years. Large tracts in the west and south-

west of Queensland, and in the west and north-west of New South Wales, which, with an ordinary rain supply, would be extremely fertile, have, through a series of terrible droughts during the last four or five years, been almost devastated. The flocks and herds grazed there have perished in great numbers. We look to experts to afford us some hope of altering that condition of things. I have great pleasure in introducing Mr. Cox, who, for twenty-five years, has been a resident of Australia, and has been connected with engineering works in connection with water supply for seventeen years in Queensland, in Victoria for five years, and for shorter periods in Western Australia and New South Wales; and as the result of hearing him and the discussion that will follow, I hope we may have some prospect of remedying the state of things to which I have alluded.

Mr. W. Gibbons Cox then read his Paper on

THE WATER SUPPLY OF AUSTRALIA.*

IN the great island-continent of Australia the study of its water supply and the problem of an increase of that supply has been one of the deepest interest and concern.

The earliest explorations, whilst showing vast geographical proportions, did not hold out hopes of the prosperity the country has since attained. It appeared to be an arid, desert-like expanse, but when the great plains, the rolling downs of the interior, were discovered, with their indigenous grasses of the most nutritious quality, the raising of cattle and sheep followed; the pastoral industry was developed into enormous proportions, and this, combined with the discovery and utilisation of its mineral wealth, has raised the country to a leading position among the component parts of the British Empire.

With all its natural wealth and resources, Australia has been, however, subject to one great drawback, that of occasional droughts of greater or lesser severity. These are due to the peculiar physical character and conditions of the country, which may be described as follows: Surface configuration; irregular and, in some parts, sparse rainfall; paucity of surface river supply; generally absorptive nature of the soil; a semi-tropical and tropical sun, inducing hot winds and consequent partial evaporation of the rainfall.

The Australian Continent may be likened to a huge basin, the edge of which consists of an elevated coast range. The interior of

* Printed in full by direction of the Council.

this is almost entirely filled in with the newer formations, the isolated ranges with their peaks protruding through them consisting of the older or bed-rock formations alone. During ages of time the action of flowing water from the coast range and from the secondary ranges of the interior has been producing constant changes in removing the denuded surface, making valley-like depressions on the surface through which the excavated material was carried by great rivers and deposited at lower levels. By these means the great central basin has been formed, and of this there is ample evidence visible in the interior in the mud plains, in the river channels, and in the frequent remains of what geologists call Desert Sandstone. Denudations of still older formations have also been going on, which have been planed off down to the vast granite masses that everywhere form the foundation of the Australian Continent.

Owing to the comparatively low altitude of the existing ranges, the watersheds of Australia are less effective than those in countries possessing high mountain chains. With an equal rainfall the tendency, on account of a flatter declivity in the watersheds, to maintain a system of large torrential rivers is lacking. Another condition which is prejudicial to the formation, generally, of a river system is the usually absorptive nature of the soil. At flood times, during a small portion of the year, there are long stretches of navigable waters in the interior; but in times of drought these rivers and creeks are a name only, because soakage, a powerful factor in results, and evaporation have reduced them to a mere chain of water-holes, if indeed they have not disappeared altogether.

The average rainfall in the pastoral sections—the great plains of the interior—is, according to the returns of the Meteorological Department of Queensland, about 18 inches per annum, the maximum being about 37 inches and the minimum about 6 inches. The heaviest fall takes place during the winter months, leaving a fall during the remainder of the year of an intermittent and therefore unreliable character, there being, of course, in times of prolonged drought no rain at all.

It will be thus seen that the natural sources of the water supply of Australia are those of rainfall, river supply, and that afforded temporarily on a smaller scale by the creeks, lagoons, and water-holes of the interior before soakage and evaporation have exhausted the supply. In addition to these there is another of very great value, both present and potential—viz. the subterranean supply,

especially that from artesian sources, which has only been utilised during the last few years.

The rainfall is unfortunately in some years, as I have remarked, intermittent, and therefore unreliable; but it is of course, in normally good seasons, the beneficent influence that produces the fine grasses, wool and cattle, and other stock and agricultural produce.

As regards river supply, there is only one great river system in Australia—the Darling-Murray; the others consist of comparatively short waterways flowing into the sea at various parts of the coast, and minor ones emptying themselves into the salt lakes of the interior, or losing their water by soakage after a longer or shorter course.

The upper reaches of the Murray River system have afforded an ample supply for extensive irrigation colonies, as those of Mildura, in Victoria, and Renmark in South Australia, and on tributaries of that system water trusts have been formed. These undertakings have not, as yet, proved a success financially, the chief causes of failure having been lack of sufficient capital, questionable engineering and administration, excessive rates, and the fact that the farmers would not buy the water during a season of fair rainfall. Without giving in this Paper a full description with statistics of these Murray Irrigation Works, it may suffice to say that the well-known highly successful material results attained have proved that the highest class of fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural produce, in great variety and abundance, can be produced on the banks of the rivers in Australia provided it be under the condition of a sufficient and reliable water-supply; and surely there must be a great future before such undertakings when adequate capital and engineering are forthcoming, whether they be provided by Government or by public companies.

In the course of time a canal system may be evolved in the interior of Australia by impounding the water during flood times in the rivers and creeks of the interior in order to maintain a necessary head in the canals; but the idea is too fascinating for an engineer at the present day to contemplate with equanimity, and I am afraid that until Australia is greatly more populated and more capital thereby induced and wealth accumulated the scheme must be relegated to financial obscurity.

We now approach another channel of water supply, that from subterranean sources, the crust of the earth. That supply does not appeal to the general observer as do great flowing rivers, or

lakes on the surface, or a deluge of rain during a tropical thunder-storm. A very large portion of the rain from above, the source of all supply, sinks out of sight into the earth in so imperceptible a manner that it fails to impress itself on the mind as regards quantity or other conditions. Whatever the interior of the earth may be, whether solid or fluid, or partially so, the crust is porous. Even the hardest rocks are so constituted. Granite itself has a percentage of water in its composition, although water will not pass freely through it. All the softer rocks, especially those of alluvial origin, are water-bearing. The dense compact limestones frequently hold great quantities of water in cavities and cavernous galleries formed by the decomposition of parts of the formation by the action of acids in water flowing from the surface. The numerous and successive deposits of alluvial strata, the sands and gravels interspersed with clay, are, as a rule, full of water. The chalk formation of the London and Paris basins has produced the water of the great artesian wells of Paris and those of London, of which the fountains in Trafalgar Square are very close evidence; as likewise the New River Waterworks, the wells at Chatfield and Amwell, Houses of Parliament, Bank of England, the great breweries, and at other places in London and its vicinity. It has been found that each square mile of dry upper chalk one yard in thickness contains nearly three millions and a half gallons of water, but the same quantity of rock is capable of absorbing, and it would contain, if saturated, upwards of two hundred millions of gallons. This chalk water-bearing stratum has a superficial area in England of 8,794 square miles, upon which the rainfall is nearly equal to four thousand millions of gallons daily, or equal to five times the summer stream of the Thames; and, as the surface is almost universally pervious—scarcely any rain running off during the heaviest storms—it follows that there is an inexhaustible supply of water to meet every possible requirement. This chalk formation has not, that I am aware of, been found at present to any great extent in Australia; but, as I show further on in particulars of the water-bearing artesian sandstones, the output from these Australian rocks runs the Paris and London chalk very close indeed.

Very little of the crust of the earth is, in fact, impermeable to water, whether it be by absorption or by pressure from above. What may be the actual quantity of water contained in the earth's crust must remain an unsolved problem. That it is enormous is certain. If it could be restored to the earth's surface it would doubtless raise considerably the ocean level, and encroach upon

the lower reaches of the dry land. The passage of surface water into the crust of the earth has been going on for ages, ever since the cooling of the crust began. The water has, by gravitation, forced its way through the minute interstices of the strata to much lower levels than have yet been reached by man; and laterally it moves through porous strata to great distances from the areas of original incoming surface supply. An arid surface does not imply a waterless condition below. In some of the most unpromising localities subterranean water has been found in abundance. Even under the arid surface of the African deserts, the most extensive on the earth's surface, in the desert country of Southern California, and similar regions in Australia, artesian-flowing water has been proved to exist in incalculable quantities. Atmospheric and other conditions, which have produced aridity on the surface of the land, have no influence below. The rain, when once it has entered the ground, is safe; it sinks vertically, and moves laterally in all directions in which it finds the strata porous enough to admit its passage. Although the surface or outcropping rock may be practically impervious to the passage of water, a porous water-bearing rock may be found below, and its water may be utilised by sinking for the supply. However dry the soil may be in one locality, or moist in another, the boring-rod reveals a striking homogeneous condition in the depths of the crust. An oasis is formed in the desert wherever there is a passage upwards for the impounded waters.

Having considered the sources of water supply in Australia and the utilisation, so far, of river water for the purposes of irrigation, it remains to give an account of what has been accomplished in the direction of procuring subterranean supplies, and also a fuller description of the chief source of those supplies—the artesian rocks. In the early times—I am speaking from personal experience of the year 1877—shaft-sinking for shallow sub-artesian non-flowing water was general in the pastoral districts of Australia. This was gradually superseded when the borer's drill showed more economical and effective work. It was found that more water could be pumped up from these bores, which were lined with wrought-iron water-tight casing, than could be hauled up by buckets, and that the sinking was much faster and safer than by means of slabbed shafts. This shallow work, although highly useful so far as it went, failed in quantity of supply. By degrees, mainly by dint of persistent advocacy and urging on the part of some few far-seeing pastoralists and artesian engineers, who had been used to the deeper drilling for artesian supplies, that mode was finally adopted.

In connection with this, I may be allowed to quote from a pamphlet on "Artesian Wells," which I published on my arrival in Queensland from Victoria in 1883. This was some years previous to the commencement of the first artesian bore started in Queensland, that by the Government at Blackall. "In conclusion," I say, "the artesian system of well-sinking has proved a great boon to the world. After its established success through the wonderful results given by the wells of Paris and those of London some fifty years ago, it has been almost universally used. The formation of the crust of the earth, and its general physical conditions, being nearly the same in all countries, admitted of this. The science of geology, initiated and developed in Europe, has been adopted with little variation of its rules in Asia, America, Africa, and Australia. The rain falls from the clouds on to the higher lands, percolates through the pervious strata, finds the lowest level possible as it passes to the bed of the ocean, into which the surplus water discharges itself. This artesian water may have its source many hundreds of miles distant, finding its way by an underground flow to the site of the boring. A sandy, parched, and barren plain may cover, at no great depth below, a subterranean underflow of water ready at the will of the explorer to burst forth and change the aspect of the surface above from a condition of sterility and death to one of fertility and life."

The knowledge of geology, which every artesian engineer should possess, combined with the special experience I had gained in America, led me to infer, during my work and travels in Queensland, that artesian water existed there. There were surface indications, especially in the frequent remains of desert sandstone, that gave confidence that deep boring would be successful, and subsequent results have proved the inference to have been correct.

The cretaceous formation, to which the artesian water-bearing rocks belong, is freely developed in Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, but, as far as at present known, to a lesser extent in Victoria. Queensland is very fortunate in its artesian liquid assets, for they lay, according to special surveys made under the direction of Dr. Jack, the late Government Geologist, under approximately two-thirds of the total area of the State, a far greater proportion, so far as at present known, than that of any other part of Australia.

Considerable work has been done in the other States in artesian boring, both by the Governments and by private landholders. The South Australian Government has shown remarkable pioneering

and persistent enterprise in this direction ; but as Queensland has put down by far the greatest number of bores, and as that State may fairly be taken to represent the movement in Australia for artesian supplies, I will give some particulars and statistics accordingly.

An artesian well is, as is generally known, a shaft bored through impermeable strata until a water-bearing stratum is reached, when the water is forced upwards by means of the hydrostatic pressure due to the higher level at which the main, or supply water, was received. The action of an artesian well depends upon very simple principles. The water accumulates and is conserved in porous rocks and ground, lying between two layers of impermeable strata. These porous rocks crop out at the surface, and form thereby the means of intercepting on the higher levels or outskirts of the basin the rain or flood waters which sink into them. Becoming surcharged with this water, any boring which is made from the surface be the porous rock will, at greater or lesser depths, intercept this water, which, from the hydrostatic pressure of that part of the accumulated water above the surface of the ground at the site of the boring, will rise above the surface to the higher level at which the accumulated water stands. The presence and plentifulness of artesian water, in fact, depend on the rainfall of the higher regions, on the lower altitude of the bore site, and on the permeable character of the rocks below.

The territory of Queensland is in an exceptionally favourable position for the fulfilment of these conditions. The rainfall on which most of its artesian water depends is that caught on the western slopes of the Dividing Range, from which almost the entire country to the border trends downwards.

The cretaceous formation, including the artesian, which consists of coarse porous sandstone, was laid down in shallow seas in a geological period ages ago. It is the result of the decomposition and disintegration of what were formerly as high mountains as in all probability are any now on the earth. The sun's heat and floods did the work. The extent and active power of those floods are, I believe, almost inconceivable to us at the present day. The seas which received the *débris* were tranquil and quiescent, and the estimated thickness, of thousands of feet, of the formation consisting of chalk, limestones, artesian and other sandstone rocks, shows the enormous length of time which must have elapsed in the deposit. Geological changes succeeded ; upheavals and depressions of the earth's surface took place until the formation assumed the

contours and other conditions of to-day. From a dead level they have assumed mostly an undulating curvilinear form from their outcrop to their termination. This is evident from the fact that with the approximately level character of the great plains, the depths of the bores vary from 800 to over 5,000 feet. In Queensland the water-bearing sandstones have been proved to over 700 feet in thickness. They lie, as before stated, under nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the State. The incrop, or intake areas, have a combined length of over 1,000 miles, with a minimum width of 5 miles, and one continuous outcrop in the northern part has a length of 280 miles, with a maximum width of 90 miles. Bearing in mind also that Queensland alone of the Australian States has an area of 668,000 square miles, equal to a great part of Europe, and five-and-a-half times that of Great Britain, it will be easier, but scarcely possible, to conceive the enormous volume of water which lies stored below the surface at disposal, and only awaiting the skill and energy of man to call it forth. The heavy rains falling regularly during the wet season, averaging twenty-three inches per annum, are intercepted by the outcropping porous sandstone; the water, as before observed, forces its way by gravitation through the minute interstices of the rock, and is ready to burst forth through any vent which will relieve its pressure.

At the initiation of the movement in Australia for artesian water, one of the pessimistic arguments against the adoption of this auxiliary supply was that there was no melted snow from snow-clad mountains, as in America, to supply the outcrop of the water-bearing rocks, and that the artesian supplies would therefore be limited in quantity. The facts since ascertained are, that the overflow from the artesian bores in Queensland alone are very much greater than in a similar area of the United States of America, not excepting the famed artesian basin of Dakota, and, moreover, the artesian rocks exist under a much greater area of country than similar rocks do in America. Whilst making reference to Dakota and its famed artesian basin, I should like to relate the following incident which came under my personal knowledge:—In the early times in Dakota, where the land was rich, promising, but parched, an old man and his son had taken up some land. They had made a "clearance," built a good log hut, with barn, sheds, &c., fenced homestead and yard, and had made, in fact, with one exception, everything snug, safe, and complete. The exception was in not having provided a water supply, the periodical need of which, due to little rainfall and dry creeks, was felt to be very great. Borings

had been made in the district to hard rock without finding water, and there stopped. This state of things was unsatisfactory to the enterprising spirit of the old man, so after harvest, towards the end of the year, he took a journey to the nearest blacksmith, invested in a "jumper rig" made after his own heart, including a "jumper chisel" and "sand pump," and went back to his clearing, enlisted his son's help, put up a pine-pole derrick and wooden pulley and spring-pole, slung his tool on a rope, and went to work. The son's dubiousness when, after they had worked away at drilling month after month through the dreary winter without finding water, found no response from the dogged spirit of the old man.

Deserted by his partner, he pounded away at the rock unaided and alone for more weary weeks, a devotee, almost a martyr, to his self-imposed task, until at last, late one evening, a sudden, very sudden roar, an unearthly roar, a rumbling, a rushing of water was heard from below, then up came the "chisel-bar," down went the derrick, away jumped the old man amidst the devastating fury of a solid column of good clear water rising to the uncontrollable height of forty feet, flooding everything in the vicinity of its unexpected presence, rushing in its headlong course through homestead, yard, and barn, engineering channels for its own particular use, rendering things moist all round, and it has been running around ever since. I may add that the joke in the district was that the old man had "turned the water on but couldn't turn it off." He was not satisfied without it, anyway.

According to the last Government Report, the total number of bores in Queensland, including sub-artesian or non-flowing wells, is 889. Of these, six per cent. only were made by the Government. The total aggregate number of feet bored was 976,711 feet, equal to nearly 185 miles. There were 59 bores over 3,000 feet deep, ranging from 3,005 feet to the deepest, Bimerah, of 5,045 feet; some of the bores of less depth being 4,860 feet, 4,488 feet, 4,888 feet, 4,810 feet, 4,220 feet, 4,010 feet, 4,000 feet, and so on. There were sixty flows of over 1,500,000 gallons per day, ranging according to official measurements as high as, at Cunnamulla, 4,500,000 gallons, and at Coongoola to 6,000,000 gallons per day. The continuous yield from 515 flowing bores was totalled at 821,658,629 gallons per day. The estimated daily requirements of Brisbane, the capital city, with a population supplied with water, is 4,398,000 gallons, so that some of the bores in the interior discharging through a six-inch pipe would meet this demand, and two-thirds of the total outflow would supply the daily needs of London itself.

The bore water has, in some cases, cut its way for a distance of forty miles, filling creeks, lagoons, and low-lying places all over the district. During droughts, the direction of the water may be seen for miles—a serpentine grass-clad course with sheep and cattle drinking and feeding at will, forming a subject worthy of the skill in painting of a Royal Academician. Many inland towns are supplied by reticulation, by the water under its natural high pressure, which, at the Thargomindah bore, is 230 lbs. to the square inch. Dynamos are also being worked for electric lighting the towns. The temperature of the water in a few of the bores is high. At Dagworth it gives 196 degrees Fahr., nearly boiling point, affording ample evidence of the molten state of parts of the interior of the earth. The greatest depth attained in Australia by boring is that of an artesian well in Queensland—Bimerah—given above, of 5,045 feet, nearly a mile. Allowing an increase in temperature of one degree for every 55 feet in depth, 196 degrees gives a depth of 10,780 feet as the source of the flow.

Irrigation by the bore water is progressing favourably. The distribution and areas of crops irrigated is as follows: Grass lands, 8,000 acres; sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical products, 1,889 acres; total, 9,889 acres. Very successful work in irrigation by bore water has also been recently accomplished in New South Wales, notably at the Moree and Native Dog bores, where large areas of country have been brought under cultivation and have produced cereals and vegetables that have proved a revelation to agriculturists. As to the quality of the water, analyses have been made of most of it by the Government analyst. They show a difference in the chemical constituents, dependent, of course, upon the difference in the strata through which the water passes. Some is good all-round potable water for man and beast, for wool-washing, and for irrigation; other for stock and irrigation; but it may be fairly said that the water is as a rule of good quality and high value, the best proof of which is the amount of work done, and that mostly by private capital quite apart from Government assistance, supervision, or control, and over an extent of territory covering nearly 1,000 miles from the New South Wales border Southern Queensland, through Central Queensland to the northern part—the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The assertion that the underground water supply of Queensland will be of infinitely greater value to the country than all the gold mines that have yet been discovered may startle many who have not yet studied the subject. Yet such is an indubitable fact. The

discovery of artesian water has already saved stock to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and when the immense water-bearing areas hitherto subject to drought have been further tapped by boring, the saving in future years will amount to millions more, and at the same time, as well as facilitating pastoral pursuits, will make agriculture profitable in districts where scantiness of rainfall renders it too precarious to be thought of.

There are other features of the subject to which I can only now briefly allude, such as ocean discharge, permanence of supplies, and evaporation. These matters have been freely discussed for a number of years in scientific circles in Australia. My own views upon them, expressed repeatedly for a long time, are that the artesian water-bearing rocks absorb an enormous quantity of water; that evaporation of the rainfall at their source of supply, carefully tested by a series of experiments made by myself, is comparatively not worth consideration; that the rocks consist of a series of basin-shaped undulations, and that they exist, in all probability, mostly in a continuous series from the outcrop, or highest intake levels, of the formation; and that the surplus water finally discharges itself by gravitation into the bed of the ocean unseen and unrecorded. Did these outlets not exist, the water-bearing rocks, being fully charged, would admit of no more water, and the result would be in all probability a system of surface rivers which do not now exist and a flooded state of the country at the intake areas and below, of the extent of which one can scarcely form a conception. If we bear in mind the great extent of the intake areas and feeders as reported by Dr. Jack and given above, the great thickness of the water-bearing rocks, that they exist under an enormous extent of country as described, and that so long as the rain falls, and a large amount does fall annually—during the wet season—they will be replenished, it will be apparent that the volume of accumulated water is so enormous that the comparatively small draught upon it, even by thousands of bores, would really amount to a mere bagatelle.

To recapitulate and conclude. It is seen that, as regards rainfall, Australia is similarly conditioned to other semi-tropical and tropical countries; that, as regards irrigation from rivers, the Darling-Murray system—which never runs dry—affords the best promise of future success; that the other rivers, and the creeks of the great plains of the interior, are not so well adapted for irrigation, unless at a cost for conservation reservoirs which will be, in all probability, prohibitive for a long time to come; that, as regards subterranean supplies, the official figures given above show the

great present outflow, the bulk of which has been running continuously for years—in one State alone; and when the enormous quantity of water stored up in the ground at disposal is considered, and that that water is being tapped at a comparatively low cost for its value, and that it can be obtained in self-discharging quantities at any point required within the artesian areas, thus obviating expensive pumping from rivers or reservoirs and long-distance channelling, it is, I think it fair to claim, that Australia cannot be deemed, in the words of its severest critics, a drought-stricken land. In the near future, when a much larger flow is obtained from artesian sources, the effects of droughts will be further neutralised, and the terror of them will be only a memory of the past.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. R. LOGAN JACK, LL.D., F.G.S. (formerly Government Geologist of Queensland), observed that the subject of the paper was one that must force itself on the attention of all civilised people, sooner or later. In Australia the position of things had not yet, of course, become so acute as in this country, the populations being more widely scattered, the centres of population not so dense, and the distances from each centre to the possible elevated source of supply generally much greater; moreover, the elevated sources of supply were not so numerous or so copious as could be desired. Confining himself chiefly to the question of artesian water, Dr. Jack said that for many years people suffering from drought in Queensland and other parts had predicted such a supply, or at least had longed for it. In many cases, no doubt, the wish was merely father to the thought. The discovery of artesian water in the west was predicted on the ground that hot-springs broke out occasionally in that region. It was not quite a logical assumption, but there were other grounds on which the anticipation might be based with more confidence. After a drought in the early eighties a great cry arose, Mr. Cox (among others) making his voice heard and continually pressing the subject on the notice of the people. In 1885 another great drought came—worse than all that had been experienced up to that time, though on the whole not so bad as the recent one. On that occasion Mr. Henderson, the hydraulic engineer, was sent to report on schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the western interior, whether by boring or otherwise, Dr. Jack being instructed to accompany him. The evidence was such as to confirm the conclusions in the speaker's earlier journey further north, and as the result of the report prepared by Mr. Henderson and

himself, boring was commenced by the Government without delay, and afterwards by private parties, with the magnificent results Mr. Cox had stated. Mr. Cox had alluded to the fact that in Australia they could not count upon a supply such as was obtained in the northern part of Europe from the chalk. But they could do very well without it. They had a supply which was bound to be, if it was not now, of much greater importance, coming if not from chalk at least from strata of practically the same geological age and better fitted for the underground transport of water. These were the beds that underlay the whole of this western area, and carried the water from its gathering ground in the comparatively high lands on the eastern coast till its escape, as he believed, partly in the Gulf of Carpentaria and partly in the Great Australian Bight. In his opinion no account of artesian water in Australia would be complete without careful recognition of Mr. Henderson's work. Not only was he responsible for the initial Government borings, but he partly supervised and always advised on the private borings, which had since been so numerous, and he kept records and made measurements from which he had latterly produced maps of the greatest importance, showing that from the recorded pressure of each bore, the height above the sea to which the water would rise in a pipe was calculated, and bores of equal potentiality were connected by contour lines. From these data, which will become more and more reliable as bores are multiplied, any intending borer who had first ascertained the altitude of his site could judge whether or not his expenditure would be justified. For example, if the site lies between the 600 and 700 feet lines, a flow of water may be expected if the site is 550 feet above the sea, whereas the water will not rise to the surface if the site is 750 feet above the sea. Mr. Walter Cameron, of the Geological Survey, had also issued a map in which he gave another series of important facts. Mr. Cameron treated the bores as so many soundings showing the height above or depth below the sea-level of the water-bearing strata, and connected those of equal altitude by contour lines. The map showed that the water-bearing beds come to so near the surface along a line drawn across the site of the old Cretaceous sea from Cloncurry to the Woolgar, and deeper towards Cloncurry in the north-west, and Winton in the south-west. In the latter direction the beds had attained a depth of 3,000 feet below the sea-level. He wished to thank Mr. Cox for the very interesting manner in which he had placed the subject before the meeting.

Mr. R. CHRISTISON stated that he had had practical experience

of this matter in Queensland for thirty-seven years, and was one of those who directed public attention to the probability of permanent water being obtained from nature's reservoir underneath the earth's surface. Reference had been made to the great value of artesian water for irrigation purposes. From his experience of the tropical regions in the interior of Queensland, no hope could be held out of irrigation being employed to advantage. The soil was rich and would grow anything, but a night's growth would wither away under a noon sun and the dry atmosphere, though indigenous grasses might be improved by irrigation on a very small area. Irrigation in fact would not pay. He had no hesitation in saying that much of the artesian water was drawn from land other than the Australian continent. He looked to New Guinea and Java, with their high altitudes, to replenish the underground reservoirs in Australia. It was an interesting fact—he was speaking merely as a layman—that whenever artesian water flowed over the surface in Queensland, bulrushes sprang up that had not been there before. Similar rushes were common in Java and New Guinea, and his theory was that the seed was carried in the water from these lands of greater altitudes.

Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), agreed with the previous speakers as to the great importance of this subject. They had hoped their difficulties were to a large extent removed, but unfortunately the experience of the last two years showed that those hopes had not been realised, and he trusted this might be the beginning of a discussion by which Australia might be helped to learn how the water supply could be conserved in a manner that would be useful. Although they had recently passed through a most severe drought, he was glad to say he had news by this mail that a most abundant season had taken place on the Darling Downs, compensating to some extent for the losses that had been sustained. The expert opinion they had heard showed there was an abundant supply of water. It did not so much matter whence that supply came. The question was how they were to make use of the surface and the artesian supplies to the best advantage. He had seen a dog walk across a river-bed without wetting its feet, and the next morning that river would be ten miles wide. If the water could be conserved the grass on the western plains of Queensland might be cut two or three times a year, supposing that would pay. He hoped, as he had said, the discussion would be carried still further, and lead to still more useful results.

Mr. A. SEDGWICK WOOLLEY, as a South African Colonist,

welcomed the paper, because anything that assisted the sister Colony in this matter might be of service to South Africa also. In South Africa they had underground rivers—one in the neighbourhood of Mafeking and another not far from Johannesburg. They had not as yet succeeded in obtaining artesian supplies, but he thought they had not penetrated deep enough. It might be well worth the while of the Government to try deep borings, and ascertain whether artesian supplies did not exist as in Australia. He thought the Paper had afforded some valuable hints.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G.) thought the discussion had been a useful one. It was clear there was an abundant supply of artesian water; the difficulty was to apply it. This water had, he believed, saved some of the stock, but they wanted not only to water but to feed the stock, for even where artesian water had been discovered the stock had perished. The Government, although tolerably active, had not been extremely so, a good deal having been left to private enterprise. It was a serious undertaking, no doubt, but one could see from the number of bores to which Dr. Jack referred how much private enterprise had entered into the matter. It might be, as the bores were increased and the water tapped, apart from the question of distribution, that sheep and cattle might not perish as they did in countries where no artesian water had been found; but, as he had said, the question was how to apply the vast stores of water that were undoubtedly possessed in such a way as to overcome the difficulties which during the last three or four years had been experienced in certain districts. They had not heard what was the cost of artesian wells, or whether the cost was lower than a system of canals. They were told the latter were at present impracticable, and probably they were impracticable financially until the country was more thoroughly settled and there was more capital. They would not really have a very close settlement in the sense they were hoping in Australia until they had managed, in a reasonable and not too expensive a manner, to apply that storage of water which geologists and engineers had ascertained to be there. He tendered the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer.

In reply to Mr. W. S. PAUL, Mr. Cox said he did not believe there was anything in the theory that the supply and pressure of the artesian water were regulated by the phases of the moon. He thanked the meeting for the kind way in which they had received his Paper, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

This was agreed to, and the meeting then terminated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 10, 1901, when Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy read a Paper on "The French Canadians."

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 36 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident, 28 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John E. Burbank, Thomas E. Fuller (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), Henry R. W. Greig, Leigh R. H. Marshall, Thomas J. Milner, Sir Walter Murton, C.B., John J. Oakeshott, Cecil Quennell.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Arthur R. Adams (Straits Settlements), W. Harvey Armstrong (New South Wales), William J. G. Bailey (British North Borneo), J. C. Barnes (New South Wales), Edgar V. Bensusan, M.A.I.M.E. (Gold Coast Colony), J. H. Bradshaw (Gold Coast Colony), Wallace Broad (Gold Coast Colony), Lancelot Brodrick (Orange River Colony), Alister T. R. Clarke (British North Borneo), David C. De Waal, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), John Duncan (New Zealand), Harris L. Gomes (British North Borneo), Harry D. Griffiths, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E. (Rhodesia), Lieut.-Colonel James Hayes-Sadler (H.B.M. Commissioner, Uganda), Lieut.-Colonel Frederick G. Hughes, D.A.A.G. (Victoria), Duncan Hutcheon (Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Cape Colony), Wm. E. Inksetter, M.D. (Costa Rica), Francis M. Isenonger (British North Borneo), Charles F. Kayser (Cape Colony), Leonard Lovegrove (British North Borneo), H. S. Meilandi (Rhodesia), Edward H. Miller (Rhodesia), Charles M. Parry (Rhodesia), Cecil T. Reaney (Sierra Leone), Edward J. Scott (Southern Nigeria), Captain Gustaf von Zweigbergk (Transvaal), Frank Watkins (Transvaal), Cecil H. Weir (Sierra Leone).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : It is, I am sure, a matter of extreme regret to all of us that to-night we are not to be presided over by our excellent

Vice-President, Lord Strathcona. He is, as you doubtless know, unwell—in fact, so unwell that he is unable to leave his room. Lord Strathcona writes to our Secretary :—

“ Dec. 9, 1901.

“ Dear Mr. O'Halloran,—It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to inform you that I cannot possibly take the chair at the Meeting to-morrow night.

“ I had looked forward with pleasure to doing so, because I felt that the occasion would be an interesting one, and that the Paper and the discussion could not fail to bring into prominence the position occupied by the subjects of His Majesty in Canada, whose ancestral language is French, and the important part they have taken, and are still taking, in the development of the Dominion.

“ As you know, however, I am confined to my room, and, indeed, have not been out of it since I arrived from Canada nearly three weeks ago. The attack of influenza from which I have been suffering, and the inflammation of the ear, are now passing away, I am glad to say, and the doctors assure me that I am making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

“ In these circumstances, I am hopeful that I shall be about again before long. In the meantime, please make my excuses to the Meeting, and I can only trust that the fact of my being compelled to give up my engagement has not caused any inconvenience.

“ With my best wishes to the Council, and for a very successful gathering, which is sure to be the case,

“ Believe me, Yours sincerely,

“ STRATHCONA.

“ J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., C.M.G.”

I have to announce to you, also with much regret, that Mr. Dobell, Member of the Dominion Cabinet, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, K.C., Solicitor-General of Canada, are also unable to be with us. It would not be right, at a meeting called to discuss a subject connected with Canada, to pass without reference the deplorable accident that has resulted in the death of Miss Blair and of Mr. Harper. I feel quite sure that the sympathy of the whole of those in this country who take any interest in and have any knowledge of Canada will go out towards those who have suffered this dreadful loss.

Mr. Kennedy—whom I now introduce to you—has been many years in Canada, and has made a special study of that portion of

French-Canadian life which is portrayed in his Paper. It concerns that portion of the Canadian race which is to be found chiefly among the peasant class. We have had many Papers read at this Institute on Canada, but none on this particular phase of the subject. Anything connected with Canada is of interest to the people of this country, who are well aware of the great sacrifices Canada has made in the struggle in South Africa—sacrifices she is continuing to make with an enthusiasm which is the admiration of the whole Empire.

Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy then read his Paper on

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

It is, of course, well known that there are Frenchmen in Canada. We know it, as we know that there are mountains in the moon and spots on the sun—remote facts which our minds accept as true, but which fail to kindle any emotion in our hearts. The existence of a French Canadian race is a fact of which we have grasped neither the dimensions nor the significance. These people are not close enough to us, in place or in race, to arouse in us that interest which we feel for the English-speaking Colonists who have gone out from our own homes; they are not far enough from us, they are not sufficiently unlike us, to excite the curiosity which we feel in savage Africans or picturesque Orientals; they do not annoy us, and therefore do not demand that pained attention with which we are compelled to follow the proceedings of our fellow-Europeans on the Continent. Yet they *are* members of our national family; they are very picturesque, compared to ourselves; and their future development will have, as their past career has had, a very important influence on the history of the British Empire. They are worth knowing, not only for their own sake, but because they form by far the largest nationality, outside our own English-speaking race, which shares with us the rights and duties of free British citizenship.

The French Canadians vastly outnumber even that Franco-Dutch race which has kept us so inconveniently busy for a couple of years past in South Africa. The little handful of fifty or sixty thousand French farmers and fur-hunters, whom we found in the St. Lawrence Valley when Canada came into the British Empire 140 years ago, have multiplied till now there are two millions of them, or more. They have filled up the great plain through which the broad St. Lawrence flows; they have spread northwards to the

Laurentian Mountains and beyond, carving parish after parish out of a wilderness which a few years ago was reckoned unfit for human habitation; they have spread southwards, filling up county after county in the Eastern Townships, at one time a purely English section of the Province of Quebec; they have spread westward, practically annexing several English or Scottish counties in the Province of Ontario; they have even overflowed into the United States, taking possession of farms which the New Englanders have abandoned, and flocking by thousands into the boot and shoe or cotton factories of the Massachusetts towns.

They have achieved this phenomenal increase by their own sheer natural growing power, not, as we have built up strong English communities in the West, by a constant stream of reinforcements from home. The people of France, as we know, do not emigrate. They are not unwilling to possess Colonies, but they draw the line at providing them with Colonists. They dreamt magnificently a hundred and fifty years ago of creating a French Colonial Empire in America, and, not content with Canada, they set up a row of forts in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to bar the Great West against the British Colonists on the Atlantic coast. But the human tide swept away an artificial military barrier which had no population behind it.

It is a mistake to imagine that the French Canadians represent a stream of French emigration which once flowed freely and has since ceased. Emigrants, as we understand the word, cannot have been very numerous at any time. Some of the original Canadians were aristocrats, who were induced to transfer their courtly manners and raiment to the wilderness by monopolies of the fur trade, and by grants of large estates over which they were to exercise feudal authority. As one way of providing these "seigneurs" with subjects, convicts were shipped over from the French gaols. Then there were the soldiers, who were sent over-sea to fight, and settled on the land when fighting was done. There were also shiploads of damsels sent out by a paternal Government for the Colonial marriage market, and whom the settlers were practically compelled to wed. I do not suggest that the majority of the original Canadians belonged to any or all of these classes; but, as the whole population, after 150 years of natural increase, only numbered something over 50,000, it is plain that the movement of ordinary emigration from France can at no time have been more than trifling.

After all, however, it matters little how the French went to Canada compared with what they did when they got there. And their record

deserves some attention, not only because it is full of romance, but because we cannot understand or appreciate the French Canadians of to-day without knowing something of their past.

Although Jacques Cartier of St. Malo sailed up to Montreal and took possession of Canada in the French King's name only forty-two years after Columbus had discovered the existence of America, it was not till 1608 that Champlain laid the foundation of the first French Colony at Quebec. (A little settlement had been formed on the Acadian coast four or five years earlier.) Champlain made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Algonquin and Huron Indians, whom he found in his neighbourhood, and thus rendered inevitable that feud with the Iroquois (the bitter foes of the Hurons) which cost his people so terrible a price in massacre and torment. The Colony spent its infancy in a reign of terror. The builders of Montreal, which was founded in 1642 as a simple missionary outpost, had to carry musket as well as spade when they ventured out to till the fields lying close to the walls; and a few years later, in 1660, when the Iroquois had well-nigh exterminated the Hurons, the French Colony itself was in imminent danger of extinction. You have read perhaps in Francis Parkman's glowing pages of brave Adam Dollard and his sixteen comrades, who, after making their wills and receiving the blessing of the Church on those about to die, paddled up the Ottawa and held the invading host of Iroquois at bay for a week. Not one of the Frenchmen came back; but they had given the Iroquois such a taste of white men's valour that the defeat had all the effects of a victory, and the red men slunk back to their woods. I should like to speak also of the missionary heroes—men who suffered lingering and indescribable torture without flinching in their efforts to snatch the souls of their persecutors from the torments of Hell. But of these, also, you may read in Parkman—if you have the nerve. I must just mention one hero of another type, the explorer La Salle, who set out from Lachine to find his way (as the name of the village still reminds us) to China, and who found his way instead down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, thereby adding for a time the vast territory known as Louisiana to the realms of France. What a roll of honour it is!

Do not imagine that while these men were grappling with their tremendous tasks the common people lived commonplace and unadventurous lives. The early Canadian lived in constant dread of the Iroquois, and was always ready to go off at a moment's notice to repel an Indian raid or to make a counter-raid into the Iroquois

country. The farmers in the outlying settlements never knew when they went to bed at night but the house would be burnt over their heads before morning. This constant state of war has left its mark upon the country to the present day. The habitants would not live in villages, as their governors tried to make them; they would live on their farms. And yet isolation would be fatal, so they could not (even if they had wished to do it for other reasons) build their houses in the middle of four-square farms such as you see to-day in the North-West. They solved the problem by laying out the country in long ribbon-like farms, each having a narrow frontage on a river, and building their houses in a string along the bank of the stream. They were thus within easy hail of each other, as well as close to their only way of communication, for the river not only gave them fish and water but formed their high road, traversed by canoe in summer, by sleigh and snow-shoes in winter. The Iroquois peril is now forgotten; but new farms are still laid out in the same ribbon-pattern, with the houses strung along the edge of river or road. Some profess to trace in the character of the people, at any rate in their courteous manners and hospitality, one effect of the old stormy days, when the commonalty used often to take shelter from the Iroquois in the strong stone house of the seigneur, and live in close and compulsory association with the aristocracy of France.

The Indians were not the only human foes against whom the French-Canadians were taught to fight. Both in the South-East and in the North-West they came into contact, and therefore collision, with the English. Our sovereigns, in virtue of the discovery of Newfoundland (or perhaps Cape Breton) by the Cabots, laid claim to the Atlantic coast of the North American continent, and Port Royal, the first French settlement in Acadia, was speedily destroyed by an expedition sent up the coast by the Governor of Virginia. The British forts set up on Hudson's Bay by the great company chartered by Charles II. in 1670 were in like manner destroyed more than once by French expeditions. Even when the French and English kings were nominally at peace, the French and English colonists in America were often at war; and both sides were only too ready to accept the alliance of savages. The French, however, had more intimate relations than the English with their Indian friends. This was partly the result, the unintentional result, of the commercial policy imposed on New France by the French Court. The only trade thought of any consequence in the early days of the Colony was the fur trade; and that was a strict monopoly in the hands of *concessionnaires* who happened to be in favour at Court. The ordinary

settlers were forbidden, under most barbarous penalties, to buy a single beaver-skin from the Indians. Yet the temptation was very great, and hundreds of young Frenchmen forsook their farms and defied the law under cover of the forest which covered practically the whole country. At one time nearly a tenth of the population were roaming from camp to camp among the Red Men, buying up the peltries which should have come down to the monopolists at Quebec, and smuggling their illicit wares across the frontier to the Dutch and English traders from New York. It was greatly feared that instead of civilising the natives these *coureurs de bois* would themselves be lost to civilisation, sinking to the level of the pagan barbarians among whom they chose to live. Happily, this fear was not realised; and the only lasting effect of that curious episode is an intermixture of blood which may be noticed to-day not only in the so-called Indian reservations near Montreal and Quebec but in the features and complexion of many a French-Canadian family. While I am on this point of racial evolution, I may just mention, what is known perhaps to most of you, that many of the Scottish and Hessian soldiers who fought on our side during our American wars settled in the Province of Quebec and married French wives. To-day you will find many a Fraser, a Ross, a Maclean, a Schiller, a Karl, who is indistinguishable in language, in religion, in sentiment, in all but name, from the French-Canadian race which has absorbed them all.

Under the old *régime* the Canadians were treated practically as serfs. True, it was not often that a seigneur received powers of life and death over his people; but the habitant (as the true settler was called to distinguish him from the *hivernant*, who only came out in the autumn and returned to France in the spring) was compelled to do a certain amount of work for his lord, to bring all his corn to be ground in the seigniorial mill, to pay a small yearly rent, and to give the seigneur 8 per cent. of the price on any sale of the tenant-right. The King's governor and intendant were much more oppressive than the seigneur. The townsfolk were at first allowed to elect a syndic, who might present petitions in their name; but even this morsel of liberty was snatched away by the jealous authorities. "It is most important," one of the intendants said, "not to let the people speak their minds." The country folk dared not even leave their farms for a visit to the town without leave, under penalty of heavy fines.

When we took over Canada, therefore, the Canadians had no fear lest we should deprive them of political liberty—which they had

never possessed. They were afraid we should try to rob them of their national customs, and especially of their religion, and they were greatly relieved to find that we let them alone. The change of flag, the substitution of a British soldier for the old French Governor at Quebec, made no difference to the habitants, except a very welcome change from long years of war to the *pax Britannica*. The Colonists, who had been fighting side by side with Montcalm's regulars, went back to their farms and resumed their simple life, under the benevolent if somewhat too paternal rule of the parish priest.

There came a time, however, at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, when the French Canadians developed an appetite for self-government. It was a healthy appetite, shared by the British Canadians of Upper Canada; and, although the armed rebellions which broke out in both provinces were speedily repressed, they achieved their object, and the rebels were gratefully canonized as patriots. Canada was endowed with a neat and complete system of Parliamentary government, responsible Ministers and all. As you know, the French and English provinces found it hard to pull together in double harness, so in 1867 the experiment of Legislative Union was replaced by the Federal system as we now see it. The French Canadians engage in the political game with much zest; but I am afraid they hardly realise as yet the serious side of what they are doing. To tell the truth, the habitant cares not as much as he ought for what goes on in the Legislature controlled by his race at Quebec, and still less for what goes on in the Federal Parliament, where his fellow-Frenchmen are in a minority, and where they discuss such dull questions as Protection and Reciprocity. Then, you may ask, what does he care for what goes on at Westminster? And I must candidly say that, so far as I have been able to probe his mind, he cares next to nothing. I have conversed with a very intelligent and well-to-do habitant who could not tell me the name of the sovereign who had reigned over the Empire then for sixty years, and you will find many who have not the least idea why the people in Montreal and Quebec keep holiday on July 1 or May 24. Every now and then we hear echoes of strong things said about the South African war by French Canadian speakers and editors; but then there are strong things said by English speakers and editors on the same unbalancing topic. The French Canadians as a whole have been quite content to leave such matters to Laurier and Salisbury and Chamberlain, or anyone else who likes to climb the distant peaks of high Imperial policy. Nevertheless, they have seen their

fellow-Colonists depart for England's war without either a blush or a frown. Indeed, there have been in those Canadian contingents men belonging to the race which has given our United Empire many a brave defender, from de Salaberry to Girouard and Joly de Lotbinière.

I am not going to speak to-night of the comparatively sophisticated French Canadian who dwells in cities, but of the countryman, the farmer, or *habitant*, or the typical *Canadien*.

Jean Baptiste, as this French Canadian variety of the genus John Bull is commonly called, is a really charming character. He is courteous, hospitable, and obliging to a fault, if he is courteously treated; though, if you try to drive past him on the road *without* a "By your leave, neighbour," he will see that you don't: for he has a large fund of stubbornness, and even combativeness, to draw on in case of need. I am assured, on French Canadian authority, that he sometimes attaches less importance than he might to rigid accuracy of statement; he is more or less a Celt, and therefore gifted with an imagination: but that does not signify that he is dishonest. He may spend ten minutes trying to beat down your price if you want to sell him a handkerchief, but he pays his debts punctiliously. In regard to what we commonly call "morality," he is an exemplary character. In respect of temperance, he is capable of improvement. If you see a farm overgrown with thistles, the explanation as often as not is "whisky blanc." Yet, compared with ourselves, the French Canadians are a remarkably sober race, and in more than half the municipalities of the Province of Quebec the *habitants* refuse to allow a single licence to be issued for the sale of liquor. Jean Baptiste is not a pledged teetotaller, and he will take his dram when offered; but he does not want his sons to acquire the tavern-frequenting habit, in spite of the temptation to increase the municipal revenue by means of licence fees. Jean Baptiste has the gift of fluent speech, and he can swear powerfully, especially at his horse; but his profanity is superficial, and at bottom he is a pious and charitable soul. Physically he is usually a rather lean, but strong and wiry and well set-up man, of dark complexion and of middle height. His children are a delight to the eyes. The beauty of his womenkind is too often ruined by wearing toil.

The *habitant* has the reputation of a man who carries thrift to a penurious extreme. His objection to spending money is not unnatural, when you consider that until lately he has had very little money to spend. He hates the very idea of direct taxation, and the only authorities that venture to levy a rate upon his

property confine their demands to extremely modest figures. The country people are condemned by law to elect a municipal council every year. With us, that would inevitably mean a yearly mounting bill for rates. But in a French Canadian parish it is well understood that, whatever else the councillors do, they must not spend money. The real estate in a certain parish of my acquaintance is assessed at £100,000. The whole municipal tax comes to £26 a year. Then there is a county council, composed of the mayors of all the municipalities, who have to keep a few bridges in repair and so forth; but the rates which they demand only come to £40 for the whole county. But there is also the local school board. This is a great nuisance, for it draws on the parochial purse to the extent of something like £100 a year. Of that, the school commissioners pay the tremendous salary of £20 to the young woman who professes to teach. In another parish they are more economical, and the poor girl has to get on with £11. Of course, she has had no training for her profession, and, almost equally of course, the inspector reports the educational results as *nil*. I should add that in the Province of Quebec a large part of the instruction, both elementary and secondary, is given by religious orders; and that the standard of education in the rate-supported or rate-starved schools is slowly but steadily rising.

To study the French Canadian race, to see the typical habitant, you cannot do better than visit the north shore of the St. Lawrence. South of the river he comes more into contact with the English and Scottish farmers, thereby acquiring ideas which may improve his methods of cultivation but certainly tend to obliterate some of his national peculiarities. In many of the northern parishes, between the river and the forest primeval, you will find not a single individual of British descent. Let us leave the railway, then, at some point between Quebec and Montreal, and embark with the driver of His Majesty's mail, who has just deposited under the seat of his cart an almost empty sack containing the day's postal communications for a parish five or six miles north. "*Marche, donc!*" shouts the driver, and away the lean horse trots. The country-side through which we pass is not over attractive. Many parts of the Province are exquisitely beautiful, with all the charm of forest and river and lake. You would never think of coming to this particular district, however, if you were more interested in scenery than in humanity. The land may be fertile, but it is also—and partly for that very reason—very bare. Scarce a tree has been left of the great forest that came down everywhere to the water's edge when

Jacques Cartier made that first memorable voyage up the river to Montreal. The fences are made of rough split-cedar logs, with a few wild flowers straggling on either side. There are no hedges. The houses as a rule look substantial enough, with thick stone walls, surmounted by high-pitched roofs, of tin or wooden shingles, which are pierced by a row of tiny dormer windows; sometimes by two rows, one above the other. There is very likely a little uncovered platform in front, perhaps even a roofed verandah. The walls are whitewashed, but the woodwork may or may not have been painted. There are no gardens. Well, I have seen gardens here and there, with fuchsias and geraniums all a-bloom, and even a croquet-lawn where the convent-bred daughters of some well-to-do notary or superannuated Government official disport themselves on state occasions. But the ordinary habitant makes no attempt at such embellishments. The houses are rarely large, and sometimes very small—nice little cottages, we should say, for married couples “without encumbrance.” But such a couple is rarely found among the tribe of Jean Baptiste, who thinks he has only done his duty by society moderately well if he has a dozen children, and often goes over the score.

Ascending a gentle incline, we leave the fertile alluvial river-side lands and come on a strip of soil so sandy and poor that many a farmer has nailed up his windows and gone to seek better fortune in the States. This sandy strip is really the prehistoric beach of the river. It is soon left behind, and we find ourselves again in the midst of plenty. Down below, the principal crop was hay, with grain as a good second. Here, the order is reversed, and the cereal harvest consists chiefly of peas and oats, often sown and reaped together, and either separated by winnowing after being threshed, or used and sold together under the name of *gaudriole*. Potatoes and corn are grown in fairly large quantities, too—Indian corn, that is, or maize; you see the ears ranged picturesquely on the roof-ridge to dry. Presently the dead silence of the fields is broken by the whirr of machinery, and we come upon an habitant threshing his *gaudriole* by means of a curious engine, the motive power consisting of a team of horses perpetually walking up a sort of treadmill. This thing is called a “double wospaur.” The name puzzled me a little till I discovered it to be simply the English compound “horse-power.”

One of the most interesting studies, by the way, to those who are curiously inclined is that of French-Canadian philology. Some folk are under the impression that Jean Baptiste speaks a

corrupt kind of *patois*, and that a man from France cannot understand him. It is quite a delusion. There are no such dialects in Canada as there are in France itself. All over the southern half of France, you will hear the common people speaking a *patois* which a Parisian can scarcely make head or tail of. Jean Baptiste, on the other hand, speaks good old French, though he occasionally runs his words together, and sometimes pronounces a final consonant which in France would be left mute. He speaks, I must also say, with a sonorous accent which sounds very different from the lip-talk of Paris. Good old French, I say; and he shows no sign of an intention to give it up for English. Yet, as you listen to his chat you hear now and then a word that sounds strangely familiar, especially when he talks about trade or mechanical industry. He will ask you "quelle beezneese" you carry on. He will tell you he has sold his hay to "un gros sheepeer." If he is prosperous and enterprising, he discards the antiquated haycart, a sort of big basket on two wheels, and buys (on the instalment plan) a highly-coloured four-wheeled "ouagine." In his carpentry operations he wields the "spoke-shave," the "wrench," and the "clamp," these tools having been introduced to him through English channels. If he goes by rail he takes a "tiquette," though he is not luxurious enough to travel in the "slipeur." Sometimes he uses an English word or phrase simply because it is shorter and more direct than the French, like "revolver" for *pistolet à répétition*, "patate" for *pomme-de-terre*, or "polisman" for *homme de police*. When we say that a horse is hard to beat, he says it is "malaisé à beater." That most expressive Anglicism, "all right," he has adopted with gusto; and he even says "adidouce" ("how d'ye do, sir?") instead of *comment vous portez-vous?* The youngsters of Quebec have been observed playing a game of marbles which they call *la snoque*, never dreaming that it is simply the English game of "the last knock."

But we must be getting on, for the road is bad. A Canadian road is not often anything else. The *chemin du roi*—as the highway is always called, whether the king is a queen or not—is not maintained by, though it is nominally under the supervision of, a public authority. Each habitant has to keep in repair that section of road which passes the front of his farm. I have seen him, in the discharge of this obligation, filling up the worst holes with tobacco-stalks or corn-cobs, or, if he is very enterprising, pulling the dirt up from the sides to the middle with a wooden rake

an operation which is speedily undone by a heavy shower. The Provincial Government is trying, with some little success, to persuade the municipalities to adopt road-making machines; but it will be long before travelling becomes tolerable, except when the snow is on the ground. As things are, if a farmer wants to draw a heavy load to market, he sends round to the neighbours whose homes he expects to pass, and they make shift to patch up the highway for his use.

In this French country, I am sorry to say, the farming has not a very much better reputation than the road-making. The habitants used to burn their straw to get rid of it, and if a Scottish farmer settled among them he could have all the manure he wanted for the trouble of taking it away. But the world moves—even that section of the world which lies north of the St. Lawrence. Jean Baptiste is discovering that he must put into his land as much as he takes out of it, or else it will starve. Agricultural education is carried on not only by itinerant Government lecturers but, curiously enough, by a number of priests, who have been released by their bishop from spiritual duties for this object. In the last few years, moreover, quite a revolution has been brought about by the establishment of butter and cheese factories all over the province. I have seen a good old French Canadian woman making butter by stirring up the milk in a pail with her hand; and the up-and-down churn, which is only a shade less primitive, is still common among the poorer inhabitants. In the new order of things, the milk is called for regularly every morning and driven to the factory, there to be transformed by methods of scientific precision into a good uniform quality of butter or cheese for the British market. The money we pay is divided proportionately among the contributors of milk. A farmer who kept five or six cows a few years ago keeps twenty or thirty now; the starved fields are being fed and fertilised by the resulting manure; and the increased supply of spending-money in the rural districts is having an appreciable effect on the habitant's manner of life, and making his custom of more and more value to the merchants and manufacturers of the Dominion.

Our road now crosses a little river by a bridge, which is also a tunnel—a kind of tubular bridge, built of wood, and representing a lavish waste both of timber and of toil. Scientists trace the development of mankind from a Stone Age to an Iron Age; but in Canada a Wooden Age came between, and the French Canadians are scarcely out of it yet. Here and there on some remote farm you will even find Jean Baptiste turning up the furrows with a wooden

ploughshare, drawn by a yoke of oxen, or perhaps by an incongruous team of ox and pony.

On the first farm we now pass we catch sight of Madame herself reaping a few belated tobacco plants with a sickle. We think of that fascinating weed as the product of a hot climate; but on almost every French Canadian farm you will see a field of its graceful greenery waving in the wind. As for the quality, I prefer not to speak; but the habitant smokes no other and is content. Some of his womenkind smoke it too, in short clay pipes, as they do in certain corners of the British Islands, by the way. Madame does not smoke; but she has no objection to the £10 a year that my Lady Nicotine contributes to the family treasury. With great pride she takes us round to see the main crop hanging from wires in the barn to dry. "It's all sold to a Montreal factory," she tells us, "at 5½ cents a pound. Our neighbours over the way only get 4½ cents."

These French Canadian women are miracles of industry. They have the breakfast ready for the men-folk at six in the morning; attend to the numerous children, so far as they need attention; give the floor of the living-room its daily scrubbing; put on the soup for dinner; make the bread; spin, weave, and sew; feed the chickens if there are any; lend a strong hand in the field work; keep the cash; and lead the family prayers when the day is done. If we visit Madame in the afternoon we shall find her sitting or standing at her loom—the good old hand-loom that has woven the *étouffe du pays* in which I don't know how many generations of the family have been clothed. Not only cloth but carpets does she weave; coverlids and blankets too. To eke out the supply of fresh wool she tears up the old material of worn-out coats and pantaloons and weaves it over again. It is slow work, but if she has not too many children she has a surplus of cloth or carpet to sell when the long winter is over—to sell, or rather to trade, receiving in barter perhaps 45 per cent. of its retail price. At another homestead you may find the lady of the house weaving not cloth but sheeting of an imperishable quality. She has made the linen herself from the very beginning. All she asked of her husband was that he should bring the sheaves of flax from the field. The breaking of it on the wooden *breyer*, the spinning and the weaving, have all been done by her own hand.

The spirit of the time, aided by the increased circulation of cash, is breathing destructively on these old home industries. Already the picturesque costume of the old French habitant has almost

vanished—the long *capote*, coming down to the knees, and girt about the waist with a gaily-coloured sash; the knitted *tuque* hanging over the ear; the *nippes*, strips of cloth wound round the feet and ankles in place of stockings; the homespun trousers tucked into the *bottes sauvages*. The spinning-wheel and hand-loom will soon go the way of the wooden plough, and of the tin lantern, pierced with many holes, but destitute of glass. The shopkeepers will profit by the change, and the women will have a little more leisure; but French Canadian life will sink more and more to the commonplace level of the twentieth century.

So far as food is concerned, the habitant's fare is simplicity itself, not to say monotony. No French kickshaws for him! Bread, pork, and peas; peas, pork, and bread: that is all he asks. Once a week Madame makes up a big fire in the great clay oven standing out under a little wooden roof by the roadside. When she thinks the fire has smouldered long enough—there is no chimney and therefore no draught—she rakes it all out and pushes in the batch of bread. When dinner-time comes, the habitant and his wife take their seats, and perhaps there are chairs for one or two of the elder children; the rest stand round the clean but clothless table, and all fill their platters from the big bowl of pea-soup in the middle. A brick of salt pork has been boiled in the soup, and that is all the meat in the bill of fare. After dinner the remainder of the soup is put back on the fire to simmer away till supper time, when it is much improved in quality. A good deal of tea is consumed—a cheap variety, as strong as boiling can make it; but milk is an equally common drink. In summer and autumn there are plenty of wild strawberries, and wild raspberries and blueberries, for dessert. In many parts of the province game is plentiful, especially wild duck on the river and partridge in the woods, but the habitant prefers salt pork. Now pea-soup is nourishing, but it is a little monotonous, and, combined with everlasting salt pork, summer and winter, does not form an ideal diet. It is not surprising, therefore, that dyspepsia is common. The children suffer most, for the little things begin their career of salt pork and pea-soup when they are nine or ten months old. This is doubtless one of the reasons for the terribly high death-rate in most of the French counties. Another reason is that ventilation is almost unknown. When the long winter begins, the chinks of the window-sashes are carefully sealed up with paper and paste; and the closed iron stoves are often kept red-hot. With fresh air thus carefully excluded, there is plenty of work for the doctor, who provides attendance and

physic, *ad lib.*, for a yearly subscription of two, three, or four dollars per family.

You must not imagine from the tremendous amount of work done by the women that the men leave all the hard labour to them, like the Red Indians. With a large family to support, and with hired help almost unobtainable, there is work enough for man and woman, boy and girl, all the year round—either on the farm or in the woods. I was saying just now that the farm was generally bare of trees; that end of the farm, I should say, which alone is visible from the road. The rear end of the farm, the Hinterland of the homestead, so to speak, is generally left under its original covering of forest. Here is the habitant's "sugar bush"—his grove of sugar maples, which he bleeds when the sap runs strong in the spring. Here, too, he comes for the year's supply of fuel. But the woods to which the poorer habitants migrate in large numbers when farm work is ended by frost lie far away in the North and in the West. Leaving his wife and children to look after the house and the live stock, Jean Baptiste spends his winter in the depths of the forest, in the employ of one or other of the lumber kings who have purchased the right to cut timber over a vast stretch of otherwise unused territory belonging to the Provincial Government. The life is not unpleasant. The men spend their days out on the sunlit snow, felling the trees and rolling the logs into the nearest valley, to be floated down to the navigable river when the ice melts and the freshets run in the spring. At night they sleep in the tiers of bunks which line the sides of great log shanties. Sunday is always devoted to rest and recreation; occasionally a priest penetrates the forest, an altar is raised in the shanty, and all the lumbermen attend Mass as reverently as if they were at home in the village church.

Hard as the French Canadians toil, their life cannot justly be described as "all work and no play." Even in their work they find pleasure; they are really a most sociable and neighbourly people. They will lend each other their horses, waggons, and farm implements, their tea and sugar, anything and everything, knowing that they can always borrow in their turn. They will come together to help any neighbour to thresh the *gaudriole*, to break the flax, to raise the new barn, to saw the winter's wood, to husk the corn; and these "bees," as they are called in New England, are genuine festivals. Christmas, New Year, and Twelfth Night are their great holidays; and after Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve they will often assemble in large parties for a *fricot*, a feast enlivened by the

ballads and *chansons* that were old in the days of the Grand Monarque. On the last night of the year the young men will perhaps tramp round the parish singing the *guignolet*, and collecting a rich store of provender, not for themselves but for the poor. There is no poor law in the province, nor need of any; the better-off see to it that their poorer neighbours do not suffer cold or hunger. If a man has fallen into low water, he has only to secure a certificate from the *curé* and he can get all he wants by a tour among his fellow-parishioners, who are too proud to have it said that their poor must wander into another parish to beg. Some of these beggars pay richly for their keep by telling stories. I have heard of a good *raconteur* (not necessarily a beggar by any means) who would rattle off the whole "Arabian Nights," if you would only stay to listen. Story-telling and asking riddles, with *dames*—a game of chequers played with an inordinate number of draughtsmen—and dominoes and cards, these are the favourite indoor pastimes in the long winter evenings. As for outdoor sports, the habitant is no devotee of athleticism, but he dearly loves a trotting match on the ice of the river or a cock-fight in the bush.

Dancing is a pastime which appeals irresistibly to the light hearts and light heels of the French Canadians. Any variety of this exercise which involves the contact of a masculine arm with a feminine waist is strictly forbidden by the *curé*—who, indeed, discourages dancing altogether, except at a wedding. On that occasion the whole settlement relaxes, and gives itself up to merry-making. There is no honeymoon trip, but the bride and groom go for a long drive through the parish, with their friends and neighbours after them in procession. When they get back to the house there is a grand supper—meat pies, for instance, flavoured with cinnamon; blood puddings; "sagamité" (an Indian dish, composed of flour, milk, butter, and maple sugar), and *croquignoles* by the bushel. Thus strengthened, the company dance all night. I suppose I ought not to reckon funerals among the festivals; but a wake brings together a large assembly of neighbours, who are mildly entertained with tea and coffee.

As to the home life of the French Canadians, I believe it to be at least as harmonious and affectionate as that of any British race. The attitude of the children to their parents is not deferential to the point of servility; but the freedom which they evidently feel does not seem to degenerate, as it does undoubtedly in many English-speaking families in both hemispheres, into disrespect. On New Year's morning every member of the family, including

married sons and daughters who have homes of their own, come and kneel before the old couple to receive the parental blessing. The habitant and his wife, who commonly hold their farm *en communauté de biens*, are accustomed to make a joint will, designating one of their sons as the heir. It is generally the eldest, but not necessarily, the choice falling on the young man who is most likely to manage the property with wisdom and thrift. The heir brings his bride to live under the parental roof, and often enters into possession during his father's lifetime. This privilege carries heavy responsibilities with it. The heir binds himself to support his father and mother, and perhaps one or two dependent aunts, as long as they live; to bury them and pay for Requiem Masses when they are dead; also to endow his younger brothers with certain stated amounts when they start farming on their own account, and to supply dowries for any of his sisters who may be still to marry. A common dowry will be two cows, two sheep, an *armoire* full of linen, a spinning-wheel, and \$100 in cash. To discharge these liabilities the habitant and his heir may have to mortgage their farm; but they do not shirk their obligations on that account. It should not be imagined that the young men of the community make their matrimonial selections according to the amount of dowry that the father-in-law is willing to give. On the contrary, it is the father-in-law who makes the keenest inquiry into the position and prospects of the young man before *la grande demande* is agreed to. Practically all the matings of the French Canadians are marriages of affection; and it may be added that you will rarely find a man over twenty-five or a woman over twenty, outside the celibate professions, who has not succeeded in entering the holy estate.

Those habitants who succeed in saving money do not invest it, nor do they trust it to a bank. They take it to the country notary, who lends it to some of their less flourishing neighbours. As a rule, the habitant has little wealth except his house and farm. Even these, often enough, are not his freehold. The situation is very curious. Half a century ago, after a hot agitation, the seigniorial rights were abolished—that is to say, the right to exact a percentage on the sale of the farm, to compel the habitant to bring his corn to the seigniorial mill, and so forth. At the same time it was enacted that any habitant might buy out his freehold and commute his rent by paying such capital sum as would yield the seignior an equivalent revenue, calculating interest at 6 per cent. In some parishes this power has been largely used. In

others scarcely an individual has taken advantage of it, and many habitants do not seem to know of its existence. In such a case the habitant continues to pay the seigneur the yearly rent, commonly 2½*d.* an acre, which his ancestors paid under the old *régime*. The original seigniorial families, by-the-by, have long since been merged in the plebs; the old mansions and rent-rolls have passed into the hands of men who knew better than the old nobility how to work and how to save.

I have left myself little time to speak of the habitant's attitude towards religion. In the Province of Quebec the Roman Catholic Church is "by law established." That is, every man who does not declare himself to be no longer a member of that communion is legally bound to pay tithe—one twenty-sixth of his cereal crops, besides contributions for church-building. If he stops growing grain, he does not escape. The bishop decrees that he shall pay a certain percentage of his hay and tobacco, or perhaps a couple of loads of wood per family; and a householder with no farm will probably be called on for \$2 in cash. These supplementary levies are generally paid with as great regularity as if they were collectable by law. In the large centres of population, especially Montreal, there are many men who have no religious belief, though they seldom outwardly break with the Church. In the country parts the faith of the Middle Ages remains almost unshaken. There are exceptions, of course; and here and there open revolt has occurred. But, taking the French country as a whole, the *curé* is still the unquestioned authority in matters of faith and morals, though not, as the last few years have shown, in matters of politics. On Sunday morning the whole parish drives to church in buggies, or farm waggons with extemporised plank seats, or in sleighs, according to the time of the year. After Mass the congregation has a supplementary assembly outside—a kind of informal parish council, when the events of their little world are discussed, or an auction held for the benefit of the poor, or a party harangue delivered at election times.

Thrice a day, morning, noon, and evening, the Angelus rings out from the steeple; and the habitant working on his farm bares his head and whispers the prayer that his mother taught him. In the spring he carries a handful of grain to be blessed in church, and then takes it home and mixes it with the rest of his seed corn to ensure a good crop. He puts up a statuette of the Virgin in his stable to ward off the cattle sickness. He wears a scapulary under his shirt. His wife sprinkles holy water on the window-panes to

avert lightning. He believes in ghosts and fairies, in apparitions of the devil, in witches and the evil eye. He marches in procession round the parish, with the Sacrament in the midst, when the potato-beetle is ravaging his crops or drought is parching the earth. But if you would see French Canadian piety in its moments of supreme exaltation, you must visit the miracle-shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, a few miles below Quebec. It is the Lourdes of the American continent. There you will see thousands of pilgrims arriving daily, flocking from all parts of Canada, and even from the United States, in the hope of some heavenly favour; and the stacks of crutches rising from floor to gallery testify to the gratitude of hundreds who believe that St. Anne has healed their diseases.

I have given but a rough sketch, a mere outline, of the rural French Canadian as I have seen him—at once simple and shrewd, industrious and gay, thrifty and generous. From the point of view of his British fellow-citizens he is a little behind the times; but he is quickening his pace, and when he has caught them up they will have reason to thank Heaven for the help of such a sturdy pair of shoulders in bearing the burden of the Empire.

The Paper was illustrated by a series of Lime-light views.

DISCUSSION.

MR. N. A. BELCOURT, K.C., M.P., Canada: It is a great pleasure to me to be present to-night, and to have the opportunity of addressing such a distinguished audience, and to be enabled to offer Mr. Kennedy my congratulations on his interesting Paper. I am myself a French Canadian, though not the son of a habitant, brought up and educated in the Province of Quebec, and possibly I am as well qualified a critic of the lecture of this evening almost as anyone in the room. It is a pleasure to be able to say that, according to my knowledge, Mr. Kennedy has very well indeed sized up, to use an Americanism, the habits and characteristics of the French Canadian peasantry. There are things, I admit, that Mr. Kennedy has told us, which I did not know of. I rather thought, for instance, that Mr. Kennedy put a little too much pea-soup and pork in Jean Baptiste's diet, and I did not know that there was any Indian blood in our veins. He was perhaps a little severe in speaking of the veracity of my countrymen, and I don't quite agree with him in that respect. Again (and I say this in no fault-finding spirit, but simply in order to point out some characteristics of my countrymen which evidently have escaped Mr. Kennedy's observa-

tion), I think the French Canadian does take a great interest in politics, and that he knows a great deal of what is going on at Quebec, Ottawa, and even at Westminster. I may mention one instance. In 1896, as most of you are aware, there had arisen a very troublesome question in Canada—the question of remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoban schools. The French Canadians are very much attached to their religion. They think a great deal of their priests, and make a lot of their advice. Now, on this question the political party to which I belong, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, took a very decided stand. What happened in Quebec? In that province the Catholic clergy, from the hierarchy downwards, thundered against the Liberals, called them bad Catholics, and hurled against them the strongest anathemas possible. And yet, out of the sixty-five constituencies for that Province, where in almost all of them the majority is French Canadian and Catholic, fifty-five returned supporters of Sir W. Laurier. I think this shows that these men knew and appreciated that which was going on at Ottawa, for the result has proved that their conduct politically, at the time, actually saved the situation in Canada. With reference to the tenure of land in Canada, I think Mr. Kennedy is somewhat mistaken, and I can well understand why. About the only seigniorial lands in existence are in the neighbourhood of Quebec, which, no doubt, is the district Mr. Kennedy saw most of. Nearly every farmer in the Province owns his farms, and the difference between him and most of the farmers in the other Province is, that his farm is not mortgaged; the percentage of mortgages in Quebec as compared with the rest of the Provinces being one to ten. As a Canadian public man, and as a French Canadian especially, I should like to give here expression to what I know the earnest and patriotic men in this Institute will take in good part, namely, that keen observers, men of bright intellect like Mr. Kennedy, should devote some of their powers of observation and criticism to another phase of Canadian life, which is of even more immediate interest and concern at the present time than the state of the French habitant. I should like to invite your public men, your newspaper men and others, to devote their attention in another direction, both as to the present, as well as to the past. In alluding to the past, I may say, I think without any exaggeration that there is no history in the world that presents more romantic heroic, and attractive features than the history of the French on the North-American Continent. The history of those French pioneers who carried religion and civilisation into every part of America

constitutes one of the most attractive and glorious chapters that any nation can boast of. Coming down to the present age, and going no further back than the last fifty years, I should like to see men of the powers of Mr. Kennedy speak of the public men of Canada, men like Papineau, Cartier, Taché, Lafontaine, and many others. I should like them to speak of those professional men, great jurists, for instance, like Sir A. A. Dorion and Mr. Justice Fournier, whose judgments have on more than one occasion been the subject of very flattering remarks in the Judicial Committee. I should like him to speak of our musicians, and in that respect would be able to tell you how the French Canadians excel other races in Canada. As a proof, I need only mention a name that is familiar to you all, that of Albani; but there are many such, not indeed such brilliant stars, who are deserving not only of Canadian, but of world-wide repute. I should also like men, such as the lecturer, to speak of our *littérateurs*, because if we have a very limited English national literature, we have a large and valuable French Canadian literature. I should like also to direct attention to those of my compatriots who are engaged in business, in finance, and industry. It is true the French Canadians have made slow progress as compared with others in that respect, and the reason of that is not difficult to find. It should be remembered that at the time of the Conquest what there was in Canada of the French aristocrats and the monied class preferred to return to France, with the result that the peasant, who for many years had been bled by the French officials sent out about that time, and whose farms had been neglected, were the only people left, whilst the English and Scotch immigrants brought capital with them, and took possession of the commerce and industry of the country. And this explains, among other things, the love of the French Canadian for his priest, and the reason why, to this day, he sets so much store by his advice. The priest was the educated man, the peasant was not. He went to him for advice, not only on matters spiritual but on matters temporal, with the result that a great attachment grew up, and exists to this day, between the people and the clergy, which, however, will not prevent Jean Baptiste, as we have seen, from performing his political duty in the way he thinks best. I think too much is generally said about one side of Canadian life. You have seen too many pictures of ice palaces, and of men dressed in bear-skins going about apparently besmeared with bear oil. Nothing could be more fallacious, and I think it has caused Canada a great deal of harm. Anyone who knows the country, knows that from April to October Canada has

one of the best and most delightful climates in the world. It is a great pleasure to be present to-night, as I have said, and I enjoyed very much the kind and pleasant references which you, Mr. Chairman, made to Canada, and which were so heartily applauded by the audience. You have referred to what Canada has done in the great trouble you are now contending against. I can assure you that what has been done has been shared in by the French Canadians, I will not say with the same enthusiasm as by the English and Scotch inhabitants of Canada, but with as much earnestness as by anybody. We French Canadians are loyal. We are all loyal, possibly for reasons different from those which impel most Englishmen to be loyal. The Englishman is loyal to his King and country because of its traditions, because England is his home. We French Canadians are loyal because we are members of the English family, though we came in later; we are loyal because we have been treated as members of the family, and because we are going, we know, to be treated as such. Our loyalty is perhaps more interested, if such an expression can be used, but I do not know that for that reason it is not as good. In the matter of the war, we did not stop to consider whether the war was just or unjust. We felt that was no special concern of ours. All we knew was that the war was inevitable, that the war was on, that the enemy was at the door, and that the enemy had to be driven away. We felt that the Boers, in precipitating hostilities, had themselves rendered impossible and idle the discussion of the now more or less academic question of the justice of the war. We knew that the flag was threatened, that the Empire might be in danger, and we resolved that we would aid in maintaining the efficiency and integrity of the Empire. We all realised that the assistance we were giving the Mother Country was not a very substantial assistance, that a few thousand Canadians were not going to settle the war, and that you had no absolute need of them. We sent them out to give that moral support which you had a right to expect from us, and which we felt we were in duty bound to give. We did not count whether it would cost two or more millions. We did not stop to consider the cost, and I speak, I think, for my countrymen as well as for myself, when I say that, if the Empire should again be in danger, you can count on us in Canada, whether we be English or whether we be French.

Major-General C. W. ROBINSON, C.B.: My excuse for saying anything at all to-night must be the very long connection which my family have had with Canada, since the time my grandfather settled in Lower Canada, about 1785, after the Revolutionary War.

There is only one point in the lecture to which I would take exception; and that is Mr. Kennedy's remark that the French Canadians raise no particular emotion in anybody's thoughts. My idea is rather different, for I know of no more interesting people than the French Canadians; and I know none more appreciated by people in England who, if they have never been in Canada, have read Parkman's books, or Dr. Drummond's poems. A point that is not often touched upon is, the great effect the position of the French people and the French power in Canada has had on the growth of the British Empire. Take the time of the American Revolutionary War. At that time Upper Canada was not settled at all. It was a wilderness. Lower Canada, of course, since the Conquest, had been nominally British, but really French. It was French in population when the American War broke out, and when the French nation were the allies of the American Colonies engaged in throwing off the English yoke. On this account, largely, these Colonies felt little desire to interfere with this French Canada, and at the end of that war Canada was left intact. Had it been then inhabited by English and not French, or had the American Revolution broken out at a later period, the results might have been different. Then there was the war of 1812-15. There had been thirty years or so of English rule, and the inhabitants, far from being hostile to us, supported us. They did not wish their country to be invaded. It is true that a certain portion of the Upper Province had been then settled by English, Scotch, and Irish; but the fact remains that when Canada was invaded the French Canadians joined with us in repelling the invasion, and one of the most brilliant successes of that war was achieved partly by French troops under Colonel de Salabery. That war, in fact, helped to cement the union between the two peoples. In 1837-8 there was a small disturbance, but that is after all what one may call a ripple in Canadian history, which soon subsided. Since then we have had the Crimean War, in which all Canada sympathised, and in which French and English fought together. It is the case that there have been certain rivalries, but there has been on the whole good feeling. In the Crimean War Canada contributed largely to the Patriotic Fund, and has in other wars and recently sent to the Mother Country contingents in which a great many French as well as English families were represented. As the result an Empire has been built up with, as Mr. Kennedy said, broad and sturdy shoulders. It would indeed be strange if races which have produced a Montcalm and a Wolfe, who lie together at

Quebec, should not be able to support the burden of any Empire that it may fall to their lot to maintain and strengthen.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : In his opening remarks, the Chairman referred most sympathetically to the absence of Lord Strathcona, an expression of sympathy in which I most cordially join. I crossed the Atlantic with my noble friend only some few weeks ago, and I could almost have wished that I had been the victim instead, of the illness from which he is suffering, if he could have been present instead of me. Another matter to which the Chairman alluded touches me most deeply, and that is the misfortune that has befallen Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, and Mrs. Blair, whom I met so recently as November 1 at Ottawa. Their poor daughter is to be buried to-day, and I am sure the sympathy of all of us will go out profoundly towards them. We are very much indebted to Mr. Kennedy for his interesting and valuable lecture on the French habitants of the Province of Quebec. I have returned from Canada deeply impressed with all I have seen. It was but a rapid and passing peep at a small portion of the great Dominion. Among other places I visited Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. In the course of my life I have seen some fine cities and some beautiful scenes, but never have I seen anything more beautiful than the panorama from the front of the Frontenac hotel, overlooking the magnificent St. Lawrence on the terrace at Quebec. Mr. Kennedy referred to the curious method of laying out the farms, side by side, in long narrow strips, a circumstance which puzzled me not a little, and I feel indebted to him for the explanation he has given, which I had not before met with. I may say I had the opportunity, when I was at Quebec, of travelling for many miles in company with the Hon. Mr. Dobell, who I am sorry to say on account of illness is not present with us to-night; and I saw a good many of those characteristic features of the French habitants which have been so well described in the lecture and illustrated by the excellent photographs which have been exhibited to us. There is one matter I am anxious to emphasise, and that is the feeling that is entertained on the part of the French Canadians towards our own land. I had considerable opportunity during my brief stay of seeing many of their public men, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with whom I had a long chat at Ottawa; and he knows very well the kind of sympathy I am likely to have with regard to the British flag and people. At Montreal, I saw amongst others Monsieur Forget, one of their representative mercantile men, another interesting and valuable

man of French origin. I also had the pleasure of very long conversations at the house of a private friend with the Abbé Croiyer, and afterwards at the Jesuit College in Quebec with the Abbé La Flamme, who, I may tell you, were both most anxious to impress upon me, what I am certain they genuinely felt, their loyalty towards the British race and the British flag. Monsieur La Flamme said, "We have no wish to have more to do with France. We are Britons, and we like to be so, and to feel we are so." Indeed, they quite refreshed me with their extreme warmth, and the emphatic way in which they wished to impress upon me that that was not only their own feeling, but also the feeling and general sentiment of their compatriots. I have returned to England, having learnt, in my old age, a great deal I did not know before, and profoundly impressed with the advance and progressive prospects of this great and noble part of the British Empire. I wish to say a word or two about the climate of Canada to emphasise the remarks of Mr. Belcourt by my own impressions—I have been delighted with what I have myself experienced during my stay in the Dominion. The weather, during the autumn and winter, is of course very cold, and the air is sharper, but it is so dry and clear that it agreed with me. I liked it much better than our own damp, raw, cold and foggy atmosphere, which makes it far less healthy for most constitutions, and my own among the number, than the bracing and invigorating climate of Canada.

Mr. C. A. DUFF MILLER (Agent-General for New Brunswick): It gives me great pleasure to say a few words on behalf of my fellow-countrymen—my French Canadian fellow-countrymen. I have listened with great interest to the lecture, and I would point out to Mr. Belcourt that Mr. Kennedy set himself to speak chiefly of the habitants—a class of people of whom he gave us a most picturesque description. Like General Robinson, I take exception to the statement that the French Canadian is not known here. When I tell people I am a Canadian, they very often ask me about my French fellow-countrymen, and want to know whether they are happy and contented; so that I can testify that they are known, and that interest is taken in them. If they are not known already, they certainly deserve to be known on account of their loyalty. Under the old French *régime* they were not too comfortable. The country was to a certain extent exploited by favourites of the Court, and the people were not treated as they should have been. They made as much out of the people as they possibly could and paid them in paper money, which was repudiated to the extent, I believe, of about

four millions sterling. However, they stood by the old flag and fought the English long and stubbornly, but once really beaten they gave allegiance to the conquerors. To turn to the British *régime*, the French were promised by Wolfe their own laws and religion and in every way equal rights on certain conditions, and those conditions they fulfilled. I think the honest habitant was rather surprised that he was treated so differently, or rather that he should enjoy his liberty in every way. It was only a short time after the change that George II. died, and everyone of distinction went into mourning for him—certainly indicating a remarkable change in so short a time. When George III. came to the throne, a deputation was sent to London to congratulate him on his accession, among them being the Chevalier Chaussegros de Lery and his beautiful wife, and the King gallantly observed that if all his French Canadian lady subjects were as beautiful as was that lady, he had indeed made a great conquest. A still more striking illustration of the loyalty of the Canadians is the fact that when our own Colonists revolted in America the French stood by the British flag. When Lafayette went out to America expecting to lead the French Canadians against the English Government forces, he found no one of that race to lead. When Quebec was besieged by the Americans under Montgomery, it was a French Canadian officer, Captain Bouchette, R.N., who conducted General Carleton through the American lines by night in a boat with muffled paddles. Carleton was hailed with great delight by the inhabitants of the besieged city, who vied with the oldest British soldiers in preparing for defence. Coming to more recent times, a French Canadian regiment was first at the frontier on the occasion of the Fenian Raid, and as regards the war in South Africa, we have very many French Canadian regiments in Canada, and the officers and men of them volunteered as readily as those in our English regiments for service in the war. We do not need to put them under English officers; indeed, we sent out French Canadian officers to command English and French in the Transvaal, notably Col. Lessard, who commanded the Canadian Mounted Infantry in the field, and Major Hudon, who commanded the "C" Battery of artillery that went through Beira to the relief of Mafeking. I followed the Prince and Princess of Wales through French and English Canada, and can testify that their Royal Highnesses were received just as kindly by the French as by the English. Perhaps they did not cheer as loudly in Quebec as in some places, but then, the French are a very respectful people, and do not think it necessary to make a noise in order to

show their loyalty ; though at Montreal, where they are more mixed with the English, the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs in the French quarter was as marked as anywhere in Canada. It might interest my hearers to-night, and at the same time illustrate how Canadians, both English and French, are intimately associated, when I tell you that my own cousin is descended from two of the personages mentioned by me to-night. She lives in Quebec, and is, in fact, the great-great-grand-daughter both of Madame de Lery whom George III. so much admired, and also of Captain Bouchette who conducted General Carleton through the American lines at Quebec. I lived amongst the French Canadians during my boyhood's days, which were perhaps the happiest in my life, and learned to understand their character and to sympathise with and appreciate their aspirations, those aspirations being based upon love of country, devotion to their Church and institutions, and loyalty to the Throne.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.): It now devolves upon me to close the discussion. I am not going to offer any observations upon the Paper, feeling myself nothing like so competent to do so as those who have already spoken, or indeed so competent as many of the audience. I would only say, that Mr. Belcourt's criticism as regards the small scope of the Paper is one which, as representing the Institute, I am hardly prepared to accept. I cannot think that more time could have been devoted to one special subject than has been devoted to that subject. If we are to go into the larger field suggested, and deal with the whole of Canada or other portions of that section which is represented by the French Canadian, we should, I fear, require many hours, if not days, to exhaust the subject. I understand that in the Canadian Parliament, members speak for several hours, and there has been an occasion when a member spoke for thirty hours. I am quite certain that no member of the Royal Colonial Institute would be able to keep his audience together for anything like so long a time, though I feel certain that if Mr. Belcourt will be good enough to address us again on the subject we shall be glad to listen to him as long as he likes to speak. It only remains for me to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kennedy for his extremely interesting and valuable Paper, a Paper of a character which we rarely hear within this hall.

Mr. KENNEDY: I am privileged, Sir, although you have closed the discussion, to offer a sort of postscript. There are one or two remarks of my friend Mr. Belcourt's that I ought, perhaps, to say

a word or two upon. I accept his correction so far as "pork and pea-soup" is concerned. I admit I have not visited every French Canadian family in the Province of Quebec, or even more than a small minority, but I may say that I kept my eyes open and closely questioned people whom I met, and my conclusion was that pork and pea-soup seemed to be the universal favourite. Of course, there were odds and ends which they ate as well. As to the question of Indian blood, I can assure Mr. Belcourt that that is a fact. I remember an article by a French Canadian *littérateur* a few years ago, giving the names of families, including prominent French Canadian families, who had Indian blood in their veins, and I have never seen the statement contradicted. It is certainly no dishonour or discredit. The Indians are a splendid race of men in many respects. I believe our own Highland ancestors were somewhat of barbarians, and yet we do not mind taking credit, some of us, for the barbarous Highland blood in our veins! My Paper dealt simply with the life of the rural French Canadians. I chose that branch of the subject partly because it was of much more interest than any other. I have lived ten years among the French Canadians of the city of Montreal, and seen a good deal of the cultured French Canadians of Quebec; but I do not think they would have provided so interesting a topic as "Jean Baptiste." Moreover, I should have had to dabble largely in politics, which I rather shrank from, as one side of Canadian politics is said to be very seamy. Moreover, the peculiarities of the class with which I have been dealing to-night are disappearing, so I chose to describe them while they still exist. As to seigniorial tenure, I can hardly accept the correction on this point. I myself visited a seigneur close to Montreal. He happens to be a Scotsman, and therefore not a lineal representative of one of the old seigniorial families; but he bought the seignior, and he is now seignior, and he showed me his rent books. A little further down, but still near to Montreal, there is another seignior, where I saw the actual receipts for the last year's rent, in "loins," "chelins," and "deniers;" and in this parish I found habitant after habitant who "did not know of the existence of the law under which he could acquire the freehold." I did not commit myself to any statement as to the proportion who have got their freehold. I did not speak of music or literature. As to the latter, our English Canadians until recently were "not in it" as compared with the French. The latter had a literature long before we had anything but the mere rudiments. As to the question of loyalty, I can add one instance to those

already mentioned. I was in the North-West in 1885 when we had to put down a rising, partly of half-breeds, and partly of Indians. I spent some time with the 65th regiment, and saw these French Canadians go on sentry duty in bare feet, their boots having been worn out by hard marching; yet they sang their old French songs in the most cheerful fashion. As for their feeling towards France, I did not go into the question in my Paper. It has been well described. In fact, the habitant as a rule does not like the man who comes from France. Very few do come; but when one does, he is regarded (and not only by the clergy) as a sort of black sheep, bringing with him an atmosphere of atheism, scepticism, republicanism, and that sort of thing. All through the Province there is a sort of instinctive feeling that the people are best as they are. It has been denied that the existence of the French Canadian race excites no emotion in our hearts. It excites emotion in yours, no doubt, but taking the mass of the people in this country, I have not been able to discover any particular sentiment on the subject. I trust that meetings such as this will help to arouse such a sentiment, for the French Canadians are a people who deserve to be thoroughly appreciated.

On the motion of Mr. Kennedy, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Sir Cecil Clementi Smith for presiding.

SPEECH BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ON
"OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE."

THE following speech of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (President of the Institute) at the déjeuner given at the Guildhall on December 5, 1901, to celebrate the return to England of His Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from their tour of the Empire in H.M.S. *Ophir*, is reprinted (by permission) from the "Times" of December 6, by direction of the Council:—

The Prince of Wales, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—In the name of the Queen and the other members of my family, on behalf of the Princess and for myself, I thank you most sincerely for your enthusiastic reception of this toast, proposed by you, my Lord Mayor, in such kind and generous terms. Your feeling allusion to our recent long absence from our happy family circle gives expression to that sympathy which has been so universally extended to my dear parents, whether in times of joy or sorrow, by the people of this country, and upon which my dear mother felt she could ever reckon from the first days of her life here amongst them. (Cheers.) As to ourselves, we are deeply sensible of the great honour done us on this occasion, and our hearts are moved by the splendid reception which to-day has been accorded us by the authorities and inhabitants of the City of London. And I desire to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for the sympathetic interest with which our journey was followed by our fellow-countrymen at home, and for the warm welcome with which we were greeted on our return. You were good enough, my Lord Mayor, to refer to His Majesty having marked our home-coming by creating me Prince of Wales. (Loud cheers.) I only hope that I may be worthy to hold that ancient and historic title, which was borne by my dear father for upwards of fifty-nine years. (Renewed cheers.)

THE VOYAGE ROUND THE EMPIRE.

My Lord Mayor, you have attributed to us more credit than I think we deserve. For I feel that the debt of gratitude is not the nation's to us, but ours to the King and Government for having made it possible for us to carry out, with every consideration for our comfort and convenience, a voyage, unique in its character, rich in the experience gained and in memories of warm and affectionate greetings from the many races of His Majesty's subjects in his great

dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) And here in the capital of our great Empire I would repeat how profoundly touched and gratified we have been by the loyalty, affection, and enthusiasm which invariably characterised the welcome extended to us throughout our long and memorable tour. It may interest you to know that we travelled over 45,000 miles, of which 38,000 were by sea, and I think it is a matter of which all may feel proud that, with the exception of Port Said, we never set foot on any land where the Union Jack did not fly. (Loud cheers.) Leaving England in the middle of March we first touched at Gibraltar and Malta, where, as a sailor, I was proud to meet the two great fleets of the Channel and Mediterranean. (Cheers.) Passing through the Suez Canal—a monument of the genius and courage of a gifted son of the great friendly nation across the Channel—(cheers)—we entered at Aden the gateway of the East. We stayed for a short time to enjoy the unrivalled scenery of Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, the gorgeous displays of their native races, and to see in what happy contentment these various peoples live and prosper under British rule. Perhaps there was something still more striking in the fact that the Government, the commerce, and every form of enterprise in these countries are under the leadership and direction of but a handful of our countrymen: a testimony to the high qualities of the men who have won and who keep for us that splendid position. (Cheers.) Australia saw the consummation of the great mission which was the more immediate object of our journey, and you can imagine the feelings of pride with which I presided over the inauguration of the first representative Assembly of the new-born Australian Commonwealth, in whose hands are placed the destinies of that great island continent. (Loud cheers.) During a happy stay of many weeks in the different States, we were able to gain an insight into the working of the commercial, social, and political institutions, of which the country justly boasts, and to see something of the great progress which it has already made, and of its great capabilities, while making the acquaintance of many of the warm-hearted and large-minded men to whose personality and energy so much of that progress is due. New Zealand afforded us a striking example of a vigorous, independent, and prosperous people, living in the full enjoyment of free and liberal institutions, by whom many interesting social experiments are being put to the test of experience. Here we had the satisfaction of meeting large gatherings of the Maori people—once a brave and resolute foe, now peaceful and devoted subjects of the King: (Cheers.) Tasmania, which in

natural characteristics and climate reminded us of the old country, was visited when our faces were at length turned homeward. Mauritius, with its beautiful tropical scenery, its classical, literary, and naval historical associations, and its population gifted with all the charming characteristics of old France, was our first halting-place, on our way to receive, in Natal and Cape Colony, a welcome remarkable in its warmth and enthusiasm, which appeared to be accentuated by the heavy trial of the long and grievous war under which they have suffered. (Cheers.) To Canada was borne the message—already conveyed to Australia and New Zealand—of the Motherland's loving appreciation of the services rendered by her gallant sons. (Loud cheers.) In a journey from ocean to ocean, marvellous in its comfort and organisation, we were enabled to see something of its matchless scenery, the richness of its soil, the boundless possibilities of that vast and but partly explored territory. We saw, too, the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the peoples of its two great races. (Cheers.) Our final halting-place was, by the express desire of the King, Newfoundland—the oldest of our Colonies and the first visited by His Majesty in 1860. The hearty seafaring population of this island gave us a reception the cordiality of which is still fresh in our memories.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

If I were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from our journey, I should unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the old country; and it was touching to hear the invariable references to home, even from the lips of those who never had been nor were ever likely to be in these islands. (Cheers.) And with this loyalty were unmistakable evidences of the consciousness of strength, of a true and living membership in the Empire, and of power and readiness to share the burden and responsibility of that membership. (Prolonged cheers.) And were I to seek for the causes which have created and fostered this spirit, I should venture to attribute them, in a very large degree, to the life and example of our late beloved Sovereign. It would be difficult to exaggerate the signs of genuine sorrow for her loss and of love for her memory which we found amongst all races, even in the most remote districts which we visited. Besides this, may we not find another cause—the wise and just policy which, in the last half-century, has been continuously maintained towards our Colonies? (Cheers.) As a result of the happy relations thus created between the Mother Country and her Colonies, we have seen their spontaneous rally round the old flag in

defence of the nation's honour in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) I had ample opportunities to form some estimate of the military strength of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, having reviewed upwards of 60,000 troops. Abundant and excellent material is available, requiring only that moulding into shape which can be readily effected by the hands of capable and experienced officers. I am anxious to refer to an admirable movement which has taken strong root in both Australia and New Zealand—and that is the cadet corps. On several occasions I had the gratification of seeing march past several thousand cadets, armed and equipped, who, at the expense of their respective Governments, are able to go through a military course, and in some cases with an annual grant of practice ammunition. I will not presume, in these days of Army reform, to do more than call the attention of my friend, the Secretary of State for War, to this interesting fact. (Hear, hear.)

THE LESSONS OF THE TOUR.

To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors. (Hear, hear.) No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experiences which we have had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all-prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our Colonies there were abundant signs of this need—boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops to the settlers. And these can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy living, liberal laws, free institutions, in exchange for the over-crowded cities and the almost hopeless struggle for existence, which, alas! too often is the lot of many in the old country. (Hear, hear.) But one condition, and one only, is made by our Colonial brethren, and that is, "Send us suitable emigrants." (Hear, hear.) I would go farther, and appeal to my fellow-countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her children by sending to them only of her best. (Cheers.) By this means we may still further strengthen, or at all events pass on unimpaired, that pride of race, that unity of sentiment and purpose, that feeling of common loyalty and obligation which knit together and alone can maintain the integrity of our Empire. (Prolonged cheers.)

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 14, 1902, when Mr. Emile McMaster, B.A., read a Paper on "The High Plateaus of Natal, their Climate and Resources."

Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident, 20 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Captain Mitcalfe Dale, Henry McIntyre Lewes, E. J. Lewis, Albert Myers, Francis W. Percival, M.A., B.L., Eustace A. Reynolds-Ball, B.A., B.L.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Henry B. Austin, J.P. (Orange River Colony), Amos Bailey, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Michael J. Bedford (Cape Colony), Louys A. de Bulteaux, Arthur R. Canning (Gold Coast Colony), F. A. Drought, B.E. (Gold Coast Colony), Durant Gloag (Rhodesia), Captain Alfred C. Harmsworth (Cape Colony), William F. Hornby (Orange River Colony), Sidney H. Long (Transvaal), James M. MacLaren, B.Sc., F.G.S. (New Zealand), Henry Marks (Fiji), F. Douglas Osborne (Straits Settlements), Hastings F. Peet, C.E. (Orange River Colony), George Price (British Honduras), Maurice Robinson (Transvaal), George Scott (Orange River Colony), Alexander Simms (Rhodesia), Charles C. Thomas (Orange River Colony), Edmund D. Westmacott (New Zealand).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., have been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute for the past year, in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir H. BULWER): I dare say many of you have noticed the sad accident which befell the Hon. R. R. Dobell, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, whilst on a visit to this country. We all deeply regret the sudden death of that gentleman, who for

over twenty years was a member of this Institute, and took an active interest in its work.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG: I may perhaps be allowed to say how profoundly sorrowful I am at this sad occurrence. It is only within a month or six weeks that I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Dobell at Quebec, and partaking of his hospitality on more than one occasion. He was an old friend of mine, and I feel very deeply indeed the loss which we have sustained through the sad accident which occurred at Folkestone on Saturday last.

The CHAIRMAN: The subject of the Paper to be read before us this evening is that of "The High Plateaus of Natal, their Climate and Resources." Mr. McMaster, who is so kind as to read us this Paper, and whom I have now the honour to introduce to you, brings to the subject many special qualifications. Leaving England some fifteen or sixteen years ago, partly in search of health, and partly in search of a country, the climate and prospects of which would be such as to induce him to make a home in it, he visited California, the Australian Colonies, and South Africa, and eventually decided in favour of the up-country of Natal. This evening he will tell us something about that country, and give us the results of his personal experience and observations, and of the information he has acquired on the spot in respect both of the climate and the resources.

Mr. Emile McMaster then read his Paper on

THE HIGH PLATEAUS OF NATAL, THEIR CLIMATE AND RESOURCES.

SOMETHING resembling mediæval dignity surrounds the Cape Peninsula. Whilst British India was in the making, and the Suez Canal yet unconceived, throughout a great century and a half, till well past the middle of the century just gone, the Cape Peninsula was South Africa—the rest, mainly, a hunter's paradise; and up till very recent years one rarely met a British officer beyond middle life to whom, in passing to India, the dignity and repose of spots like Wynberg, Rondebosch, or High Constantia, had not been made familiar, nestling amongst vineyards and venerable avenues of oak, and elm, and fir, beneath the softer side of Table Mountain. The ample style of Dutch and Huguenot architecture, eighteenth-century wine châteaux in fact, remains most charming in these quite old-world parts. And when Justin McCarthy tells us that if you would see Old France in perfection you must go to Quebec,

he might write the same truly of Wynberg, Constantia, Stellenbosch. A spot so lovely and so placed as the Cape Peninsula must always have a growing future; but its relative importance, its dominance, is already gone. Within the last decade the centre of interest has shifted to the eastern side; and if the Cape can claim, and shows in that one spot, a richer past, it is to the eastern side, to the Transvaal and to Natal, that the expanding future mainly lies.

Four great and pregnant natural features seem to assure the larger future to these newer parts.

Nature has there placed such store of gold as man has never yet exhumed, and in the most industrial, the least precarious form. Again, in quantity and quality of baser metals South-Eastern Africa wholly outstrips the Cape. The vast deposits of coal and iron lying side by side in Northern Natal, and at Middelburg, seemed doomed to perpetual futility till gold the pioneer touched everything into life. Immediate and greedy local markets for these products are hence assured, while their far later future for export purposes seems well-nigh limitless.

Gold and these coal mines already serve to vivify a third great gift of Nature—I mean the thirty, forty, and in Natal up to fifty inches of *rainfall* which is generally so sparse throughout South Africa. The mines have brought population and markets quite unequalled, inducing the high culture to which large rainfall is essential.

And to the rainfall making the park-like character of the country must be attributed a fourth large factor in the future. The most and the best of the *black labour* is, and always will be, on the south-eastern side, for where herds flourish there does the better class of Kaffir ever tend to make his home. Into Natal specially the Zulu Kaffir densely flocks, and there increases faster than any other black man facing a white race; and we remember how all the great enterprises, diamonds, and gold, and coal, flourish by black labourers, and that the thriving railways were all built through them. South-Eastern Africa then has gold, and coal and iron, side by side, in such profusion as taken together has never hitherto been known, has rainfall ample and reliable, has the rough labour densely on the spot.

For twelve years past the demand for all produce throughout South Africa has far exceeded the supply; the disparity has much increased during the war, and must continue for a decade, it seems likely for a generation. The great difference in rainfalls, and in antithesis of wet and dry seasons, absolutely marking South-Western from South-Eastern Africa, becomes now so vital that whoever, writer or

statesman, purposes to there settle his fellow man, should surely first study, and primarily explain, these differences :—

The Cape Peninsula and its environment receive a sufficiency of rainfall—twenty-five inches ; and coming gently and almost wholly in the winter months, it renders that small district so singularly suited to soft fruits of superb quality—grapes, peaches, nectarines, Japanese plums, and so forth—as to insure a great and growing export of these into the European winter. But as one bears north under 100 miles from there, one finds the country lost for rainfall—but ten inches on the western and eighteen on the eastern side throughout the Great Karoo, and this under a very drying sun means little more than half it would at home. One reads that Graaf Reinet went almost rainless for three years in the sixties, and the Kalahari desert, of course a good deal farther north, commonly goes rainless for several years on end.

On skirting the coast, however, commencing from Pondoland eastwards, a most striking verdure—park country dense with Kaffir huts—takes the place of rather arid-looking coast without a hut. No part of Natal, nor I believe of the Transvaal, averages less than thirty inches, whilst the south-eastern slopes rising from the sea, all east of the watersheds, average a reliable forty-five inches of rain wholly in the *summer* months, and largely in steady rain and summer mists. Durban commonly gets thirty-nine, and Maritzburg thirty-eight inches, but what is called the “mist belt” throughout Natal gets forty-five to fifty inches ; and this “mist belt” is my subject to-night—those terraces three to five thousand feet high, and unintercepted from the sea.

The amplitude of the rainfall is an ever-increasing asset, and that it comes wholly in the summer months, leaving a cloudless, brilliant winter, is to most things favourable, to every tree and shrub from tea to giant eucalypts, to grasses, to every form of dairying and all the cattle industries ; and at the altitudes I treat of it is certainly pleasanter and cooler than the rainless summers of the Cape, for when one loses the sun at three to five thousand feet during these weekly rainy breaks, the summer becomes at once cool and crisp, and everything refreshed, without excessive cold.

South-Western Africa draws its sparse winter rains from the icy waters of the South Atlantic ; South-Eastern Africa its ample summer rains from the warm Mozambique current of the Indian Ocean.

From Pondoland eastwards, then, can be descried from any of the six ocean steamship companies' liners, now making their

terminus at Durban, the lower series of green terraces which equally mark that country, Natal and Zululand. Along the rail from Durban, nearing Maritzburg, a well-tilled plateau, wholly differing in climate and aspect from the coast tea and sugar land, is found at about 8,000 feet, but as it much resembles a higher and richer terrace farther on I will not stay to describe it. Suddenly the line drops 800 feet into Maritzburg, a town which nature and man combine to beautify; for without direct taxation, but enriched by the most successful railway extant, the capital has now such public buildings as no town so small can elsewhere show.

But it is placed too low, a little over 2,000 feet; and though the heat does not approach that of India—the mean temperature ($64\frac{1}{2}$) being the same as Rome—still the seven months summer in a saucer, or rather cup, becomes at the end most punishing. Hitherto, Natal has been mistaken, even by educated South Africans, for a country mainly sub-tropical and low-lying, owing to the fact that previous to the Johannesburg connexion the two large towns, one on the coast, the other vastly depressed, took all the passing notice; and again Ladysmith and its environment is greatly sunk. It is the lofty and charming plateaus between Maritzburg and Ladysmith that I treat of, for the line is one gigantic switchback, and curiously Central Natal is also highest Natal. From the soft plateau at 5,000 feet the line drops almost 2,000 feet again into Colenso and Ladysmith, and climate, aspect, culture vastly deteriorate, for here commences rugged Northern Natal.

As a precise and vital fact, out of some sixty stations on the Natal main line forty are above Maritzburg, and their average is 4,200 feet—quite high enough at that comparatively temperate latitude to ensure a cool summer. Five stations stand above 5,000 feet; and at 111 miles from the coast by rail, and little more than half direct, a wide plateau averaging 5,000 feet is reached, all of which amounts to this: that the series of high plateaus which is general all over South Africa, and on which its climatic repute solely depends, occurs in Natal at about one quarter the distance from coast or port which must elsewhere be traversed in order to attain them. The inhabitants of the large hot lowland towns are only now commencing to have the wealth to appreciate this great fact at all adequately; and as one might expect these handy highlands are increasingly becoming the most hotelled and best served high parts of South Africa.

Going north then from Maritzburg the railway at once begins a long corkscrew ascent, the very stiffest of that great switchback

line. The climb is one long panorama of varying beauties. Though picturesque to a degree, it is yet studded with one soft, affluent view after another. Before the first station is reached, already leaving Maritzburg at a dizzy drop, the eye is caught by the bright and heavily timbered Botanic Gardens, round which cluster some country residences. Each station on the ascent has its fringing of private gardens in the style of Southern France, terraced, vine-trellised, and with shady walks.

After an hour's hard puffing and coiling, during which the capital has kept disappearing and reappearing, the summit and fourth station, Hilton Road, is reached. Perched almost 2,000 feet sheer above Maritzburg, but little more than a rifle-shot distant direct, and just on 4,000 feet above the sea, there is here occurring a movement which I trust may ultimately tend to keep some of the fortunes won in South Africa from out Park Lane.

In this choice spot, raised 300 feet above the yet farther plateau, and looking also over it back to the loftiest Drakensberg, the hill or summer residence is coming into evidence. The Chief Justice and another of the judges have already built on what was bare veldt but four years back, two Durban members of Parliament and some dozen other leading people are already come, and the Diocesan Girls' College, with some fourteen governesses and 100 pupils, is to move bodily up from Maritzburg. It is as it were an embryo Simla close behind Calcutta, or an Ootacamund sheer above Madras, and affords in truth the easiest of escapes from the very real terrors of the long lowland summer; and one looks later to the charm and climate of these convenient highlands, and the fair voyage, to draw some of the English winter migrants, who now flock past the south of France to Cairo.

Gazing north from Hilton then, one marks the commencement of a wide and very fertile tableland averaging not quite 4,000 feet. It is a park-like country now heavilyavenued with acacias, and strikingly similar in form and colouring to the rich parts of West Somerset, those round the Quantocks and about Porlock Vale, but in Natal the tops are fertile of grass and trees unlike Exmoor. In both countries the rounded hill-sides are clothed with a very dark-green foliage, wooded dongas or kloofs (combes in Devonshire), the grass is a lighter green, and the soil a deep reddish brown; and to add to this similarity, trout persistently introduced by Government for ten years are now here acclimatised and commence to thrive. Natal is generally called throughout South Africa "the garden Colony," and this is its most garden

part; but I think "park-like" is a more truly descriptive word—park-like by nature, and now finished park—for endless avenues of acacias, many millions of them, have become an industry of that part.

It may be well at once to point out how optimism is one thing, discrimination another. The small districts I describe (and Wynberg, Constantia, Stellenbosch) differ as night from day from the karoo—for ninety-nine per cent. of South Africa is treeless, whilst the parts I speak of are as avenued as the backs of the Cambridge colleges—and being singularly idyllic in character are the very opposite extreme from mining life; though this natural idyllic flavour of the land is for the time lost amid war and all its horrid trail.

Lest, however, my views of these parts may be taken for optimism, let me quote merely the opening passages of a few other writers—first of two recent ones:—

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, a practised observer from America, writing his "White Man's Africa," heads his chapter on Natal, "Natal, a Colonial Paradise," and begins: "Natal is of all British Colonies the one in which I would most willingly spend the declining years of my life. It is a magnificent monument to English courage and English capacity for administration," and so onwards. Mr. Lincoln Tangye, in his book on "New South Africa," writes, "Natal, the South African Garden.—Natal is at once the garden of South Africa, and its most healthy and agreeable part. Only on the coast line, and in spots like Pietermaritzburg, is the heat intense, and if a perfected English climate is to be found anywhere it is surely in the mountains here." And to go back, Anthony Trollope in his sagacious but forgotten book on South Africa reiterated, even before the mining era had brought prosperity to the soil, the view that the English gentleman, with family and small or moderate means, would be advantaged by transplanting hither. "The traveller knows as a fact that the Dutchmen in South Africa are more numerous than the English" (so Trollope wrote twenty-five years ago), "but in Natal he is on English soil, among English people, with no more savour of Holland than he has in London when he chances to meet a Dutchman there; and yet there is no portion of the land for which the Dutchman has fought, and bled, and dared, and suffered, as he has done for Natal. . . . It is a smiling pretty land, blessed with many advantages, and if it were my fate to live in South Africa, I should certainly choose Natal for my residence. . . . Comfort in living depends not so much on the amount of good things which a man can afford to consume, as on

the amount of good things which those with whom he lives will think he ought to consume. A man with a family living on £400 a year cannot entertain his friends very often either in London or in Pietermaritzburg; but of the two, hospitality is more within the reach of the latter. And I do not hesitate to say that a gentleman living with a wife and children on any income between £400 and £1,000 would feel less of the inconveniences of poverty in Natal than in England." So Anthony Trollope; and I add this note of recent experience that such a man finds living there if in the towns very costly in his first year, but less so in his second; while in his third, a far higher degree of comfort is attainable at one-third less cost. A family's washing for instance, if sent out, is twice as dear as in the home country, but given time to get your coolie dhobie it costs only one-half as much. Your house, if hired, will cost twice as much as in England, but if you buy or build about the same. Living in the country is lower; but both the soldier and the housewife have throughout to pay for every item of experience.

To resume description. Thirty miles of rail through the rich country last spoken of, and the yet higher plateau at 5,000 feet is reached. Grassy, also, but with far fewer trees, it is flanked fifty miles to the west—which look like fifteen in that pellucid air—by the highest Drakensberg, sheer walls of granite rising there to 10,000 and 11,000 feet, by far the highest points in Southern Africa, and often, even at midsummer, snow-tipped. Hereabouts is the best stock-farming district in South Africa, and it is held by a progressive class of farmers, many of them well-born. It seems specially adapted for man, beast, and crop, of Northern European origin. The delicate texture of herbage, garden produce, and ferns denotes a temperate and salubrious climate. At 4,000 feet the orange begins to fail, at 4,500 feet the peach; thereabouts the cherry and apple thrive, with such things as turnips, English cocksfoot grass, and clover. Amid such expanded views ranging over a prospect of fifty miles, and in that clear buoyant air, a gallop, say towards evening in summer, produces a sense of exhilaration to haunt the memory for years. There is, in truth, a striking sense of cleanliness about the atmosphere. The farmer quietly values the high air for his family and his stock, and pities the lowlander; the visitor discovers it "like champagne;" the doctor calls it "highly aseptic;" while the Zulus were wont to carry their wounded high up into such hospitals of nature.

I have already described how the rainfall is heavy and comes wholly in summer, leaving a brilliant winter, and perennial streamlets

everywhere. Though sub-tropical on the coast, where tea and sugar growing makes fair fortunes, Natal lies well outside the tropics ; and quickly to give a picture of the climate at about 4,500 feet, it is such that on an average on five days a week during every month of the year afternoon tea may be taken under the orchard or other shade, with a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees, and in a light bracing air something like our May. The summer and winter temperatures vary hardly at all as to the daytime, but the winter night is keenly frosty ; and herein lies the drawback to the high climate, very real under hasty and unkind conditions, and yet becoming with ordinary care and time of small account. In tent life, or under a very lightly built house, the tendency is often to roast by day and freeze by night ; such coverings accentuate the sun's full strength, while retaining none of it for night, and oscillations of 50 degrees under such conditions are frequent in twelve hours ; and it is my private, perhaps singular, belief that this accentuation of the changes in tent life predisposes to dysentery, even to enteric. Two moderately solid houses I occupied in Maritzburg, however, were never known to move more than 5 degrees in twenty-four hours. This in itself makes a different climate from what our troops campaign in ; but for ideal conditions, especially for children, besides keeping at a high altitude and having a fairly solid home, one must have ample tree shade all round. The wholesome tribe of eucalypts grow often twenty, always ten feet annually in Natal's mist belt, and I can recall no homestead ten years old which does not show a grouping of these aromatic giants over a hundred feet in height. These and the acacias being voracious surface-feeders and perennials, clean every speck beneath into a firm peaty substance, making an ideal playground on the hottest days. Curiously, these fastest-growing trees produce hard, and dense, and heavy wood, whilst English trees grow fast but spongy. Under these conditions—altitude, fairly solid house, and ample tree shade—the climate resembles England in summer, and Southern France in winter.

Those in quest of purely hygienic guidance I refer to the Paper of Dr. James Allen, than whom no man has more experience, given after Dr. Koch's address at the recent British Congress on Tuberculosis, and published in the "*Lancet*" of July 27 last. It seems well to quote here a few lines of a recent letter from him : "You may with all truth tell your audience," writes Dr. Allen, "that the highlands of Natal have not only great possibilities of peacefully making money—perhaps more than any similar minor enterprises in any other part of the world—but that tuberculosis,

the scourge of the northern hemisphere, and enteric fever, that of the southern, practically do not exist there."

Now as to resources. They are of two quite different types, viz. : the growing of farm produce of every conceivable sort on cheap land easy and friable to work, with cheap rough labour, and unsurpassed markets ; and in the less attractive parts a little further inland than these mist-belt terraces coal and iron side by side in profusion.

To speak first of the farmer's disadvantages. Hail is the most permanent of them, and damages a good deal in narrow strips. Each year, however, there is less of it in Central Natal owing to the vast plantings of acacias : and it occurs mainly in the inland drier parts which depend on coal and iron.

Rinderpest (as in this country in the sixties) and other cattle sicknesses have had to be dealt with. But the large veterinary staff gain ground upon them yearly.

Five years ago locusts visited Natal severely—the first time for fifty years ; yet that turned out quite a good farmer's year. These insects thrive in dryness and heat, and Natal, with copious summer rainfall and keen frosts in winter in the central parts, is not suited for a home to them. And all these three, the main drawbacks, though recently galling, become of small significance looking over a cycle of years, nor were they even for the time being at all commensurate with the vastly extending local markets.

Since the advent of the rail to Ladysmith, for fifteen years these central plateaus have been increasingly high farmed along the line, and the amount of space taken up in local papers by scientific notes on agriculture, and in analysis and advertisements of artificial manures, is quite remarkable. I think *the* feature of modern life in Natal is the great activity in the matter of agricultural shows and societies, farmers' conferences, stud companies, and the like, and the farmers' vote in Parliament commonly prevails over the townsman's requirements—nature and man combining to make these handy terraces the finest ground conceivable for the *producer* ; while the *consumer* in the towns has no such kindly lot, though he is not so badly mulcted as the citizen of other parts of South Africa, owing to lower duties and proximity to coast. These plateaus are the only part where as yet our race has settled freely on the soil. The white population was doubling itself each ten years before the war, and, pregnant social factor, nine-tenths of it is British—mostly Scotch. Here only, in South Africa proper, the English tongue exclusively prevails. Elsewhere on the land the Dutch largely

predominates, and Dutch has been the note dominant in Courts and Parliament.

Resuming resources. The Durban butchers have long killed their meat at 5,000 feet, the refrigerator car being in evidence ; and there was placed at Mooi River, just before the war, a most successful creamery and butter factory. There the Natal Stud Company had £16,000, mostly blood-stock, looted in the war ; and many of the farmers, being wealthy men, freely import the best Frieslands and Devons, and other stock.

For all the products of the dairy prices have long been singularly high even before the war, and a few months ago one farmer told me he had been clearing £800 a month in the one item of butter during recent years. Another—Mr. A. Lawrence, of Mooi River—showed me four years ago a certain seventy acres of potatoes, which from his altitude he can always keep for the topmost market, and explained if he should have as good a season as his previous one he would get 6,000 bags, and fifteen shillings a bag at the station not half a mile below ; as labour, land, and manure were very cheap to him, I inferred not less than £8,000 profit from that one item. Mr. Lawrence—perhaps the finest instance there of the purely self-made man—was then clearing £1,000 a year in milk and butter. He owned, I think he said, 10,000 acres in that glorious part, and the hotel and the other buildings round ; and, not content, was then about to bore for coal. The prime resources of these plateaus before mining markets came were wool and horse-breeding, for which purposes they excel. But though mutton and horses find a much improved market, if near the rail more lucrative products can be raised. The bottoms of the rounded hillsides are strong land giving good crops of maize and mealies, forage and the like, while the tops and sides hold a deep soil, not strong, but excellent for grass and trees.

That a landscape can be altered in three to five years by avenueing almost costless has always been one of the most striking features of Natal, while latterly this extraordinary growth of trees has been largely exploited for commercial ends. Besides citrus trees and English fruits, 70,000 of which one importer told me he passed on in three years, no fewer than ten millions of acacias now show as mature trees in endless avenues, and many more millions are going in. The bark is exported for tanning, whilst the wood makes mine props—both lucrative to those who went in early. It seems, however, likely that the late comers, after rinderpest and war enhance the cost, will find the tree market there more glutted and

overdone than any other; but as to climate, rainfall, hail, and beautifying the country there cannot be too many trees. The two nurseries sheltering under the lovely Town Hill just north of Maritzburg can sell quite 250 different sorts of ornamental and timber trees—native, Australian, English, Japanese—at prices ranging from £7 10s. per thousand for oaks and eucalypts up to £25 for rarer sorts, which works out at three-halfpence to sixpence apiece for all sorts of useful and delightful trees.

One may now well call the numerous schools and hotels a resource of the terrace at 4,000 feet. For forty years the best Boys' School, socially, in South Africa has been nursed up in simple but charming surroundings at Hilton, just above the capital. Four years ago one of the two large girls' schools moved out of Maritzburg and splendidly housed itself at the station half-way up the great Town Hill; whilst the Diocesan Girls' College, its rival, is in process of moving bodily up to the crest at Hilton; and a certain Canon has taken his high-class following of boys just under the plateau at 5,000 feet. This is not counting many Government schools throughout the district; and Natal schools are commonly well taught, one having produced a Senior Wrangler eight years ago—Mr. Bromwich, who went straight to Cambridge from a Natal school.

As to prices current of Natal lands. I chanced to have closely watched throughout the last twelve years land values in Natal—urban, suburban, country—and some of them seem quite anomalous. Useful land, say, three to ten miles from stations on the first plateau, just under 4,000 feet, suited for dairying, general crops, and superb for trees, has long stood almost immovably at about £2 per acre freehold, whilst similarly sited land along the plateau at 5,000 feet has kept about £1 per acre, well suited for stock, dairying, and roots, but not for trees. Even before the war, land in towns and immediately round stations was fast moving up, but I think, even after the war, outlying land will appreciate but slowly, because there is so much of it. Money, during and after war, has there so many more profitable uses than land development, except for special needs, and for these—building, fruit-farming, and the like—a little land goes far, and must be handy. It is not that the land is not worth more to handle, but that throughout South Africa there is such vast room in all country parts.

Let me give a few instances of striking land sales since the war. Six months after Ladysmith was relieved, rather more than 100 lots of Crown lands were put up in Ixopo and Ipoela, counties

southern and high, and excellent for soil and climate, but forty miles from the trunk or any rail; ninety-five per cent. of these went at the upset price of 10s. or 10s. 1d. per acre, payable over a long term: whilst a few months ago 8,000 acres were sold near Greytown for a special, but purely agricultural, purpose for £16,000—say, exclusive of improvements, nearly £5 per acre.

If for close culture, trees, or dairying, one must be near a centre, station, or creamery. But if for the many things requiring small transport—wool and mutton, ranching, horse-breeding—the somewhat remoter, and far cheaper, land seems better to buy, and to hold, for in ten years' time few parts of these midlands but will have some railway near them.

To point some contrasts. Five or six miles outside Maritzburg, cool, pleasant,avenued places can be had at £10 the acre for the land, while in that hot yet spread-out town residential sites fetch £2,000 to £4,000 the acre, and the best business sites reach £20,000 the acre—of course sold by the foot. And when passing through Durban last September I worked out, and had verified, the prices bidden for some nine choice sites just withdrawn, and found the bidding had in two cases reached, the one just over, the other just under, £200,000 the acre, whilst the other seven were all about £100,000; and the auctioneer stated he did not despair of selling all the lots privately in a few days at the *higher* reserves. Conversing on these Durban sales with Natal's present Governor, who has marked the rise of other ports, he deemed prices gone beyond due measure; but such Pall Mall prices show what business men think of the future of that town; and the Bank of Africa also gave recently, I believe, at the rate of £200,000 per acre for a site. From 10s. to £200,000 an acre is, then, your choice of price for Natal land!

Now as to *coal and iron*. I must be here briefer than their extreme importance makes desirable. In 1880 our kind Chairman of to-night, then Governor of Natal, issued the first Coal Commission. Mr. F. W. North, an authority on geological research, in his report of 1881, remaining to-day the standard treatise on the coal deposits of Natal, states that the one county of Klip River—that is, round Ladysmith—had itself a *workable* coal mining area of 1,850 square miles, and, allowing fifty per cent. for faults in seams, an available deposit of 2,078 million tons. Mr. North expressed the opinion, based on actual experience, that although Cape Colony possessed sufficient coal for its own locomotive requirements, it had none

in quality equal to that of Natal, and predicted an export from Natal—a prediction now being realised.

Nothing was done, however, save in dribblets, till 1888, when gold vivified every market. At once large developments took place; the Dundee Coal Company was formed, and remains to-day the premier producer of some thirteen companies, mining over 17,000 tons per month before the war, whilst Elandslaagte stood second with 10,000 tons; and these historic names point the "political reasons" which determined Sir William Penn Symons to defend Dundee; the collieries here had become Natal's first asset, and the moral effect of their abandonment was feared.

Up to the year 1889 the Natal Government Railway had imported all its coal requirements at a cost varying from 38s. to 50s. per ton at the port, say 50s. along the line, while the local mines centrally situated have supplied all the coal since then at 10s., and the Government by that has netted an extra £750,000. Ten years ago all steamers had to use English coal at the above port prices for the return voyage; now all the enormous shipping—six ocean-steamship lines along the West, and two down the East Coast—making their terminus at Durban, use Natal coal for their return. Natal is in full possession of this, the bunker trade, and is fast developing her export trade to the Cape, and up to East Coast ports. In quality the coal equals North British. In close proximity to the Natal coal mines lies endless iron ore of good quality, and capitalists were grouping just before the war to start foundries and an iron industry. Blacksmiths throughout Natal declare the native weapons are the finest metal that they know.

Now, Capt. Younghusband, writing in 1897, when special Transvaal correspondent of the "Times," in the most interesting chapter of his book "South Africa of To-day," gives close details of a coming coal and iron industry in the Transvaal of large dimensions, growing and still to grow when the "gold mines shall be as extinct as the craters of the moon." He sees, to quote again his words, "a time when the great fleets of ocean-going steamers which run to India, China, Australia, and to South and East Africa, will cease to draw their principal coal supplies from England, and will draw them instead from the Transvaal." My brief comment is, Natal is on the coast, the Transvaal is not; every South African steamship line was using Natal coal even before the war, none used Transvaal coal. And one is driven firmly to counterpredict that the coal export trade will be Natal's.

The same writer also gives details of the vast consumption of

easily wrought iron in South Africa, and how such in England cost, leaving profit, 45s. per ton, whilst £12 was the Transvaal price; how smelting coal lies at Middelburg near high grade iron ore to snatch such splendid profits; and of this one read later confirmation elsewhere in that capitalists were also there grouping to form an iron industry before the war. It thus seems clear that both these places, Dundee and Middelburg, must become in time great manufacturing centres, and one, I think, *the* centre for South Africa, but as to which of them I know too little of the Transvaal figures to predict. However, on this platform and before me there are probably those who can state the comparative advantages of each, and I for one would listen with the utmost eagerness to a discussion on this approaching problem.

And now let me try and impress a word-picture before ending. A few years ago I was staying with the most devoted of African farmers—devoted, for Mr. Joseph Baynes, having no family and much wealth, has given a lifetime to fighting the battles of the farmer, both in the Natal Parliament, and on his own large estate, where around his handsome home he has long had all sorts of progressive machinery, one of the best equipped creameries possible, and whither he is now importing to add to all his English strains 500 Queensland cows and thirty bulls. His home, Nel's Rust, is at 2,700 feet; but a few miles away he has some terrace-land at quite 5,000 feet, and speaking of the vast vistas sweeping thence over Maritzburg and fifty miles away, I remember he burst out thus: "Ah! if any *words* could but convey the sensation of serenity such views give!" and thinking of some lines of Matthew Arnold, I said I thought the feeling had been expressed. The lines occur in Matthew Arnold's "Wish" that his last hours may be spared "the ceremonious air of gloom, all which makes death a hideous show," and the surroundings Arnold "wishes" best describe the scenes that lay around us then.

Bring none of these; but let me be,
While all around in silence lies,
Moved to the window near, and see
Once more before my dying eyes,

Bathed in the sacred dews of morn
The wide aerial landscape spread,
The world which was ere I was born,
The world which lasts when I am dead;

Which never was the friend of *one*,
Nor promised love it could not give,
But lit for *all* its generous sun,
And lived itself and made us live.

There let me gaze till I become
In soul, with what I gaze on wed !
To feel the Universe my home ;
To have before my mind—instead

Of the sick room, the mortal strife,
The turmoil for a little breath—
The pure eternal course of life,
Not human combatings with death !

Thus feeling, gazing, might I grow
Composed, refreshed, ennobled, clear ;
Then willing let my spirit go
To work or wait elsewhere or here.

Recurring to the prose of life, and generalising my subject, I think there are more small and moderate fortunes to be made here than anywhere I know, but no large fortunes, except in coal and iron. Of this at least I feel well convinced, that there are fewer blanks in the lottery of success, and of health and happiness, in High Natal than elsewhere in South Africa ; and especially is this the case for those of our race who mean to settle, live and die, and leave descendants there. The things most lucrative, however, call for a few years' waiting and nursing up ; and I think the class most called for now by the front plateaus is such as has gone planting to Ceylon—young men, purposeful, and with some capital to bury for a few years. Perhaps the most successful farmer of them all, Mr. James Morton, of Tweedie Hall, a man now living in a house like a small but good South of France hotel, and for long years past making many thousands, has told me how for the first eight years he toiled and did no good ; but those were the days, before mining had commenced, of impossibly low markets.

Finally, to summarise present prospects. The central plateaus along the Natal trunk line command Durban (the coming Melbourne of these parts) at one end, and Johannesburg, at no great distance, at the other, with the capital and the coal fields in betwixt—all vastly growing. And I throw out for suggestion and discussion, rather than as assertion, my belief that nowhere else have there occurred markets so lucrative to the producer for so long a course of years

as the last twelve years have seen along these plateaus—taken with the still larger promise of the immediate future.

The Paper was illustrated by a series of Lantern Slides.

DISCUSSION.

Sir WALTER PEACE, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Natal): In his concluding observations the lecturer said he thinks there are more small and moderate fortunes to be made in Natal than in any country of which he knows, but not large fortunes, except in coal and iron. As regards that, I think I ought to tell you what a friend of mine, who recently returned from South Africa, stated to me. Speaking of Durban, he said he believed that per head of the population, there was more wealth there than in any town in the United Kingdom. As for there being no large fortunes to be made, I am happy to tell you that I know of gentlemen by the score who have made such fortunes, while I think there are better prospects for others to go and do likewise in the future than there were in the past. I do not wish to "boom" Natal. You have heard quotations from the writings of Anthony Trollope and others this evening, and I may perhaps remind you that when Mr. Trollope said he would prefer to settle in Natal to any other Colony, he was expressing an opinion which was very different from that with which he set out. I remember that when meeting Mr. Trollope in Natal, I recalled the story of Balaam and his ass, and wondered whether he would not come to bless that which he had rather set out to curse. We know how in the result the facts were driven home to his mind, and what his final verdict was. When Mr. McMaster alludes to the higher plateaus as the only places in Natal where Englishmen have freely settled, I can only say I wish he had travelled a little bit farther from the railway, because north or south of the line he would find districts much more thickly populated, quite as prosperous, and with as good a future as any of those districts in the higher plateaus. It is too late in the day now to discuss whether Natal is raising a good coal for commercial purposes. We have been raising coal for the last twelve or fourteen years. The present output is about 700,000 tons per annum, and I need not perhaps remind you that the Royal Navy benefits to the extent of 12,000 tons a year, which the Colony makes as a free gift to the Mother Country. There is, I believe, a great future for the development of the resources of Natal and also of the Transvaal in the matter of coal and iron, but those industries require a very large amount of

capital, skill, and enterprise. It will require men to combine in order to establish any large steel works in South Africa, but I am positive the day will arrive when we shall have a large steel and iron industry, because of the quality of the ore which is to be found there. I know one place where the ore assays give 68 per cent of hematite. I only wish Mr. McMaster was quite correct in estimating the quantity of the rainfall. It is a great pity we cannot always rely on a copious rainfall. With thirty inches per annum in Natal all agriculture prospers, and every inch above that is a golden shower. It is a great satisfaction to me at the present time, when the Colony is going through such severe strain in consequence of the war, to be able to say that his estimate is likely to be realised during the present year. It is necessary we should have a large rainfall, otherwise the large and growing tea-plantations could not possibly continue to prosper. It is also necessary that we should have plenty of rain to produce our bountiful sugar crops. I have been glad this evening to refresh my memory with the pictures which have been thrown on the screen of scenes which some years ago were so familiar to me, and I only regret that I had not the opportunity of supplying the lecturer with some others, which, I think, would have illustrated the marvellous progress and development which are taking place through the length and breadth of the Colony.

Mr. JOHN GOODLIFFE: I had hardly anticipated the pleasure of addressing the present audience on Natal, but I can scarcely refrain from doing so after listening to this very instructive Paper—a Paper which has told you so many interesting facts about Natal. That Paper was concerned with what I may call the “upper story” of Natal. I should have liked the lecturer to have said something about the “doorway.” It is nearly three years since I was at Durban, which is the port and “doorway” of the Colony, and within that time great changes have taken place, great works have been carried out, and, I may add, large fortunes have been made. When you arrive there you are at the entrance to one of the brightest places on the earth. I have travelled to the four quarters of the world, from Lapland to Cape Point, and from the Mississippi to the Ganges, and I can say with complete sincerity that I returned to that Colony with pleasure and gratitude, for I found there a happiness, a brightness, and an enjoyment which I think you do not find in any other Colony in a superior degree. Going for a trip to Natal you arrive in one of those beautiful ocean steamers off the port, and there you behold a scene

of most luxuriant and lovely coast-line spread before you. A small opening appears on the coast which leads to the land-locked bay, without exception one of the most beautiful that you can see. You are taken into that bay, to a very convenient and comfortable landing-place, and proceed to the town either by railway or electric tram. In the town you find broad streets, handsome buildings, large stores, good hotels, a handsome club, and a warm welcome. There is everything you want to buy. You need not fit yourselves out in London. You may walk on board the steamer with sufficient for a twenty-one days' trip, and there you can furnish your outfit. My first experience was somewhat different from that. When I went out thirty-five years ago, we were taken off the steamer in a cargo boat, and from that in a smaller boat nearer shore, and then we were carried ashore on the honest backs of the naked Kaffirs. Having arrived in Natal you have the opportunity, as you have heard, of visiting the botanical gardens and other institutions. The lecturer has referred to our Town Hall. I remember the anxiety with which we determined to spend forty or fifty thousand pounds upon that building. Some said we were too ambitious. Now the building is to be sold for subsidiary Government offices, and we are going to build a Town Hall of twice its size and, I doubt not, twice its beauty. Going from Durban you have one of the most picturesque railway journeys to be had anywhere. There are lines to Johannesburg to the north, and towards Zululand, and lines to the south towards Cape Town. In fact, the railway development of the Colony has been very remarkable, and you travel under circumstances of the greatest comfort. The progress of Johannesburg, of course, is a very important feature as regards Natal. I will only add to what has been said by the lecturer by way of description, that those who want to have an enjoyable three or four months' holiday could find nowhere on earth a more charming and beautiful locality in which to pass their time than the uplands of Natal, of which we have heard to-night so good and so interesting a Paper.

Mr. A. E. LORAM : It is with some little reluctance I respond to the call to make some remarks on the subject of this Paper, because, although I may claim that I am actuated by the same motives as the lecturer, I shall have to question some of the items of information that he has given us, and draw somewhat different conclusions from the circumstances in which the Colony is, and has been for the twenty-eight years of my residence there, placed. Allusion is made to the question of cheap labour, i.e. native labour. It is

cheap perhaps, when you can get it. In reference to the particular industry illustrated by the views on the screen—tree-planting—I noticed there were very few natives engaged in it, the only figures shown being Indians. It is the imported Indian labour that has to be relied upon to supply cheap labour in that portion of the plateau. I should have liked to see some reference in the Paper to the great native question, but that, I suppose, is too big a question to be dealt with in such a Paper. I may mention as a fact within my own knowledge that a great deal of the Government land, to which allusion is made, has been bought by natives, singly or in combination. They are not only supplying us with black labour, but also growing into a severely competing element, and the fact that they can live and work at a lower remuneration, and where no white man can work, has a very serious and important aspect. Reference has been made to the writings of Mr. Anthony Trollope. Sir Walter Peace remembers his being in Natal, and so do I. I should like to point out how unreliable are the writings of that gifted author when he came to travel there with a special object. He said, "The traveller knows as a fact that the Dutchmen in South Africa are more numerous than the English, but in Natal he is on English soil with no more savour of Holland than he has in London when he chances to meet a Dutchman there." It has been fortunate for us lately that the soil was English to a great extent, but if the traveller had extended his journeyings twenty miles in the direction of that railway to which Mr. Goodliffe alluded he would have found nothing but Dutch—and, by the way, he would have found the ancestors of a gentleman whose name is very much placarded over the streets of London this evening. I mean General Botha. I am bound to say that on the question of living Trollope was entirely at fault. After collecting the facts from a house-keeping book that has been kept for twenty years, I deny that living becomes cheaper every few years. It must at the same time be admitted that the high cost of living presupposes a condition of prosperity, because where living is dear things are certainly "humming." Men of business would not care to go where living is cheap. The inducement, however, should not be held out to Englishmen to go to Natal under the idea that living is cheap, because such is not the fact. With reference to people with incomes of £400 a year, I can certainly say that "entertaining," in the sense in which that word is understood in England, is impossible. There is a reference in the Paper to the dhobie. I am an employer of Indian labour myself. It takes, I may say, about

two years to get a man and two years to train him. When you have done with him he goes to form part of the Indian population, which already equals, if it does not exceed, the white population, although the introduction of this Indian population has been only recent. It must not be understood I am disparaging the Colony, which is the Colony of my adoption. It is an English Colony which we all look to and admire. I want people to go there—the more the better—but I want them to go there with a sense of what is before them, knowing that those of us who have borne the burden of long residence there have managed to get on, that we are happy and contented, and that most of us would go back, not because of advantages the existence of which I question, but because life there, in spite of some disadvantages, is of such a nature that we should not care for any other. It appeals to the sense of rest and freedom and all that makes life enjoyable, especially the latter part of it. It is a fact, I admit, that some large fortunes have been made there recently, but most of them have not been made out of the land, although some of those who work the land have also undoubtedly been very successful. At the same time, agriculturists who intend to go out should make themselves quite certain before they believe that any one farmer has made £300 a month out of butter. It would, I think, take a much larger herd of cattle than exists in Natal in the form of milking cows to realise such a profit. I may tell you that one of my sons in England, who is going back to Natal hoping to be a farmer, does not look for any such returns as that. I have known Mr. Lawrence, of Mooi River, ever since 1874, and although I know he is a highly successful man I do not think the figures which have been given in the Paper would be borne out by any returns which he would furnish, or that such figures should form the basis of action on the part of intending colonists. The atmospheric and other conditions of life on the land make Natal, no doubt, very attractive, but there is no doubt that the Colony owes much of its success to the energy and the enterprise of the people of the port. The lecturer inferred that Pietermaritzburg, which is my home, is not a very healthy place, and there are references to schools moved out of it. I may say that I was on the Committee of a large Girls' School right in the centre of the town, situated in beautiful grounds, and we have not had any special illness or sickness, nor any other similar trouble to complain of, although the town does lie somewhat low, and as to atmosphere of course cannot compete with places higher up. Reference is made in the Paper to the difference between Natal as a place of

residence and Cape Colony, arising out of a difference in duties. It cannot be too widely known that the Colony of Natal, about four years ago, entered into an unholy convention with Cape Colony and the Free State to equalise duties. The Cape Colony at that time was entirely governed by the institution known as the *Africander Bond*, and when I tell you that in a moment of weakness Natal joined that Customs convention, which originated in the minds of such men as Mr. Hofmeyr, you can guess what it was like. The leaders of the Bond being wine growers and makers of brandy, the principal object seemed to be that Natal should be able to admit that abominable product free of duty, and in order to make up for loss on that, they imposed an increased duty of six shillings per gallon on the more wholesome products of other countries. Having made these few remarks I wish to say I am entirely in sympathy with the objects of the writer of the Paper, and can quite confirm many of the observations he has made with regard, especially, to the district he is interested in. As to the cost of land and building, I may say that sites near the railway cannot be got at the prices mentioned. Near the village of Howick I was interested in a sale lately, when the land, so far from being sold for £5 per acre, realised £35. I may say I have found it costs as much to alter a small house in Natal as to build a new one in England of similar dimensions. All this means prosperity for the workmen, and they are very well off, but then they have to be good workmen. It is because the place is a go-ahead place that people should go out there, not because it is a cheap place to live in. For instance, my family can live in London, in apartments, cheaper than they can live in my own house at Pietermaritzburg. I am not now speaking of war-time, but of the last five years or so preceding the war. It is therefore not a cheap place. It is, however, a good place to go to, and anyone who goes out there with his eyes open, and with the necessary amount of industry and enterprise, should be able to find a competency under circumstances not perhaps to be surpassed in any part of the world.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : It is one of the advantages of Papers read at this Institute that they are supplemented by discussions of a valuable and important character. On this occasion the various speakers have contributed very much to our information and to the interest of the Paper by their candid, and at the same time clear, explanations of what they consider the shortcomings of the Paper itself, which, however, I think you will admit has been an interesting one. Some twelve years since

I visited Natal; I then had as cicerone my excellent friend Mr. Goodliffe, who, when I was at Durban, was kind enough to show me all the points of interest and beauties of that particular part of the Colony. I had come down to Natal from what might be termed the higher regions, from the direction of Pretoria and Johannesburg; and my impressions regarding the "garden" Colony were entirely confirmatory of the picture drawn by Mr. McMaster this evening. I was extremely struck with the amazing contrast between the Transvaal, over a great part of which I had travelled by wagon, and the picture presented in going from Dundee and Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. As far as Durban is concerned, it is all that Mr. Goodliffe has described. The beauty of its situation, the fineness of the buildings, and the magnificent panorama presented to the eye from the Berea cannot fail to charm anyone who visits those regions. The Agent-General has referred to the enterprising character of the people. Of that I think there can be no doubt. It is testified in the character of the buildings, in the great works in connection with the harbour, and more especially in the wonderful railway system which they have developed and constructed. All these things I have seen and admired, and I am glad of this opportunity to say how charmed I was with all I saw, and with the contrast I observed between British modes of colonisation, energetic development of a country, and those prevailing in some other parts of South Africa.

The CHAIRMAN: I rise to express in your name the obligations we are under to Mr. McMaster for his very interesting Paper, and also, I would add, the obligations we are under to those gentlemen who have taken part in the discussion and who have contributed to our information in a way which I think has helped to enliven the discussion. One or two of the speakers were, I thought, rather hard on the lecturer, on account of what they considered shortcomings in his Paper. They were disposed to find fault with him for not telling us something of the gateway of the Colony, of Durban, its wealth and prosperity. But it is to be remembered that the subject of the Paper was only "The High Plateaus of Natal, their Climate and Resources." Perhaps Mr. McMaster laid himself somewhat open to these criticisms, because in the illustrations with which he favoured us, whilst there was, I noticed, one of the interior of the Town Hall of Durban, there were very few which had anything to do with the high plateaus of Natal. I looked in vain for some pictures which would give the meeting an idea of what I may call the splendour and glory of the Natal

uplands—of the great range and peaks of the Drakensberg and of the high veldt land. Mr. McMaster, indeed, gave us in his Paper glimpses of the country, and told us of its park-like aspect, the beauty of its scenery, the clearness of its air, the temperate climate, and the health and happiness to be found there. I am happy to be able to endorse personally all he said in praise of the Natal high lands, for I also have come under the charm and influence of their pure wholesome air and their fine climate. No doubt changes have taken place since I was there. I notice, by the way, that the town which we old Natalians used to know as Pietermaritzburg, is too often now called simply Maritzburg. The “Pieter,” the name of Pieter Retief, one of the founders of the town, is dropped, and the pace nowadays is, I suppose, so fast that they cannot stop to pick it up. No doubt, I say, great changes have taken place since I was in Natal, but the grand features of nature remain the same. Mr. McMaster, however, has not been satisfied with glowing descriptions of the beauty of scenery and of the climate. He has looked at the country with a practical eye, and has treated the question in a practical way. He has told us what its resources and capabilities are. I may here observe that he has only dealt with a portion of the uplands, for I myself know parts such as the Ixopo and the Ipoela districts which he has not touched upon at all. But he has pointed out the resources of the country, its capabilities and the material advantages it holds out to settlers. He has shown us that it is a country eminently suitable for fruit growing, for tree planting, for stock farming and dairy farming; and all under very favourable circumstances now that the railway is bringing these more remote uplands within the reach of the towns and ports of South Africa. Whether he is correct or not in the opinion which, I gathered from what he said, he had formed—namely, that in view of the developments that are taking place in South Africa an alteration is taking place in the relative positions of the western parts and the eastern parts; and that because in the eastern portions of South Africa are to be found the gold, the iron, and the coal which constitute the chief mineral wealth of the country, and because those portions also, blessed as they are with the soft rains of the Indian Ocean, have a more generous climate and a greater rainfall, the centre of interest or the centre of business is consequently being shifted from the west to the east—I know not, nor perhaps does it matter much. After all, it seems to me, the future of South Africa lies in the vastness of its extent, in the varieties and differences of its climate, in the

varieties and wealth of its resources and products, so that all parts of that vast country, whether in the east or in the west, in the northern or in the southern districts, will contribute to the common weal and prosperity. I will not, however, detain you any longer, but will conclude with proposing that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. McMaster for his able and interesting Paper.

Mr. McMASTER : I thank you very much for your kind vote of thanks, and, in reply to the discussion, I shall make only one or two observations, though I am confident I have an effective reply to each point raised if time permitted. If Mr. Loram would look carefully into my Paper he would find a difficulty in pointing to any passage where I say that living is cheap ; indeed, I have said distinctly the reverse, though I do agree with Anthony Trollope that the simplicity of life makes for comfort. Mr. Loram has confused town and country ; besides land values, the cost of building in any country part where a farmer's own labourers do all the rough work, and the cost of maintaining a comfortable establishment in the country, are totally different from those in Maritzburg. I have left Durban alone. My sphere was the high plateaus, and having made a special study of the subject for thirteen years, I maintain the accuracy of the figures I have given, and could quote you endless and judicial authorities in support of my view, notably Professor Simpson and Mr. John Molteno (the latter the son of the first Cape Premier), both of whom quite recently travelled through this region, and are enthusiastic not merely about its scenery but as to its business prospects. I can assure you I feel deeply the responsibility of publishing facts and views which go to the world-scattered members of this Institute. Natal, I maintain, is an extraordinarily fine country at present for the producer, but of course one cannot say the same for the consumer. I have now great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Henry Bulwer for presiding.

After an acknowledgment from the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 11, 1902, when the Hon. J. H. Turner read a Paper on "British Columbia of To day."

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 80 Fellows had been elected, viz. 6 Resident, 24 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Ebenezer W. Ayers, D. H. Bayldon, William Dymock, Samuel Gilfillan, Charles E. Greener, Major Arthur E. Hay, late R.A.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Thomas J. Anderson, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), H. Hesketh Bell (Administrator of Dominica), Carl Bovallius (Trinidad), Captain William H. Brown (Cape Colony), Major-General Sir Herbert C. Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Governor of Queensland), Francis W. Clark, M.D. (Hong Kong), Frank Drader (Austria), Maurice S. Evans, J.P. (Natal), Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (India), Frederick D. Goddard (Hong Kong), Raymond L. Hassall (New South Wales), Hon. Francis H. May, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Hong Kong), Alfred Parminster (H.B.M. Vice-Consul, East Africa), Issell Perrott (New South Wales), Cecil A. Pickwood (Northern Nigeria), Vice-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B. (Governor of New South Wales), Valentine E. Scaer (Rhodesia), John D. Small, L.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Lagos), Harry Sparkes (Natal), Percy J. Sproule, B.A., B.L. (Straits Settlements), Lewis G. K. Way (South Africa), Ernest T. Wells (Cape Colony), T. de Wessel (Rhodesia), Robert Young (Straits Settlements).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Turner, who is to give an address to which I am sure you will all listen with great interest. Mr. Turner is not one of those who

simply run through or over a country and get to know a little—sometimes very little—about what pertains to it. It is 40 years since he first went to British Columbia—a pioneer in that new and great province of the Pacific, and that fact is sufficient guarantee that he will have much to say that will interest and instruct us.

The Hon. J. H. Turner then read his Paper on

BRITISH COLUMBIA OF TO-DAY.

SHORTLY after arriving in London last November to take up my work as Agent-General for British Columbia I was invited by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to read a Paper on that Province. Whilst highly appreciating this request I at the same time felt a great amount of diffidence about having to address a critical London audience. The Colonies are, however, now attracting so much attention in the Mother Country that any reliable information about that great western part of the Dominion seemed likely to prove interesting. I selected as the title for my Paper "British Columbia of To-day," and whilst keeping as closely as possible to this, I may probably be induced at some points to refer to British Columbia of the past.

There is still a great amount of ignorance, or perhaps I should say a great want of information, in Great Britain about the western shores of Canada and the islands adjacent thereto. I have been asked by some if the weather was not excessively hot and debilitating there; others fully believe that the beautiful picture of "Our Lady of the Snows" justly represents the climate for the greater part of the year. Others, again, seem to think that bears, wolves, and panthers are to be encountered in our daily country walks, whilst, again, some people believe it to be the home and hunting-ground of desperadoes. Only a few days since a young man who was looking through photographs in my office came across a view of the Cariboo stage-coach in one of the passes; his remark was: "I expect every man has to carry a revolver or two when he takes this journey." The same gentleman was surprised to find that each of the principal towns of the Province supported several daily papers.

Now one of the objects for the establishment of a British Columbia Agency here is to remove these wrong impressions and thoroughly inform the British people about the Province, its climate, scenery, resources, and laws. The subject is a vast one; the size of the country at once explains this—its superficial area being 260,000,000 acres, some authorities say 220,000,000, but throwing

off a million or two still leaves a very large farm. British Columbia has been described by a well-informed writer to be a "Great quadrangle, 700 miles long by about 400 miles wide, lying north of latitude 49° and west of the great Core of the Rocky Mountains, and extending along the Pacific Coast as far as latitude 55° and including the islands adjacent thereto. North of latitude 55°, it extends inland to latitude 60°; the Rocky Mountains constitute the eastern boundary of the Province; the average height of the summit of this range is 8,000 feet, though in places it rises to 11,000 or 12,000 feet. The Selkirk Range runs through the Province parallel to the Rockies up to latitude 54°, the loftiest summit rising to 8,000 or 9,000 feet. A valley of great length and regularity extends between these ranges a distance over 700 miles. To the west of the Selkirks British Columbia extends in a wide plateau of tablelands, in places opening out into broad plains and rolling ground, affording fine areas of agricultural and grazing lands."

The remarkable features of the coast are the fiords and passages, which, while analogous to those of Norway and Greenland, probably surpass those of any part of the world in dimensions and complexity; this remarkable formation gives an enormous length of coast line to the Province, some of these fiords winding into the land between grand ranges of mountains for 40 to 60 miles. The wonderful scenery at these points and amongst the hundreds of islands along the coast, with the innumerable deep-water channels between them abounding with fish, must, in the near future, make them a great resort for tourists and the jaded residents of cities. For the greater part of the year the pleasant temperature, the magnificent scenery, and the beautiful still waters in this great archipelago will cause thousands to visit it who want change, rest, and novelty.

I have said that British Columbia wants to inform the world about its climate, its scenery, its resources, and its laws; feeling assured that if these are well known the two great wants of this Province, capital and population, will soon be supplied.

Now as to the climate, I may at once say that it is most healthy and practically free from malaria; it has, however, as a result of its position and physical characteristics, roughly speaking, two climates. To the east of the Cascade Range it is dry, with a somewhat high temperature in summer and cold in winter. Owing, however, to the extreme dryness of the air, neither the heat nor cold is at all uncomfortable; indeed this section is particularly healthy. I have known cases of far advanced pulmonary trouble almost entirely removed by residence at Kamloops or Vernon. West of the

mountains and on the coast the climate is moister, and neither too hot in summer nor cold in winter. The rainfall in this section varies considerably. At Victoria it is somewhat greater than here in London; most of it, however, falls in the winter months, the summers being dryer than English summers. Farther north the rainfall is much greater; the temperature in winter rarely goes lower than 4 to 6 below freezing-point.

In a residence of nearly forty years I have only on three or four occasions seen it 12° to 20° below freezing point, this being in exceptionally cold winters such as you have also in England. Very often, however, flowers are in bloom in the gardens at Christmas time. Indeed, in a letter received from Victoria recently the writer remarks: "We gathered a handful of roses and any quantity of violets from our garden on Christmas Day." On the other hand, the temperature on the coast in summer is never high, the mean at Esquimalt being about 80°, whilst after the hottest day the nights are always cool all over the Province, and one sleeps with comfort under good blankets. The climate may be summed up by saying that it is an improvement on that of England, and is very healthy and well adapted for Britons to live and thrive in.

Turning to the scenery, it needs a more eloquent tongue than mine to do justice to it. I hope, however, to be able by the aid of some views this evening to give you a faint idea of its beauty and grandeur. In British Columbia you have always with you magnificent snow-capped mountains, as changeable in their moods as a beautiful girl—sometimes of roseate hue, at others white, immaculate and cold, but always impressive; then there are the laughing trout streams, the roaring mountain torrents and waterfalls, and the majestic rivers moving in their stateliness to the Pacific. At other points you have the smiling lakes, surrounded by the great forest; at others the open rolling grassy hills dotted with giant pines, or, as on Vancouver Island, beautiful verdant meadows, with clusters of oak and maples, arbutus or dogwood, the ground brilliant with wild flowers; and all these beauties of nature can be thoroughly enjoyed because the temperature and air are such as to make living and moving a pleasure.

I wish I could show in the views on the screen to-night not only the scenes but the actual colouring of sky, mountain, plain, forest, river, and lake, as they greeted the Prince and Princess of Wales on their journey through the Province last October, or the views they had from the City of Vancouver of the magnificent harbour and mountains beyond, or the exquisite beauty of that from

Mount Baker Hotel, Victoria, at which place the royal party resided for two days; from this position one sees in the distance the Olympian Range rising and rising in pearly grandeur to the culminating peak of Mount Baker, below that the dense forest, then nearer the beautiful bay, glassy in its stillness, dotted with many an island and lazy yachts that look like "painted ships upon a painted ocean."

It is impossible, however, for me to do justice to the scenery; you must look on the reality. Go to British Columbia—it is part of the great inheritance of our race; instead of spending money among strangers visit the glorious scenes of your Empire, and so get a knowledge of your dominions and at the same time benefit your own people. But I must pass on and speak of the resources of the Province. It possesses hundreds of thousands of acres of magnificent forests, "the stately Douglas fir growing to a height of 800 feet with a circumference at the base from thirty to fifty feet; the best, however, for merchantable use average 150 feet clear of limbs, and five to six feet in diameter. Then we have another grand and useful tree, the red cedar, attaining an even greater girth than the Douglas fir. From this the settler can split the shingles to roof his house, building the house with its straight and enduring logs; from it too he can make his furniture and fence his farm, and that with the aid of only the most primitive tools. Then there is the yellow cedar, more limited in quantity; from it is produced most beautiful timber of great strength and durability; it is of exquisite colour and texture and takes a firm finish. From this cedar the Hydah Indians build their war canoes, some of which have an eight-foot beam and are sixty feet long; they are fashioned out of one trunk and can stand a heavy sea safely." There are besides such useful timber trees as the spruce, hemlock, maple, alder, poplar, arbutus, birch, and others. An enormous quantity of the smaller growth of all kinds will in the near future be used for the manufacture of pulp for paper-making, and close to our forests nature has provided the rapid mountain stream and river capable of producing millions of horse-power to run the pulp mills. This brings me to this vast power at present lying almost idle; there is enough of it to produce electricity capable of running most of the mines, mills, railways, and other useful works that will be required in the Province for many years, however fast it goes on. At present its most important application for this purpose is at Bonnington Falls, Kootenay, which supply electricity for lighting, running the cars, and working the mines at

Roseland 40 miles away, also to Nelson 15 miles away, and other points. The electric cars at Victoria are run by power produced at Gold Stream, 10 miles off. Vancouver is now bringing a similar power from a distance of 18 miles, and other small towns have adopted it, and you find roadside houses in some parts lighted by electricity produced by some waterfall near by. British Columbia water-power, however, appears in another form in its splendid system of lakes and rivers. A glance at the map shows in the southern point three great stretches of navigable lakes and rivers—the Okanagan about 80 miles long, 60 miles to the east of this the Arrow Lakes 170 miles long, and 50 miles farther east again the Kootenay Lake of near 100 miles long. These extend through the valleys between the mountain ranges, approximately north and south; they afford splendid facilities for communication by steamboats with the great mining and farming districts on their banks, and are the delight of summer tourists; similar lakes of smaller dimensions are scattered all over the vast Province.

I have spoken of the great store of timber in the Province suitable for paper pulp; in reference to this and to the enormous water-power available, the Government Year Book reports as follows:—

Along the coast-line of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, practically inexhaustible areas of pulp woods can be found. South of Knight's Inlet the most abundant wood is the Douglas fir, which is successfully used for the manufacture of chemical pulp. Its suitability for mechanical pulp is not so certain. North of Knight's Inlet is the spruce and hemlock belt, affording enormous supplies of excellent pulp wood—the Sitka spruce especially being unexcelled by any other wood for pulp purposes. These woods cover large tracts immediately contiguous to the sea-coast, so that logs can be landed at the mills at very low cost.

An important point in favour of industries on the sea-coast of British Columbia is the mildness of the winters, which admits of operations being carried on throughout the whole year. The forests of this Province are much more densely wooded than those of Eastern Canada, 500 cords per acre being not uncommon, while from 100 to 150 cords may be taken as a fair average of good timber lands. With proper husbanding the forests are practically inexhaustible for pulp-wood purposes. This is essentially a timber country.

The Industrial Power Company, after cruising many miles of the coast in the search for a suitable water-power, has finally secured Clowhom River Falls, Sechelt Inlet. Clowhom River empties into the sea over a series of falls, the altitude between the top of the highest fall and sea-level being 120 feet. Twelve thousand horse-power (12,000 h.-p.) is

available from these falls, a special feature being the comparatively low cost at which the power can be developed, the ground being very favourably situated for that purpose. Mills can be erected practically at the edge of the ocean, thus securing excellent shipping facilities; and as there is no ice (as in Eastern Canada), shipments can be made during the whole year without incurring the expense of railway haulage. By the agreement recently entered into by this company with the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, a large area of timber lands situated on the north end of Vancouver Island, and on the mainland opposite, has been reserved for two years, to enable the company to select the timber necessary for its undertaking.

One of the most important water-powers of the Province, viz., that at Powell River, has been secured by the Pacific Coast Power Company. Powell River forms the outlet of Powell Lake, and flows into Malaspina Straits, about 80 miles north of Vancouver. The power available at this point is estimated at 18,000 horse-power, and its situation is admirably adapted as a centre of industrial activity. Thirty miles to the west are the coal-fields of Vancouver Island; and Texada Island, with its rich copper and gold mines, is only ten miles distant. There is every reason to believe that in the near future mills of various kinds, utilising this fine natural power, will be established at Malaspina—the name given to their town site by the Pacific Coast Power Company, and where the company holds about 1,800 acres of freehold land. Important timber areas have been reserved at Kingcome and Tsaw-Watti Rivers and at Thompson and Wakeman Sounds, to assist the company in its selection of spruce and other timber lands necessary for supplying pulp woods to the mills which this company propose to erect.

Turning now to the most important industry, that of mining, the development of which is so much connected with water-power, it is difficult to state what is the mining area for precious metals, and copper, iron, and lead. It is known, however, that nearly the whole of Kootenay and a great part of Yale Lillooet and Cariboo district are practically all rich in minerals—these alone contain some millions of acres; but following up the mountain ranges to the extreme north some 600 miles, you still find mineral in paying quantities all the way, and Cassiar, Omineca, and Atlin districts are now attracting much attention in the far northern part of the Province. A large number of miners went into the latter district for placer mining in 1900 and did very well, but it is found that that section is better adapted for hydraulic mining, and recently, I am informed, good quartz reefs have been discovered there. But minerals are not confined to the mainland, for several important gold and copper mines are now being developed in Vancouver Island; one group has been shipping a considerable quantity of rich ore for the

last twelve months, and is now erecting a smelter to reduce its own ores. It is impossible for me in the limited time to go into details of the different mining districts; therefore, to clearly illustrate this great resource of the Province, I will state what is the product of the mines.

In 1898, the total was \$10,906,000; in 1899, \$12,398,000; in 1900, \$16,844,000; in 1901, \$20,718,000. In the last year it would have been considerably greater, but for the fact that, owing to some labour trouble, many mines were closed for a time, whilst others were closed or partially closed on account of the low price of silver. The indications certainly are that British Columbia will be the most important mineral country of North America.

The immense districts of Cassiar, Omineca, and Atlin are practically unexplored. These contain millions of square acres which have scarcely been more than visited, in places, by the hardy prospector, who wanders through trackless wilds carrying his own food. Sometimes he makes a lucky strike, but however successful or unsuccessful he may be, he cannot live many weeks in towns, but always longs for and returns to his first love, the trail; he is the first to open up these vast solitudes, and through the fund of information he acquires and gives to the world, miners and others go in to try their luck, and any of the places that produce minerals in paying quantities or that give fair wages soon become a settlement of traders or small farmers to supply the miners' wants. Then there arise claims on the Government for roads, trails, school-houses, and teachers, and a new community is formed, probably one of the earliest evidences of its reality being the starting of a daily paper and the erection of a church. This has been the case in the Atlin district in the far north, bordering on Alaska and almost on the main road to the Yukon. To the east of this, enormous tracts of country that give evidence of great wealth are still untouched. Though so far north, the Atlin region is very beautiful, and the climate excellent.

The coal mines of Vancouver Island are well known, producing the best quality of coal yet mined in the Pacific; they ship now about a million and a half tons of coal and coke annually, and employ many hundreds of men who with their families practically constitute two important towns, Nanaimo and Ladysmith, beautifully situated on Vancouver Island—possessing fine court-houses, churches, and schools. On the mainland the enormous coal deposits at Crow's Nest Pass were only opened about three years since; this coal produces the finest quality of coke, and is so accessible to the

smelters of Southern British Columbia that it is supplied at about \$8 or \$9 per ton, whereas they were paying \$16 to \$17 until the Crow's Nest ovens were started. The outturn of this mine was about 1,000 tons a day last year, and is now, I am informed, 2,000, and in a year or two on completion of a short railway now building will reach 5,000 a day. A competent local manager states that the mine is capable of turning out 15,000 tons a day. There are other deposits at Similkameen, Nicola, and Kamloops on the mainland, and a very large field of fine quality on Queen Charlotte Island on the route of steamers to Alaska, but none of these are being developed.

There is also in the Province abundance of fine granite, marble, limestone, and building stones of various kinds.

Another very important resource is the agricultural land, and this is intimately connected with mining, inasmuch as mining communities are the best customers for the product of the farm, orchard, or garden. A very few years ago British Columbia was looked upon as a future mining country, but with no prospect for agriculture; it is now found that the very finest grain and the choicest fruits can be produced there. Probably the wheat-growing section, for profit, is limited; still one district—the Okanagan—has three very fine flour-mills of most modern construction working steadily and sending large quantities of flour to Vancouver, Victoria, and other points. But as a whole the Province is more suited for stock raising in some sections, and in others fruit growing and mixed farming, in others again mixed farming, fruit and dairying. Fruit growing is evidently going to be a very important business, though practically commenced only eight or ten years since. Already large shipments of apples, pears, plums, and cherries are being made to Manitoba and the North-West Territories and to the mining districts of the Province. The apples of the interior are unequalled for appearance and quality, and undoubtedly will, as the orchards develop, be shipped to this country; at present however the home market is the best.

At Lord Aberdeen's ranch at Coldstream last year the apple orchard was a beautiful sight, and I was informed in July that the whole of the large crop was then sold at a good price before it was half grown. At another point on Okanagan Lake, at a settlement started four years since, the settlers found the section well adapted for peaches, and last year were able to ship to the towns very fine ones. Splendid crops of such fruits as strawberries, currants, tomatoes, and plums are produced. On the coast and on Vancouver Island all these fruits are also grown in great abundance and of

fine quality, and in addition raspberries are better there than in any other part that I know. Peaches, however, do not grow so well in the lower country. Hops have proved a good and paying crop in the interior, and very excellent tobacco is successfully grown at Kelowna. A cigar factory is now making up the product on the spot, and as to the quality of the cigars I may say the Governor of British Columbia, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, always smokes them; vegetables of all kinds grow to perfection, and in some sections the product is enormous. Then if we turn to another branch, dairying, there cannot be a better country for it. Cows thrive, there is abundance of fodder, the markets are accessible, and prices are high and the demand large. The Province is quite capable of supplying its own wants in the way of butter and cheese, but at present it is far from doing so, having imported from abroad butter, cheese, and condensed milk to the value of a quarter of a million dollars, paying duty to the extent of sixty-four thousand; but this does not clearly show the quantity brought into the Province, as of dairy produce probably very much more in value is brought over from the other provinces of Canada of which no record is kept. A very important advance has, however, been made of late years by the establishment of creameries, the Government having passed Acts for the encouragement of this industry; these creameries are running very successfully, and no doubt as population increases the Province will produce most of its requirements from the dairy.

The raising of poultry and pigs is also a most promising industry. In no part of the world do they thrive better, and in no part of the world are prices for the product higher. Very large quantities are, however, imported, which can well be raised at home.

Last year what are known as hog products, or pork, bacon, hams, lard, were imported to the value of \$88,000, and a still larger quantity came in from Eastern Canada free of duty. The very large demand for these products for the mines, lumber camps, road parties, and the general population, causes a ready sale at good prices; the whole could well be raised in the Province and give a handsome profit. I must not overlook another great resource of the Province, its fish. The North Pacific is the home of the salmon, the catching and packing of them in British Columbia employing many thousands of men and women. In 1900 there were packed 567,000 cases, in 1901 over 1,190,000 cases. Each case contains 48 one-pound tins, and the net weight of fish in last year's pack was over 57,000,000 lbs., the total value being approximately £1,250,000

sterling. The sea is full of other fine fish, such as halibut, cod, whiting, and smelt, but sea fishing has not yet been prosecuted to any extent. I have said nothing yet of that delight of the angler, the trout; these abound in both river and lake, and for lovers of the sport no greater enjoyment can be had than throwing the fly in such rivers as the Kootenay and Thompson on the mainland, or the beautiful Cowichan or Ninkish on Vancouver Island; there are, however, many other streams equally good.

The whole of the Province possesses a most valuable resource in its game. There are several varieties of grouse and prairie chickens in most parts. On the coast in addition there are quail and pheasant, whilst in the autumn the lakes of the interior, the rivers and streams, and estuaries of the coast, are alive with mallard, pintail, teal, canvas back, and other varieties of duck, and brant, and wild goose, and for the sportsman who delights in large game, there are enormous quantities of deer, and at comparatively short distances, bear, cariboo, wapiti, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep. The Province has been claimed as the ideal home of the hunter of big game.

There are very many other resources that I am not able to consider to-night, but I have said enough to prove that this fair country of the North-West, looking out on the setting sun, can provide homes for millions, and should in the near future attract an ever increasing influx of those who love to live under the folds of the Union Jack—that emblem of perfect freedom for all.

This brings me to almost the last subjects that I shall speak on to-night—the laws and education. I will say at once that the laws are made by the people of the Province. Every British subject of age on registration has a vote and takes part in the election of the Members of the Provincial Parliament; this assembly consists of thirty-eight members, and every voter is eligible to become a member. In this legislature laws are made for carrying on all the work of the Province, such as finance, administration of justice, education, mining and other industries, municipalities and hospitals, public work such as streets and bridges, surveys and police. Under these laws, life and property are as safe as anywhere in the British Empire, and for this we have not only to thank the laws but the judiciary which stands eminent in America for its absolute purity of administration. I have referred to education. The laws under this head provide practically for a good free education for every child in the country: wherever there are fifteen children of school age, however far distant the settlement, on application the

Government provides means of education for them, so that school-houses are dotted all over the country. In the cities in addition to the ordinary schools there are first-class high schools, and at Vancouver a provincial normal school. The school attendance in 1900 was 21,521, having increased from 8,000 in 1890. I may add that all these schools are undenominational.

Before closing I must refer to the progress made in the development of the Province since twenty years ago. Then there were no railroads, now there are some 1,440 miles. Statutes were passed during last session of the legislature to assist in building about a thousand miles more. The most urgently required lines of railway, which, I believe, the Government is determined to have constructed at an early date, are the Coast to Kootenay, the Cariboo, the Midway to Vernon, and, as early as can be arranged, the Canadian Northern from Yellow Head Pass to Victoria. Anyone who has a knowledge of the Province will fully understand how greatly this will develop and add to its population and trade. There are now some 5,600 miles of wagon roads and 4,500 miles of trails all built by the Government, and provision is made every year to extend them in order to open up and develop the Province. This policy has been found to be most successful. Referring to one district alone, Kootenay, in this section years ago there were very few roads or trails. The revenue raised there in 1890 was only \$48,000. But as soon as roads and trails were built there, it began to increase rapidly and in 1900 amounted to some \$924,000; this proves that population will go in as such works of development progress. The Government of the Province is alive to this, but the construction of these works is so costly that they can only be carried out gradually; what has been done has proved profitable, as is clearly to be seen if we compare the revenue of to-day with what it was in the past. In 1871 it was \$192,000; in 1881 \$397,000; 1900 \$1,450,000; whilst the population has increased from 98,000 in 1891 to 177,272 in 1901. In addition to this revenue raised by very light taxation, the Province has contributed to the Dominion Government by way of Customs and Excise duties, roundly speaking, \$42,000,000 since confederation. This large amount has repaid every cent that Government has expended in the Province during that time, including the cost of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway; this is alone sufficient to prove the wealth of the Province. The increase of the trade of the Province is shown by the following figures: Exports in 1891, \$6,199,280;

in 1900, \$21,000,000. Imports in 1891, \$5,477,411; in 1900 \$11,187,000. Total trade in 1900, \$32,187,000.

I cannot close without referring to the intense loyalty of British Columbians, when the Empire was in trouble how promptly the young men sprang to arms, and how splendidly they fought, and how patiently and bravely they bore their privations, and how nobly they died. The heavy losses sustained (in one town alone it was 20 per cent. of its contingent) did not weaken their patriotism, and there are thousands still ready to offer themselves for the good of the Motherland and the Empire. I don't know whether the reality and earnestness of this loyalty is fully understood here, but if more people from Great Britain would visit Canada, taking that magnificent journey across the great continent, they would better realise what thorough Britons Canadians are; they would find virtually a line of khaki over 8,000 miles long from the seats of the mighty (Quebec) to fair Victoria on the Island of Quadra and Vancouver.

A series of Lantern Views was displayed on the screen.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.): In the last hour or so we have followed with the greatest interest all that has been said by our friend Mr. Turner, and the views which have been presented to us on the screen. He went, as I have said, to British Columbia 40 years ago all but two or three months, and during that time he has played a most important part, becoming at length the Premier of what in the Dominion is known as the Pacific Province. It was called at one time a sea of mountains. True, there are mountains, and grand mountains, but, as Mr. Turner has shown us, they are rich mountains also. As he would be the first to admit, he has only, as it were, approached the threshold of the subject, for he has told us nothing of the neighbouring districts of the Yukon and Klondike, from which recently we have had millions of gold. The Yukon was formerly regarded with the same kind of interest as that with which we regard the North Pole, and as being a place wrapped in continual frost and ice. Now, as to the climate of British Columbia and of Canada generally, we hear of the thermometer going down fifty or sixty degrees below zero, and no doubt in some parts that is so very occasionally. I remember myself—my recollection of Canada extends over

sixty years—a friend of mine came to me one frosty morning the first year I was there, and said, "What a nice day!" I replied, "Yes, but rather cold." "Oh!" he said, "you must learn what cold is." I said, "Look at the thermometer," and not until he had satisfied himself on that point did he put his hands into his pockets and call for a fire. It was in fact, not the weather, but the thermometer that convinced him it was cold. This incident took place in Labrador, much to the north of the usual centres of settlement. Really, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, we do not suffer from the cold at twenty or thirty degrees below zero, as we often do in this country. I imagine that from all we have heard to-night many of the friends I see around me will soon be on the wing and will not be satisfied until they have reached British Columbia. At any rate, I hope they will tell their friends—those of them who have any idea of leaving the good old Motherland—that there is such a province as British Columbia—one of the seven provinces of the Dominion, and that they cannot do better than go to one or other of them, with the certainty that with hard work—for without hard work nothing profitable is achieved—they will win a place for themselves and their children. I notice in this Paper occurs the name Ladysmith—a place the mention of which makes all our hearts thrill. In Canada, as in South Africa, we are each and all thoroughly loyal and devoted in our attachment to the Mother Country and to the Empire. I doubt whether in the whole of Canada you would find a man who calls himself a Pro-Boer. Wherever the Union Jack flies, there we know is protection and liberty; and without going into politics, I would say there is such a sense of freedom throughout the British Dominions that we can wish no happier lot for the people of South Africa than that they should have what we have ourselves. That is by the way. Not long ago British Columbia was outside the world. Now you may leave by one of those fine steamers on Saturday at noon and get to Canada in six-and-a-half days, reaching British Columbia, even as far as Vancouver, in about ten days or so at the outside. But in two or three years more we hope you will be able to perform the journey in eight days at the outside. This shows that Canada is a great highway, with fast steamers from British Columbia to Japan and China; and there may possibly also be direct communication to India in the near future. Indeed, that is quite practicable now, by way of Hong Kong and its coasting steamer connection. I myself recollect that a greatly respected member of the Royal Family—the Duke of Connaught—did actually return from India

by that route many years ago. I think we are under a deep obligation to Mr. Turner for his address, and I now invite further discussion.

Mr. GILBERT PARKER, M.P. : The last time (I am in one sense ashamed to say) that I stood on the platform of the Royal Colonial Institute was, I think, eleven years ago. I then had occasion to criticise certain remarks that had fallen from the speaker of the evening, and I will not say that in the exuberance of youth I did not criticise the Paper rather severely. That is not the reason, however, why I have not since appeared at the meetings of this Institute. I have had no reason to think I should not be welcome if I came, but I have not perhaps been unoccupied in my own way in endeavouring to serve the Empire. In my own way I have been joining in what may be called Colonial work, and that Colonial work so splendidly done by this Institute in its particular line is, as Lord Strathcona and Mr. Turner have so ably pointed out, being done also at the outposts of the Empire in an effective and imperial way. It is astonishing sometimes how a sound will suggest ideas. When to-night I heard the word Kamloops, I thought of how that word would have sounded a good many years ago in the ears of many people of London. It reminded me of one of, I think, Du Maurier's sketches in "Punch." A young lady, full of poesy and the delights of imagination, said to a lady friend and a young gentleman sitting beside her, "Don't you love Keats?" and the young gentleman said, "What are Keats?" I can imagine there might have been an occasion, even at this Institute, not many years ago, when a benighted resident of London might have said, "What are Kamloops?" Once in Australia on my way through the bush, with my friend Cabbage Tree Bill, we were accompanied by a burly and intelligent young gentleman from Devonshire, and as we came along, we saw along the road, if it might be called a road, a young kangaroo. Bill said, "Now wait a minute; you will see him take the letters." The kangaroo was sitting up as if waiting for something, and Bill said, "He has his pouch and everything ready to carry them," but as we came along Bill snapped his whip and said, "Nothing to-day," and the kangaroo trotted off, the young gentleman believing for a great part of the rest of the journey that the object of the kangaroo's presence was as Bill had said. I do not mean to say that such credulity is common among intelligent Britishers. But, in the presence of people who consider seriously this question of British Columbia and its position in the Empire, in the presence of men and women whose eyes have been delighted by the scenery

shown on this canvas, and whose minds have been instructed and intelligences and judgments steadied by the admirable address to which we have listened, I cannot afford even for a moment to be frivolous. There is a serious purpose behind these casual remarks, and that is this: that serving as I do to the best of my ability and as yet perhaps in a somewhat amateur sense in that distinguished assembly the House of Commons, the interests of this Empire, I come day by day upon a lack, if I may say so without offence, not of appreciation of such splendid sentiment as sent the contingents from different portions of the Empire to serve England in her need, but a lack of appreciation and of understanding of the real position politically, commercially, industrially, and imperially of the different dominions of this Empire in their relation to the central Government—of what I hope will some time become the Federal Government, constitutionally, not sentimentally, of this Empire. There is present here one who can speak more wisely than I of British Columbia, from its standpoint as a strategic base, from its standpoint imperially in relation to our Navy, and in relation to our position in the world. I am reminded to-night of the advice given by Washington—a man whom we cannot afford to despise, since he taught us many lessons—and by Lincoln, who also taught us just as many lessons in the matter of federation. There was for long a question concerning California and its relation to the intended federation of the United States, and whether California should go by herself or with the Union, and both these great statesmen in turn said, "Remember that the time will come when you will be justified by the fact that you have not flirted or intrigued, that you have not held out the palm of negotiation to any foreign Power, but in your unexampled position on the Pacific Coast, your place is to be part of the federation and you are destined to hold an imperial place in the future of this great country the United States." That is what they said, and I think that Admiral Fremantle will agree with me when I say that British Columbia is destined to play a great commercial part as a commercial base and a great strategic part as a strategic base for the naval duties which are imposed upon this Empire in the protection not of her territory, but her world-wide commerce and her carrying trade. When I look on the picture on the wall of England swallowed up in the immensity of that territory, I am impelled to say I wish that every member of the House of Commons and every person interested in political life and in official positions in this country could have been present to-night to listen to the admirable address which has

been given, and which has enlightened and instructed us all and cannot fail to be of advantage as furthering the objects of this admirable institution.

Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN: I am sure we have all listened to the Paper with the greatest interest. It appears at a most opportune time. We are just entering upon a new phase of the world's history, and to those who have watched the course of events it is apparent that the Pacific Ocean is to be the arena in which will be fought out the great struggle of this century. It is on that ocean, we must remember, that the interests and ambitions of the United States are now chiefly focussed. Australasia on the south, British Columbia on the Eastern littoral, they must seek in that ocean their future greatness. Japan, that wonderful little Island-Empire; Holland, with her immense East Indian territory; Germany, France, and (last but certainly not least) Russia on the Western littoral—these are all deeply concerned in this immense question of the future of the Pacific. It is to the dominating position occupied by British Columbia that we must chiefly look to enable our country to hold its own in the coming conflict. Mr. Turner has told us this evening of the wonderful resources of British Columbia, and I can answer for it as an observer that he has certainly understated those advantages. But, if the resources of British Columbia were infinitely less than they really are, that country would still be one of vital importance to the British Empire, because—with her magnificent harbours, unrivalled in any other coast land of the world, and the great coal, iron, and timber resources to be found alongside her waterways—it is there this country must hope to build up a fresh base from which the interests of this country can be protected and her influence extended throughout the length and breadth of the whole Pacific. There are two other points to which I desire to draw attention, and I may say, in passing, that to the study of this question I have devoted a considerable amount of time, and at present I have in the press a book dealing with the question, entitled "The Mastery of the Pacific," in which, *inter alia*, I specially point out the part which this territory of British Columbia may be expected to play in the future, and should play if we only do our duty by her. The two points I refer to are, first, that this country possesses in Canada, and more especially in British Columbia, two magnificent countries unrivalled elsewhere—countries eminently suited to the occupation of white men, who can there rear families in no way inferior to the very best of the old British stock. Secondly, I wish to point out

that when federation comes—as it must come shortly—we must look to these oversea dominions to enable us to hold our own in the whole Pacific region. I think we must be prepared for these oversea dominions insisting that their interests, and ours also, shall be strongly protected, and I feel equally convinced that they will support the Mother Country loyally and thoroughly in protecting them. Mr. Turner has advised us all this evening to “go to Canada.” Some years ago an eminent American statesman and author, Horace Greeley, when approached by boys who frequently went to ask his advice as to their future career, invariably said, “Go West, young man.” Well, I say with Mr. Turner, “Go to Canada.” You cannot go to a better place, though I would also add, “Or go to Australia.” These oversea dominions are the grandest heritage of our race. Go, therefore, to those Dominions; carry your energy, your money, if you have any, above all carry your youth there, and help to build up these great outlying bulwarks of the Empire.

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G.: I have great pleasure at the bidding of the Chairman in saying a few words. We have all listened with great interest to the lecture delivered by Mr. Turner. We have heard of this great province of British Columbia, of its vast resources in coal and in minerals, and we hope a great future from it. When we think of the size of British Columbia compared with the British Islands, as shown on that map, and its wealth in the way of coal, wood, and water, I think we cannot doubt its great future. But I am here to-night to speak to you on questions connected with the naval and military defence of the Empire, rather than on questions connected with its internal economy of productions. I was delighted to hear one of the members of the Imperial Houses of Parliament say he was prepared to look upon these matters from the strategic and imperial, point of view. I fear, too often they are looked upon more from the insular, I might almost say parochial, point of view. We have in our Chairman one of our Empire builders, one who assisted materially in that great work—a work of the greatest strategic importance to the Empire—the Canadian Pacific Railway. The object undoubtedly was to put a girdle round the earth along which we could travel entirely in British territory, so that in case of war we should not be required to ask permission even of our neutral friends, let alone force such permission from our enemies. Now, these communications of the Empire are a great need at the present day. No doubt our expenditure is large—our expenditure on the

Navy is large, although small compared with the tonnage of our mercantile shipping or the interests of the Empire, for I may mention that, according to a recent return, while we are spending nearly thirty millions on the Navy, yet we spend only about three pounds on the Navy for every ton of mercantile shipping, whilst France and Russia spend as much as £14 or £15 per ton. It is, I say, a matter of great importance we should look at these strategical communications, and we ought not to think twice about making every possible exertion (even to spending our capital) to keep up these communications of an Empire upon which the sun never sets. There is a time to spend and a time to save. At this moment our great self-governing Colonies of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand are developing themselves rapidly. They are willing and desirous to help the Empire in every possible way, but for the present they are not exactly in a position to possess formidable fleets. I hope in process of time they will be able to assist us on the ocean as they have assisted us in South Africa. It is no use doing things partially. Lord Strathcona and the other great men who assisted to build that splendid railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, on which I have had the pleasure of travelling, know it is merely part of the great whole we wish to see accomplished. The strength of the chain, we know, lies in its weakest link, and, if the link which binds these great Colonies to the Mother Country is weak, we shall find that the Empire will fall to pieces like a house of cards. The chain, so far as we know, depends on the supremacy of the Imperial Navy. I feel sure that when this question is thoroughly understood by those great Colonies and by the Mother Country, and when our statesmen awake to the conception of what is really necessary to the welfare of the Empire, we shall combine together and see that our Imperial Navy is not only strong enough to resist two Powers, but to maintain that great commerce and shipping on which, as I verily believe, the prosperity of these islands depends and which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire.

Mr. A. J. McMILLAN: I am sure we all congratulate Mr. Turner upon his interesting lecture, and I wish to say how glad I am to welcome him on this his first public appearance after taking up the duties of Agent-General. We may hope that the population of British Columbia will materially increase by immigration after what we have heard and seen to-night. Mr. Turner tells us that he has come here to help to disseminate information, and to dispel the ignorance which exists in regard to that part of Canada. Some years ago I was engaged on behalf of another province of Canada

in somewhat similar work, and I can assure Mr. Turner he will find plenty of work before him. Mr. Gilbert Parker expressed the wish that a number of Members of Parliament were present to-night. I should like to go further, and suggest that before a man is allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons or the House of Lords, he should be compelled to visit all the great self-governing Colonies of the Empire, and perhaps as the beginning Mr. Parker might invite Mr. Turner or some other eloquent advocate on behalf of the Colonies to go down to Westminster Hall and show some limelight views to the gentlemen who legislate on our behalf. Mr. Turner told us a great deal about the agricultural wealth of British Columbia and its wealth in timber and fisheries, but he did not say very much about perhaps the most important subject of all, viz. the mineral wealth of British Columbia. I know there is an idea in this country that British Columbia is somewhat under a cloud at the present moment. The fact is that last year the output in minerals increased 57 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, the greater part of the increase being in connection with the development of the gold, silver, and copper mines. The Rossland district is responsible for a very large increase, but the largest increase of all has taken place in an entirely new district known as the Boundary district of British Columbia, where those great mines and smelters which Mr. Turner showed on the screen are situated, near Phoenix, the towns of Grand Forks, and Greenwood. At the present time the output of copper in that particular district is equal to about one-eighth of the whole copper output of Europe, and development has only just commenced. A great deal of this work is being done by Canadians and Americans and by London people, who are quietly working there, and at present you hear but little over here of the important work they are carrying on. I expect that soon there will be handsome dividends coming over to London, and then you will hear a great deal more about it. I know that some people think that British Columbia mines do not pay dividends, but as a matter of fact already about £1,500,000 has been paid in dividends to those fortunate enough to own shares in the mines of the country. As to the loyalty of the Colony I, as Lord Strathcona has said, know Canada pretty well from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there is no exaggeration in the statement made by his Lordship that you can travel throughout the length and breadth of Canada and hardly find a Pro-Boer. The Canadians are loyal supporters of the Empire, and I trust the day is not far distant when people in this country will take as much

interest in the Colonies as the people who live there take in the Mother Country herself, and that as one result the time will come before long when we shall have a truly Imperial Parliament in London, legislating on behalf of the whole Empire, a Parliament in which representatives from all the self-governing Colonies will take their seats.

MR. HEWITT BOSTOCK: As a resident of British Columbia, I am pleased to have the opportunity of saying a few words and to congratulate Mr. Turner on his lecture and on the views he has shown us. I cannot say that I really went out to British Columbia, now some ten or twelve years ago, with the idea of stopping there, but I was caught by the charm of the climate and what I thought the possibilities of the country, and was eventually led to take my wife and family out there. I think one of the charms of British Columbia is the variation of the climate in different parts of the province. You can have almost any climate you like within reason. Then the development of the great resources of the country since I was first acquainted with it has been very great, and I have found that people who go out there become enamoured of the country and always speak hopefully of its future. Though Mr. Turner referred to many of the resources of the country and the abundant supply of water-power, he omitted to point out the great advantages of British Columbia as a manufacturing country. It has all the advantages in the way of natural resources that have made Great Britain what she is to-day. It is very much easier, as has been said, to get there now than it used to be. When I first went out I wanted to go on to Australia. I found I could not go except by San Francisco, but at the present time there is a fine line of steamers from Vancouver and Victoria by way of Honolulu to Australia. On the return journey I wanted to return direct from Japan, but found again I should have to proceed by way of San Francisco, whereas at the present time there is a fine line of steamers known as the Empress Line, owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which runs straight from Vancouver and Victoria to China and Japan, and makes the trip in about eleven days. As far as harbours are concerned and the resources for ship-building, I may say that at the present time the Dominion Government are building two cutters for protecting their revenue on the coast, and we in British Columbia are looking forward to the day when the ship-building industry will be one of the greatest industries of the province. Again, the construction of the Pacific cable connecting Vancouver and Victoria directly with Australia is now in progress,

and when it is completed it will assist very considerably in increasing the trade between Canada and Australia. Also within the last few years the line of telegraph from Ashcroft on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line through the northern part of the Province to Atlin, along the Yukon River to Dawson and thence to the boundary line between the United States and Yukon territory, has been completed, giving direct telegraphic communication between Dawson and the rest of the world; and I think I am right in saying that the United States Government will continue this line to St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon. I am glad to be able to tell you that last summer Englishmen from Hong Kong, China, and Japan came over to British Columbia for the purpose of spending their holidays, and found great enjoyment and pleasure in the Selkirks and in the Rocky Mountains, where there are first-class hotels for the accommodation of travellers, and the services of experienced Swiss guides can be obtained, and splendid big-game shooting. The people of British Columbia are to be congratulated on having a gentleman like Mr. Turner in the position of Agent-General, who will do what he can to push the interests of the Province and make it better known in England. It is very difficult sometimes to get people to take an interest in these parts, and it has been felt, especially by those concerned in mining, that the people of England were more inclined to turn their attention to the development of mines in South Africa than in British Columbia. I hope as British Columbia becomes better known this will be altered, and we shall find much greater interest taken in the mines and other natural resources of British Columbia than has been the case in the past.

MR. E. P. RATHBONE: Some few years ago I was sent out by a South African Syndicate to visit British Columbia, after having served as inspector of mines under the most corrupt Government on earth—I mean the Transvaal Government. I was asked to look for a good mine, and going west I came to the great Le Roi mine, which I thought was one of the best I had ever seen, although I had been in the Transvaal seven years. I saw a great deal of British Columbia, travelling from the extreme southern border to the extreme north, and from east to west. On visiting the Omineca district, in particular, I was much struck by the miles upon miles of burnt forest that I saw—thousands of fine trees burnt down through the ignorance or stupidity of some prospector probably. Some steps should be taken to put an end to this great waste of forest lands. Another point I would mention by way of criticism is as to

the mining laws, which are excellent, but their administration is inefficiently carried out. If the Government wishes to derive a fair revenue from claim licences, then it must appoint good inspectors and must pay them well, the life being anything but an easy one and the risks of accident considerable. One of the weak points of the law at present is that a man can accumulate a lot of claims and pass them on to others, simply shelving the question of how much work he has to put in them. This could be remedied by improved inspection. I also hope that a more progressive railway policy will be adopted.

Mr. TURNER, replying to a vote of thanks, said: At this very late hour I cannot do more than thank you. The criticism has been very slight. The last speaker did, indeed, refer to one or two points in connection with the mining laws which might perhaps be improved upon, though I must say they have a very good reputation in America. It is true I did not refer to mosquitoes, but then there are many parts of the country in which you don't find one. I was very much pleased to hear our noble Chairman refer to the name of Ladysmith. It brought to my mind the manner in which the thrilling news of the relief of the South African town of that name was received in British Columbia. It came in the middle of the night, and we were roused by the whistling of steamboats and the ringing of bells, and within an hour or two the streets of our towns were lighted with bonfires, the rejoicings being kept up not for one but for three days. This means that the whole heart of British Columbia and of Canada is with you. There is no thought or question even of the right or wrong of the war. The point is that the Mother Country is at war in South Africa, and we as Colonists are going to back her up through thick and thin. I now beg to propose a vote of thanks to our noble Chairman for presiding. His title indicates the relation in which he stands to the great Dominion. His interest in its welfare we all know. We know too the nobility and generosity of his spirit.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the meeting then ended.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 18, 1902.

Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President, presided.

Among those present were the following :—

MR. GEORGE ADAMS, SIR JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., REV. W. OSBORN B. ALLEN, MESSRS. R. S. ASHTON, F. C. M. BARTON, GEORGE BEETHAM, T. D. BRIGHTON, J. E. BURBANK, ALLAN CAMPBELL, E. J. CHALLINOR, W. GIBBONS COX, F. H. DANGAR, REV. CANON F. W. ELLIOTT, MR. A. FLOWER, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., MESSRS. W. J. GARNETT, J. GOODLIFFE, W. M. GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MR. H. B. HALSWELL, REV. M. C. HAYFORD, SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B., MR. J. F. HOGAN, DR. R. LOGAN JACK, SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., MR. J. KEMSLEY, HON. H. B. LEFROY, SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. G. S. MACKENZIE, C.B., A. MOOR-KADFORD, GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., CAPT. W. PARFITT, MESSRS. J. H. PARKER, W. S. PAUL, CHARLES PHARAZYN, E. E. RAND, WYBERT REEVE, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, SIR AMBROSE SHEA, K.C.M.G., MR. JOHN SHEER, SIR E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. DE R. WALKER, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN : My first duty is to name two Fellows of the Institute to superintend the ballot under the provision of Rule 62 and report the result to the Meeting. I name for that purpose Mr. Allan Campbell on the part of the Council and Mr. Charles Pharazyn on the part of the Fellows. Before, however, declaring the ballot open, there is one matter connected with it to which I must refer. Since the notice convening the Meeting was issued and the ballot list sent out, the hand of death has struck off the list of our Vice-Presidents an illustrious name, that of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. As a servant of the Crown through a long course of years, he held, as you are aware, some of the highest offices that can be held by a British subject, having been at different times Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, and Ambassador to the Courts of four of the Great Powers. To the discharge of his high duties he brought rare qualities and rare gifts of nature—great abilities, a perfect

tact, a noble eloquence, an inborn grace of life, a personal charm, and much kindness, and in all the high offices which he filled he worthily upheld the dignity of the great Sovereign whom he represented and the reputation and interests of his country. The Empire is the poorer by his death, and we, as Fellows of the Institute with which he was connected for so many years, are sensible that with the disappearance of his name from the list of Vice-Presidents we have sustained no ordinary loss. I will now read to you a Resolution which the Council has passed on the subject, and I have no doubt that the Fellows will be glad of the opportunity of associating themselves with it.

The Meeting expressed its concurrence with the Resolution, which was adopted as follows :—

“ The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute assembled at their Annual Meeting deeply deplore the death of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, who was associated with it for nearly thirty years, and in various official capacities, particularly as Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India, rendered conspicuous services to the Empire.

“ The Council and Fellows desire to express to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and the other members of the family of their lamented Vice-President the assurance of their sincere and most respectful sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained.”¹

The CHAIRMAN: With respect to the vacancy which has been caused by Lord Dufferin's death, it is the suggestion of the Council that, in consequence of the shortness of the time that has elapsed, the election of his successor should be postponed for the present. May I understand that that is the view of the meeting?

The Meeting having expressed its concurrence, the Chairman declared the ballot open.

The Report of the Council (which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows) was taken as read.

¹ The following reply was subsequently received :—

Clandeboyne, Ireland : 22 February, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—The Resolution of sympathy you have forwarded to me on behalf of the Council and Fellows of the Colonial Institute has given me and my family heartfelt satisfaction, and I would ask you to convey to the Council and Fellows our grateful thanks and our appreciation of the generous terms in which they have referred to the services rendered to the Empire by their late Vice-President.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Secretary.

HARIOT DUFFERIN AND AVA.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Thirty-fourth Annual Report.

Since the date of the last Report His Majesty the King, who, as Prince of Wales, was President for a period of twenty-three years, has graciously been pleased to honour the Institute by becoming its Patron.

The assumption by His Majesty of a more adequate and comprehensive title than that hitherto borne by any Sovereign of this Realm, in recognition of the enormous expansion and development of his Dominions beyond the seas, has been hailed in all parts of the Empire with feelings of the greatest satisfaction.

One of the most notable events of the past year has been the extended tour through a great part of the British Dominions of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York—now Prince and Princess of Wales—a royal progress, unsurpassed in historic interest, which will be of lasting service to the great cause of Imperial unity. The Council forwarded a congratulatory address to their Royal Highnesses on the successful accomplishment of their memorable mission, and received in reply a gracious acknowledgment.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become President of the Institute in succession to His Majesty the King; and, after being one of its Vice-Presidents for seven years past, has thus afforded a fresh proof of his interest in all that concerns the welfare of the outlying parts of the Empire.

A memorial under the common seal has been forwarded to the Prime Minister, praying that His Majesty's Government will take the necessary steps to proclaim a Bank Holiday on May 24, in substitution for Whit Monday, to be known as "Victoria Day" in memory of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Council have been assured in reply that the proposal shall receive careful consideration.

During the past year 66 Resident and 229 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 295, as compared with 69 Resident and 202 Non-Resident, or a total of 271 in 1900. On December 31, 1901, the list included 1,451 Resident, 2,762 Non-Resident, and 15 Honorary Fellows, or 4,228 in all, of whom 1,081 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and qualified as Life Fellows.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of Accounts is appended, and shows that the annual income has been fully maintained. The loan raised in 1886 for the acquirement of the freehold of the

Institute, which originally amounted to £85,020, had been reduced on December 31, 1901, to £12,429 17s. 1d.

The following table shows the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868 :—

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869	174	1,224	14	5
" 1870	275	549	10	8
" 1871	210	503	16	4
" 1872	271	478	10	4
" 1873	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874	420	906	12	11
" 1875	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896	3,929	7,815	5	9
" 1897	4,133	7,588	15	7
" 1898	4,139	7,114	4	2
" 1899	4,153	7,059	10	2
" 1900	4,208	7,142	8	3
" 1901	4,228	7,154	1	9

Vacancies on the Council occasioned by the acceptance by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the office of President, the deaths of Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G., and Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., and the resignation of the Hon. Sir Edward H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. (on returning to Western Australia), have been filled up under the provisions of Rule 6 by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of His

Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., as Vice-Presidents, and Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Henry B. Lefroy, and Mr. T. E. Fuller as Councillors. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—Vice-Presidents:—the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; the Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.; the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.; Lord Brassey, K.C.B.; and Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. Councillors:—The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.; Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Messrs. Frederick Dutton and S. Vaughan Morgan.

The obituary of 1901 comprises 109 names, as given below, including Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President, and Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B., a Councillor—both of whom rendered valuable services to the Institute—and the Hon. Sir James R. Dickson, K.C.M.G., the first Minister for Defence in the Federal Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The loss of four Fellows while serving in South Africa is also deplored.

Hon. Sir James W. Agnew, K.C.M.G. (Tasmania), Hon. G. W. Allan (Canada), Hon. William Allan, M.L.C. (Queensland), Hon. A. Povah Ambrose, M.L.C. (Mauritius), Donald Andrew, G. E. Darrell Astwood (Jamaica), J. W. S. Barrington (Cape Colony), John Beaumont (New Zealand), William Bohm, Edward L. Bond (Canada), Frederick W. Bond, P. Fred. Bonnin (South Australia), James R. Boyd (India), J. M. Bruce (Victoria), James A. T. Buckle (Gold Coast Colony), W. H. Bullivant (Victoria), Wilfrid M. Clive, Robert Cooke (Hong Kong), Hon. George H. Cox, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Henry V. Crassweller, George P. Cropper (Gold Coast Colony), D. Reid Crow (Cape Colony), T. Davidson (Canada), John Davis-Allen, M.A., Major-General Sir Francis W. De Winton, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. Sir James R. Dickson, K.C.M.G. (Queensland), Major Tom R. Dodd (died on active service, Transvaal), J. M. Donald (Transvaal), Henry S. Dutton (Queensland), Durban Dyason (Cape Colony), Telford Edwards, F.G.S. (Rhodesia), Capt. W. C. C. Erskine (killed in action, Orange River Colony), Francis C. Fisher (Ceylon), T. Sutton Flack, J. J. Francis, K.C. (Hong Kong), General Sir A. Lyon Fremantle, G.C.M.G., C.B., Francis C. Fulton (New Zealand), Wm. Gardiner (late of Victoria), J. W. Bruce Gardyne, Thomas S. Garraway (Barbados), Charles M. Gifford (Jamaica), Colin M. Gillespie (West Indies), Sir Robert Gillespie, Hon. C. H. Grant, M.L.C. (Tasmania), A. H. Halder (Rhodesia), J. Wesley Hall (Victoria), Edward W. Hanmer (New Zealand), J. Kenyon Hawthorn, Graham A. Haygarth (Queensland), Ralph Heap, Charles Heneage, The Hon. Albert E. J. Henniker-Major, L. Clements Henry (Gold Coast Colony), Lawrence Hindson (late of New South Wales), J. Edgar Hopgood, Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, G.C.B. (Councillor), James Huddart (late of Victoria), H. W. Johnston (Nova Scotia), Thomas G. Johnston (New Zealand), Sir Henry J. Jourdain, K.C.M.G. (Vice-President), G. T. R. Kemp, M.D. (Bahamas), Sir Edward Knox (New South Wales), Lieut.-Colonel D. Tyrie Laing (killed in action, Orange River Colony), H. E. Leefe (Rotumah), William Lethbridge, M.A., A. R. B. Lucas (South Australia), Alex. McAdam (Antigua), Henry Martin (late of South Australia), John E. Matcham (Cape

Colony), Lieut.-Colonel R. Lee Matthews (late of Cape Colony), Gustave E. Michaelis (Transvaal), John Morrogh, Capt. R. Grant Murray, R.N.R., Hon. Sir Virgile Nas, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (Mauritius), J. R. Newman-Wilson (Queensland), Hon. W. H. S. Osmand, M.L.C. (Victoria), John Paddon (late of Cape Colony), Lieut.-Colonel John Paton (late of Canada), J. W. Payn, M.L.A. (Natal), Sir Cuthbert E. Peek, Bart., Charles J. Posno, A. Campbell Praed (late of Queensland), Wm. S. Rucker (Victoria), F. York St. Leger, M.A., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), A. E. Scholefield (Lagos), Alfred Simms (South Australia), James Simpson (Cape Colony), Allan M. Skinner, C.M.G. (Straits Settlements), Hon. Mr. Justice Oliver Smith, M.A. (Mauritius), Hon. Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Hon. Wm. Spencer, M.L.C. (Western Australia), Sir Edward W. Stafford, G.C.M.G. (late of New Zealand), Alfred A. Stanton (died on active service, Cape Colony), John K. Starley, S. T. Staughton, M.L.A. (Victoria), Hon. Septimus A. Stephen (New South Wales), R. Macdonald Stephenson, Colonel Napier G. Sturt, Matthew Swinburne (Queensland), Frederick Tate (Victoria), G. Coleridge Thomas (Lagos), R. T. Turnbull (late of New Zealand), Louis Verley (Jamaica), R. B. N. Walker (West Africa), Alfred R. Waylen, M.D. (Western Australia), Henry Weld-Blundell (late of Queensland), J. Mallinson Williams (Western Australia), Hon. Wm. I. Winter-Irving, M.L.C. (Victoria), John E. Wood, M.L.A. (Cape Colony).

The Annual Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms on April 24, under the Presidency of Lord Avebury, and was a most representative and successful gathering.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 26, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by nearly 2,000 persons.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report:—

Ordinary Meetings:

“The Expansion of Trade with China.” T. H. Whitehead, M.L.C., Hong Kong.

“Agriculture in South Africa.” Professor Robert Wallace, F.L.S., F.R.S.E.

“Trinidad and its Future Possibilities.” Sir Hubert E. H. Jerminham, K.C.M.G.

“Basutoland and the Basutos.” Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.

“Impressions of the British West Indies.” Henry de R. Walker.

“Rhodesia: its Present and Future.” Frank Johnson.

“The French-Canadians.” Howard Angus Kennedy.

“The High Plateaus of Natal: their Climate and Resources.” Emile McMaster, B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.

Afternoon Meetings:

“North-Western Canada.” The Rev. John McDougall.

“The Water Supply of Australia.” W. Gibbons Cox, C.E.

One of the most important branches of work undertaken by the Institute is to afford information on all subjects relating to the Colonies and India, and the special facilities at its command for so doing are freely taken advantage of by all classes of inquirers.

The additions to the Library, as set forth in the annexed tabulated statement, comprise 1,432 volumes, 2,147 pamphlets, 39,898 newspapers, 61 maps, and 231 photographs. Among the more important accessions are the following: "Journal of an Expedition Overland from Auckland to Taranaki undertaken in 1849-50, by the Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, Sir George Grey" (Mr. Charles Smith); Distant's "Rhopalocera Malayana: a Description of the Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula"; "The Life of Queen Victoria, reproduced from the 'Times'" (Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan); Quick and Garran's "Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth"; "Illustrations of the Botany of Captain Cook's voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Endeavour* in 1768-71" (British Museum); MacPherson and Clark's "Law of Mines in Canada" (Mr. J. Murray Clark); Alldridge's "Sherbro and its Hinterland" (the Author); MacPherson's "Life of Sir John Macdonald" and Dent's "Last Forty Years; Canada since the Union of 1841" (Mr. Alexander Robertson); Walckenaer's "Collection des Relations de Voyages par Mer et par Terre en différentes parties de l'Afrique" (21 vols.); Bibaud's "Histoire du Canada" (1844); Gobineau's "Voyage à Terre Neuve" (1861); de la Caille's "Journal Historique du Voyage fait au Cap de Bonne Espérance" (1768); Von Mueller's "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ" (1858-1881—11 vols.); Lewin's "Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales" (1822); Hamilton's "Maori Art" (5 parts) (Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D.); "The Annual Register" (complete set). The acquisition of all works relating to the British Colonies goes on at an increasing rate, and the large accessions during recent years, both by donation and purchase, have placed the Institute in the position of now possessing the most representative collection of Colonial literature in the world. The Parliamentary Library is regularly supplied with all the official publications of the various Colonies, and the handbooks and works of general reference, both Home and Colonial, are kept well up to date. In the work of gathering together so large and valuable a special Library, the Council have received most liberal support from the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian Governments, authors and publishers in all parts of the

world, and from a large number of Fellows of the Institute, to all whom their thanks are accorded. The leading Newspapers and Periodicals—Home, Colonial, and Indian—to the number of 321, are regularly filed, and, at the expiration of twelve months, are forwarded to the British Museum, where they are permanently preserved for reference purposes. The first Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library (which was published in 1895) was issued in August last, and contains the titles of all works acquired since that date to the end of the year 1900. Copies have been presented to the principal Libraries throughout the world, and the acknowledgments which have been received clearly indicate that the work will not only prove of practical value to students of the history, development, and resources of the British Empire, but, when used in conjunction with the original Catalogue, will satisfy every demand for information regarding the literature of the Colonies and India. On December 31, 1901, the Library contained 47,335 volumes and pamphlets, and 821 files of newspapers.

The successful inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth was an auspicious event, the importance of which was emphasised by the opening, at Melbourne, of the first Parliament by the Heir to the Throne. This union promises materially to aid in the development of the vast and varied resources of Australia, and also to strengthen the influence in the Councils of the Nation of that great group of Colonial States.

A remarkable expansion in the trade of the Dominion of Canada has recently been apparent, and there are highly gratifying indications that the preferential treatment accorded to British goods has not only had the effect of stimulating commercial relations with the Mother Country, but has proved of considerable advantage to the Canadian people.

The war in South Africa, which has unfortunately been protracted beyond all expectation, has involved much loss and suffering to loyal British subjects, including many of the Fellows of this Institute. It has not, however, in the opinion of the Council, been unproductive of beneficial results, inasmuch as it has evoked the patriotic co-operation of the Colonial and Indian Forces with those of the Motherland, and drawn together in a yet closer bond of union the inhabitants of all parts of His Majesty's Dominions. The alacrity shown by Colonists to join the latest contingents is a gratifying indication of the spirit that continues to prevail in sup-

porting the Mother Country in what they have always regarded as a righteous and just cause. One of the latest additions to the Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Good Hope*, has been built at the expense of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and is a notable contribution to the defence forces of the Empire.

The completion of direct telegraphic communication between South Africa and Australia provides an important link between several strategic outposts of the Empire that had not previously been connected by cable, and manifestly tends to the promotion and development of commercial enterprise.

During the past year the Council made an urgent appeal to His Majesty's Government that measures should be devised for the systematic survey of all British Colonies and Protectorates on the African continent. It was contended that the need of good maps, both for civil and military use, was being continually demonstrated, and that a comprehensive scheme should be organised such as would eventually enable a map of British Possessions in Africa to be compiled on a homogeneous plan, and on a scale that would adequately suffice for practical purposes. The Council were informed in reply that the question was receiving careful consideration, and great importance was attached to the points raised.

The completion of the Mombasa Railway to the Victoria Nyanza, in the face of many obstacles, is a splendid achievement, which is no doubt destined to play a prominent part in the industrial and commercial development of one of the most fertile and promising areas in Central Africa.

Since the Colonial Stock Act of 1900 was passed by the Imperial Parliament, a large number of Colonial Government securities have been made eligible for trust investments on compliance with its provisions, and a principle for which this Institute has always contended has thus been recognised.

It is satisfactory to learn from official sources that, notwithstanding the great droughts and agricultural depression that have prevailed with dire results in certain parts of its vast area, our Indian Empire has prospered on the whole during the last three or four years under the able leadership of the present Viceroy; and there is every reason for believing that the scourge of famine will be rendered of less frequent occurrence by the policy of extending railways, canals, and irrigation works which is now engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the success that continues to attend the efforts of the Institute to

sow the seeds of Imperial patriotism, to promote and cherish the sentiment of kinship in the hearts of British subjects wherever they may dwell, and to bring about a closer union between all parts of the British Empire.

By Order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

January 28, 1902.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.		
Bank Balance as per last Account	£1,371 19 4			
Cash in hands of Secretary	13 10 8			
		1,385	9	7
8 Life Subscriptions of £20 and over £15 to complete	159 0 0			
1 Life Subscriptions of £15 to complete	15 0 0			
46 " " £10 and under to complete	449 7 0			
65 Entrance Fees of £3	195 0 0			
205 " " £1. 1s.	215 5 0			
25 " " £1. 1s. to complete	48 15 0			
103 Arrears of Subscriptions	161 11 0			
1,265 Subscriptions of £2 for 1901	2,530 0 0			
1,282 " £1. 1s. for 1901	1,346 2 0			
7 1901 " £1 or less to complete for	6 4 5			
222 Subscriptions of 19s. to complete	210 18 0			
50 " £2 for 1902, in advance ...	100 0 0			
98 " £1. 1s. for 1902, in advance	102 18 0			
2 " " 1903, "	2 2 0			
1 " " 1904, "	1 0			
1 " " 1905, "	1 1 0			
		5,544	4	5
Annual Dinner, received in connection with	187 10 0			
Conversazione, ditto	180 12 6			
Rent for one year to December 25, 1901, less Property Tax	1,140 0 0			
Insurance repaid	7 7 0			
Library Catalogues (Sale of)	11 14 6			
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	44 7 10			
Building Fund, Donation	5 0 0			
Interest on Deposit	28 6 6			
Journal	378 1 6			

£8,912 13 10

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR, }
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 28, 1902.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....			1,920	17	8
Proceedings—Printing, &c.			266	6	8
Journal—					
Printing.....	£366	4 11			
Postage	141	13 4			
				507	18 3
Printing, ordinary				74	18 5
Postages, ordinary				185	9 0
Advertising Meetings.....				23	4 11
Meetings, Expenses of				190	18 0
Reporting Meetings				29	8 0
Stationery.....				152	12 0
Newspapers				124	15 4
Library—					
Catalogue (1st Supplement) Printing	£424	15 6			
" " Compilation of	60	0 0			
Books	135	0 1			
Binding, &c.	37	13 11			
				657	9 6
Fuel, Light, &c.				138	7 10
Building—Furniture and Repairs.....				171	3 6
Guests' Dinner Fund				46	14 6
Rates and Taxes				365	10 10
Fire Insurance.....				25	18 0
Law Charges				70	8 0
Telephone.....				20	5 0
Annual Dinner.....				222	11 3
Conversazione—					
Refreshments	£144	3 6			
Electric Lighting, &c.	121	0 11			
Floral Decorations	25	0 0			
Music	58	16 0			
Printing	15	18 3			
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	34	12 6			
Attendance, &c.	25	2 2			
				424	13 4
Gratuity				100	0 0
Miscellaneous				78	9 4
Subscriptions paid in error refunded				7	7 0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—					
Interest	£434	3 6			
Principal.....	1,250	16 11			
				1,685	0 5
				7,490	6 9
Balance in hand as per Bank Book.....	£1,399	2 10			
Cash in hands of Secretary	23	4 3			
				1,422	7 1
				£8,912	13 10

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 1, 1902.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sundry Accounts	497 19 6	By Subscriptions outstanding £1,046 9s., estimated at	223 17 8
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage	12,429 17 1	" Property of the Institute— Building (cost price)	£20,208 9 5
	12,427 16 7	Furniture.....	£2,146 10 3
Balance in favour of Assets	49,404 14 7	Less Depreciation, say $7\frac{1}{2}\%$	160 19 9
		Books, &c., valued by the Council at	1,985 10 6
			7,972 6 6
		" Cost of Freehold	30,166 6 5
			30,220 0 0
		Balance at Bank	£1,399 2 10
		" in hands of Secretary	23 4 3
			1,422 7 1
			£62,332 11 2

January 1, 1902.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1901, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £1,046 9s., and the above Statement of Assets is contingent on this sum producing £223 17s. 8d.

January 28, 1902.

F. H. DANGAR } Hon. Auditors.
W. G. DEVON ASTLE }

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1901.

- Aborigines' Protection Society
 Aburrow, Charles (Johannesburg)
 Adelaide University
 Admiralty, The
 Affleck & Co., Messrs. T. (Albury,
 New South Wales)
 African Commerce, Proprietors of
 African Review, Proprietors of
 African Society, The
 African Times, Proprietors of
 Agricultural Reporter (Barbados),
 Proprietors of
 Albertan (Calgary, Canada)
 Albury Border Post, Proprietors of
 Alldridge, T. J. (Sierra Leone)
 Allen, George
 Allison, A. (Singapore)
 American Colonisation Society (Wash-
 ington)
 American Embassy (London)
 American Geographical Society (New
 York)
 American Museum of Natural History
 (New York)
 Anderson, Anderson & Co., Messrs.
 Anderson, Capt. G. C. (Hong Kong)
 Anderson, J. R. (British Columbia)
 Anglo-American Magazine, Pro-
 prietors of
 Anthropological Institute
 Antigua Observer, Proprietors of
 Antigua Standard, Proprietors of
 Archibald, W.
 Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors
 of
 Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Pro-
 prietors of
 Army League and Imperial Defence
 Association
 Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Pro-
 prietors of
 Assam, Chief Commissioner of
 Atkinson, J. M. (Hong Kong)
 Auckland Star, Proprietors of
 Auckland University College, New
 Zealand
 Austin, O. P. (Washington, U.S.A.)
 Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors
 of
 Australasian Hardware and Ma-
 chinery, Proprietors of
 Australasian Insurance and Banking
 Record, Proprietors of
 Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,
 Proprietors of
 Australasian Literary Agency
 Australasian Medical Gazette, Pro-
 prietors of
 Australian Book Co.
 Australian Field (Sydney), Pro-
 prietors of
 Australian Mail, Proprietors of
 Australian Mining Standard (Sydney),
 Proprietors of
 Australian Museum (Sydney), Trus-
 tees of
 Australian Mutual Provident Society
 (Sydney)
 Australian Stock Exchange Intelli-
 gence, Proprietors of
 Australian Tobacco Journal, Pro-
 prietors of
 Australian Trading World, Proprietors
 of
 Bahamas, Government of the
 Baillairgé, C. (Canada)
 Balliere, Tindall & Co., Messrs.
 Ballarat Star, Proprietors of
 Balmain Observer (N.S.W.), Proprie-
 tors of
 Balme, Messrs. C., & Co.
 Bank of Australasia
 Bankers' Institute of Australasia
 Barbados General Agricultural Society
 Barbados Globe, Proprietors of
 Barbados, Government of

- Barrow-in-Furness Public Library
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten
 en Wetenschappen, Batavia
 Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Pro-
 prietors of
 Beaumont, John
 Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of
 Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony),
 Proprietors of
 Beira Post, Proprietors of
 Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Pro-
 prietors of
 Bengal Chamber of Commerce
 Bengal, Secretary to Government
 Bennett, S. M. (Seychelles)
 Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of
 Bermuda, Government of
 Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
 Bimetallic League
 Blackie & Son, Messrs.
 Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. Wm.
 Bleloch, W. (Transvaal)
 Bloemfontein Post (Orange River
 Colony), Proprietors of
 Board of Trade
 Bolton, F. W. (Queensland)
 Bombay, Government of
 Bonnin, Louis (Mauritius)
 Bonwick, James
 Boomer, Mrs. (Canada)
 Boston Public Library
 Bourdillon, E. (Orange River Colony)
 Bourinot, Sir John G., K.C.M.G.
 (Canada)
 Brassey, Hon. T. A.
 Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B.
 Brisbane Chamber of Commerce,
 Queensland
 Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Pro-
 prietors of
 Bristol Public Libraries
 Britannia, Proprietors of
 British and Foreign Anti-Slavery
 Society
 British and South African Export
 Gazette, Proprietors of
 British Australasian, Proprietors
 of
 British Australasian Society
 British Central Africa, H.M. Commis-
 sioner and Consul-General
 British Central Africa, Postmaster-
 General
 British Columbia, Government of
 British Columbia, Agent-General for
 British Columbia Board of Trade
 British Columbia Department of
 Mines
 British Columbia Review, Proprietors
 of
 British Empire League
 British Guiana, Government of
 British Guiana Branch British Medi-
 cal Association
 British Guiana Chamber of Com-
 merce
 British Guiana Immigration Depart-
 ment
 British Guiana Institute of Mines
 and Forests
 British Honduras, Government of
 British Journal of Commerce, Pro-
 prietors of
 British Museum, Trustees of
 British New Guinea, Lieut.-Governor
 of
 British North Borneo, Governor of
 British Refrigeration, Proprietors
 of
 British South Africa Co.
 British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
 Brooks & Co., Messrs. W. (New South
 Wales)
 Brown, Ltd., Messrs. T. B.
 Budget (New Plymouth, New Zea-
 land), Proprietors of
 Buick, T. Lindsay (New Zealand)
 Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Buller, Sir Walter L., K.C.M.G.
 Bureau of Statistics, Washington,
 U.S.A.
 Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A., M.P.
 Burnham, J. Hampden (Canada)
 Butterworth, A. R.
 Cambridge Appointments Association
 Canada, Government of
 Canada, Department of Agriculture
 and Statistics
 Canada, Geographic Board of
 Canada, Geological Survey of
 Canada, High Commissioner for
 Canada, Library of Parliament
 Canada, Royal Society of
 Canadian Bankers' Association (To-
 ronto)
 Canadian Institute (Toronto)
 Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Pro-
 prietors of
 Canadian Military Institute
 Canadian Mining Review, Proprietors
 of
 Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral
 Association (New Zealand)
 Canterbury Chamber of Commerce
 (New Zealand)
 Canterbury College (New Zealand)

- Canterbury Times (New Zealand),
Proprietors of
Cantlie, Dr. James
Cape Argus, Proprietors of
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
Cape Law Journal, Editor of
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for
Cape of Good Hope, Department of
Agriculture
Cape of Good Hope, Government of
Cape of Good Hope University
Capenny, S. H. F.
Cape Times, Proprietors of
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
Capitalist, Proprietors of
Cappon, Prof. James (Canada)
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprie-
tors of
Cardiff Free Libraries
Carlton Club
Carmody, Prof. P. (Trinidad)
Carter, Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G. (Ba-
hamas)
Casselman, A. C. (Canada)
Cassell & Co., Messrs.
Central African Times (Blantyre,
B.C.A.), Proprietors of
Central Provinces of India, Govern-
ment of the
Ceylon Association in London
Ceylon, Government of
Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
Ceylon Review, Proprietors of
Ceylon School of Agriculture
Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of
Chadwick, E. M. (Canada)
Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Pro-
prieters of
Chatto & Windus, Messrs.
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,
Proprietors of
China Mail (Hong Kong), Proprietors
of
Christchurch Press (New Zealand),
Proprietors of
Church Missionary Society
Church Newspaper Co.
Citizen, Proprietors of
Clarence and Richmond Examiner
(New South Wales), Proprietors of
Clarendon Press
Clarion (British Honduras), Proprie-
tors of
Clark, Mrs. Cresswell (Cape Colony)
Clark, J. Murray (Canada)
Clay & Son, Messrs. C. J.
Clowes & Sons, Messrs. William
Cold Storage, Proprietors of
Collard, John C., Jun. (Bulawayo)
Collett, Harold
Colliery Guardian, Proprietors of
Colonial Bank
Colonial College
Colonial Consignment and Distribut-
ing Co.
Colonial Goldfields Gazette, Proprie-
tors of
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras),
Proprietors of
Colonial Office
Columbus Co., The
Comité de l'Afrique Française (Paris)
Commerce, Proprietors of
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors
of
Commonwealth (Canada) Proprietors
of
Commonwealth of Australia, Govern-
ment of the
Congo, Government of the Indepen-
dent State of the
Coolgardie Chamber of Mines
Coolgardie Pioneer, Proprietors of
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of
Copp Clark Co., The (Canada)
Cowderoy, B. (Victoria)
Cox, Dr. Philip (New Brunswick)
Craig, Commodore T. J. (Canada)
Croft, Ernest
Crooks, Major J. J.
Cunningham, A. (Hong Kong)
Cyprus, Government of
Daily British Whig (Canada), Pro-
prieters of
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana),
Proprietors of
Daily Record (Queensland), Proprie-
tors of
Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas-
mania), Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Pro-
prieters of
Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick),
Proprietors of
Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprie-
tors of
Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South
Wales)
Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.
Davies, Hon. C. E. (Tasmania)
Davin, N. F. (Canada)
Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)

- Dawson, Dr. Rankine (Canada)
 Dawson, Dr. S. E. (Canada)
 Debrett's Coming Events, Proprietors of
 De Kolonist, Proprietors of
 Dent & Co., Messrs. J. M.
 Derby Free Public Library and Museum
 De Satgé, Oscar
 Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft
 Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley), Proprietors of
 Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)
 Docker, W. L. (New South Wales)
 Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of
 Dominican, Proprietors of
 Dominion Publishing Co. (Canada)
 Doubleday, Page & Co., Messrs. (New York)
 Duncan, W. H. (South Australia)
 Dundee Free Libraries
 Durban Corporation
 East End Emigration Fund
 East India Association
 Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth), Proprietors of
 Eaton, H. F.
 Edwards, Neville P.
 Egmont Star (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Egypt, National Printing Department
 Elder, Dempster & Co., Messrs.
 Electrical Investments, Proprietors of
 El Ingeniero Español, Proprietors of
 Emigrants' Information Office
 Empire, Proprietors of
 Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Evening Telegram (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Exchange and Mart, Proprietors of
 Federalist (Grenada), Proprietors of
 Federated Malay States, Resident-General
 Ferguson, A. M.
 Ferguson, John (Ceylon)
 Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon)
 Fiji, Government of
 Fiji Times, Proprietors of
 Finance, Proprietors of
 Financial Times, Ltd., The
 Financier and Bullionist, Proprietors of
 Finsbury Public Libraries Committee
 Finucane, Dr. Morgan I.
 Fitzgibbon, E. G. (Victoria)
 Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of
 Fort St. George, India, Secretary to Government
 Fradelle & Young, Messrs.
 Frick, John
 Frowde, Henry
 Gale and Polden, Messrs.
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 Garden and Field (South Australia), Proprietors of
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 Garnett, W. J.
 Gaskill, Jones & Co., Messrs.
 Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Geographical Association
 Geological Society of Australasia (Melbourne)
 Geraldton Express (W. Australia), Proprietors of
 Gibraltar, Government of
 Gold Coast Colony, Government of
 Gold Coast Aborigines, Proprietors of
 Gold Coast Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Gold Coast Globe, Proprietors of
 Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.
 Gorton, Lieut.-Colonel Edward
 Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.
 Greening & Co., Messrs.
 Grenada, Government of
 Griffith, Farran, Brown & Co., Messrs.
 Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G. (Queensland)
 Grinlinton, F. H. (Ceylon)
 Grocott's Mail (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Gumpel, C. Godfrey
 Gwelo Times (Rhodesia), Proprietors of
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 Hamel-Smith, H.
 Hamilton, Hon. C. Boughton, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
 Hanington, E. B. C., M.D. (British Columbia)
 Hanthawaddy Press (Rangoon)
 Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Hardwicke, Dr. E. A. (Natal)
 Harford-Battersby, Dr. C. F.
 Harper & Brothers, Messrs.
 Harrison & Son, Messrs.
 Hayford, Rev. Mark C.
 Hazell, Watson & Viney, Messrs.
 Heinemann, W.
 Herbertson, Dr. A. J.
 Hewitt, G. Trafford
 Heywood & Son, Messrs. Abel

- Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of
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 Holdich, Col. Sir T. Hungerford,
 K.C.I.E., C.B., F.S.A.
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 Home and Farm (N.S.W.), Proprietors
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 Hong Kong General Chamber of Com-
 merce
 Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors
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 Hong Kong, Medical Department
 Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors
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 Hood, Douglas & Howard, Messrs.
 Hope, Lady
 Howard Association
 Howland, R. S. (Providence, U.S.A.)
 Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.
 Hutchinson, M. L. (Melbourne)
 Hyderabad, Resident at
 Imperial and Colonial Magazine, Pro-
 prietors of
 Imperial Argus, Proprietors of
 Imperial Department of Agriculture
 for the West Indies (Barbados)
 Imperial Institute
 Imperial South African Association
 India, Government of
 India, Secretary of State for
 Indian and Eastern Engineer, Pro-
 prietors of
 Inquirer and Commercial News
 (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Institut Colonial International, Brux-
 elles
 Institute of Bankers
 Institute of Chemistry of Great
 Britain
 Institution of Civil Engineers
 Institution of Mining Engineers
 Intercolonial Medical Journal of
 Australasia, Proprietors of
 Invention, Proprietors of
 Irish Times, Proprietors of
 Jacomb, Son & Co., Messrs.
 Jamaica, Government of
 Jamaica Agricultural Society
 Jamaica Board of Supervision
 Jamaica Botanical Department
 Jamaica Churchman, Proprietors of
 Jamaica Daily Telegraph, Proprietors
 of
 Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of
 Jamaica Institute
 Jamaica, Registrar-General
 Jamaica Times, Proprietors of
 Jamaica, Weather Office
 James, C. C.
 Japan Society
 Jeffray, R. J.
 Johannesburg Gazette, Editor of
 Johnson, R. Brimley
 Jolly, Leslie (Tasmania)
 Jourdain, Lady
 Joseph, G. A. (Ceylon)
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 Australia), Proprietors of
 Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.,
 Messrs.
 Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. (Singapore)
 Kew Guild
 Kew Royal Gardens, Director of
 Kinnaid, Rt. Hon. Lord
 Koek, E. R. (Singapore)
 Koloniaal Museum (Haarlem)
 Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee
 (Berlin)
 Koninklijk Instituut ('s Gravenhage)
 Labat, Gaston P. (Canada)
 La Belgique Coloniale (Bruxelles),
 Proprietors of
 Labuan, Governor of
 Lagos, Government of
 Lagos Standard, Proprietors of
 Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of
 Land Roll, Proprietors of
 Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of
 Ledge, The (British Columbia), Pro-
 prietors of
 Leeds Public Free Library
 Leeward Islands, Government of
 Lehigh, M. Stanley (Canada)
 Lemaire, Captain Charles (Brussels)
 Lemberg, Philip (Sierra Leone)
 Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre (Paris)
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 Library Commissioners, Halifax,
 Nova Scotia
 Library Syndicate (Cambridge)
 Liverpool Geographical Society
 Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of
 Commerce
 Liverpool Public Libraries
 Livingstone College
 London Chamber of Commerce
 London Mining Gazette, Proprietors of
 Long, John
 Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.
 Loughnan, R. A. (New Zealand)
 Low, Marston & Co., Messrs. Sampson
 Ludowici, Charles E. (New South
 Wales)

- Lund, Humphries & Co., Messrs. Percy
 Lunn, Dr. Henry S.
 Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Macartney, Rev. H. B.
 Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Macleod, Mrs. E. S. (Prince Edward Island)
 Macqueen, John
 McGill College and University (Montreal)
 Madras Chamber of Commerce
 Madras Mail, Proprietors of
 Magwood, Miss Millie (Canada)
 Maiden, J. H. (New South Wales)
 Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Malta Chamber of Commerce
 Malta Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Malta, Government of
 Manawatu Evening Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Manchester Geographical Society
 Manchester Public Free Libraries Committee
 Manitoba, Government of
 Manitoba, Department of Agriculture
 Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of
 Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society
 Marshall & Son, Messrs. Horace
 Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of
 Mathers, E. P.
 Matheson, Hon. Alex.
 Mauritius Chamber of Commerce
 Mauritius, Government of
 Mavrogordato, T. E. (Transvaal)
 Melbourne Age, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of
 Melbourne Punch, Proprietors of
 Melbourne University
 Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of
 Merchant and Shipper, Proprietors of
 Meteorological Magazine, Editor of
 Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Military Gazette (Canada) Proprietors of
 Millar, Edward H. (Bulawayo)
 Miner, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Mining Journal, Proprietors of
 Mining Record (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Mirror (Trinidad), Proprietors of
 Missouri Botanical Garden (U.S.A.)
 Monetary Times (Canada), Proprietors of
 Money, Proprietors of
 Montefiore, Executor of late Mrs. Caroline L.
 Montefiore, Herbert B.
 Montreal Daily Star, Proprietors of
 Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors of
 Montreal Witness, Proprietors of
 Montserrat Herald, Proprietors of
 Moore, H. Byron (Victoria)
 Morgan, Henry J. (Canada)
 Morgan, S. Vaughan
 Morning Herald (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Moseley, A. E. (Bahamas)
 Moseley, Hon. C. H. Harley (Lagos)
 Muldrew, W. H. (Canada)
 Mullins & Co., Messrs. (Sydney)
 Murray, John
 Musée du Congo (Bruxelles)
 Mutual Life Association of Australasia
 Mysore, Resident in
 Nadaillac, Marquis de (Paris)
 Napier Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
 Nash, F. W. (Mauritius)
 Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of
 Natal, Government of
 Natal, Agent-General for
 Natal, Commissioner of Mines
 Natal Department of Agriculture and Mines
 Natal Mercury, Proprietors of
 Natal, Port Captain
 Natal Witness, Proprietors of
 National Geographic Society, Washington, U.S.A.
 Navy League
 Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering van Nijverheid
 Negri Sembilan, British Resident at
 Nelson Evening Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Nelson & Sons, Messrs. T.
 Neumann, J. O.
 New Brunswick, Government of
 New Brunswick, Natural History Society of
 Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Newfoundland, Government of
 Newnes, Ltd., Messrs. George

- New South Wales, Government of
 New South Wales, Agent-General for
 New South Wales Chamber of Mines
 New South Wales, Department of
 Mines and Agriculture
 New South Wales, Geological Survey
 of
 New South Wales Institute of Bankers
 New South Wales Public Library
 New South Wales Public Works De-
 partment
 New South Wales Railway Commis-
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 New South Wales, Royal Society of
 New South Wales Sheep-breeders'
 Association
 New Zealand, Government of
 New Zealand, Agent-General for
 New Zealand Department of Agri-
 culture
 New Zealand Department of Labour
 New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Illustrated Magazine Co.
 New Zealand Institute
 New Zealand Mining Journal, Pro-
 prietors of
 New Zealand, Registrar-General of
 New Zealand Trade Review, Proprie-
 tors of
 New Zealand University
 New Zealand Wheelman, Proprietors
 of
 Niger Company
 Nisbet & Co., Messrs. James
 North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of
 North China Herald (Shanghai), Pro-
 prietors of
 Northern Territory Times (S. Aus-
 tralia), Proprietors of
 North Queensland Herald, Proprietors
 of
 North Queensland Register, Proprie-
 tors of
 North-West Provinces and Oudh
 (India), Government of
 North-West Territories of Canada,
 Government of
 Norton-Kyshe, J. W. (Hong Kong)
 Notcutt, H. Clement (Cape Colony)
 Nova Scotia, Government of
 Nova Scotia Historical Society
 Nova Scotian, Proprietors of
 Nova Scotian Institute of Science
 Noyes, John P. (Canada)
 Oamaru Mail (New Zealand) Pro-
 prietors of
 O'Connor, D. (Canada)
 O'Halloran, J. S., O.M.G.
 Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Messrs.
 Ongley, F. (Cyprus)
 Ons Land (Cape Town), Proprietors
 of
 Ontario, Government of
 Ontario Bureau of Mines
 Ontario Department of Agriculture
 Ontario Historical Society
 Ontario, Minister of Education
 Orange River Colony, Government
 Secretary of
 Oriental University Institute
 Otago Daily Times (New Zealand),
 Proprietors of
 Otago Witness, Proprietors of
 Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of
 Our Western Empire, Proprietors of
 Pahang, British Resident
 Parfitt, Captain W.
 Parker, F. H. (Cyprus)
 Pastoralist's Review (Melbourne),
 Proprietors of
 Patea Harbour Board (New Zealand)
 Pearson, Ltd., Messrs. C. Arthur
 Perak, British Resident
 Perth Chamber of Commerce (Western
 Australia)
 Petherick, E. A.
 Philadelphia Commercial Museum
 (U.S.A.)
 Philip & Son, Messrs. George
 Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of
 Planters' & Commercial Gazette (Mau-
 ritius), Proprietors of
 Planters' Association of Ceylon
 (Kandy)
 Polynesian Society (New Zealand)
 Port Elizabeth, Chamber of Com-
 merce
 Port Elizabeth Harbour Board
 Potter & Co., Messrs. F. W.
 Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand),
 Proprietors of
 Prince Edward Island, Government of
 Prisk, H. V. (Natal)
 Province, The (British Columbia), Pro-
 prietors of
 Puckle, H. Leonard (New South
 Wales)
 Punjab, Government of the
 Quain, John R.
 Quebec Department of Colonization
 and Mines
 Quebec, Government of
 Queen's College and University, Kings-
 ton, Canada

- Queensland, Government of
 Queensland, Agent-General for
 Queensland, Collector of Customs
 Queensland, Department of Agriculture
 Queensland Geological Survey Department
 Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of
 Queensland Mines and Works Gazette, Proprietors of
 Queensland, Registrar-General of
 Queensland Registrar of Friendly Societies
 Queensland, Royal Society of
 Queenslander, Proprietors of
 Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Ramseyer, Fritz
 Ray, Prithwis Chandra (India)
 Redruth School of Mines, Cornwall
 Redwood, Dr. Boverton
 Rees & Co., Messrs. Hugh
 Religious Tract Society
 Review of Reviews, Proprietor of
 Review of Reviews for Australasia, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia Herald, Proprietors of
 Rhodesian Chamber of Mines
 Rivingtons, Messrs.
 Robertson, Alex. (Canada)
 Robertson, W. J. (Canada)
 Robinson, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., Natal
 Rodway, James (British Guiana)
 Rossland Miner (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Roth, H. Ling
 Rouillard, E. (Canada)
 Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, British Guiana
 Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia
 Royal Asiatic Society
 Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)
 Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)
 Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition
 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham
 Royal Geographical Society
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch)
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch)
 Royal Humane Society of Australasia
 Royal Institution
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society
 Royal Society of Literature
 Royal Statistical Society
 Royal United Service Institution
 Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (N. S. Wales)
 Russell & Co., Messrs. W. R.
 Sands & Co., Messrs.
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of
 St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprietors of
 St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Proprietors of
 St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of
 St. Lucia, Administrator of
 St. Vincent, Administrator of
 St. Vincent Times, Proprietors of
 Sampson, P. E.
 Sarawak, Government of
 Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietors of
 Savona, S. (Malta)
 Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich
 Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J. (New Zealand)
 Ségur, Gaston de
 Selangor, British Resident at
 Sentry (St. Vincent), Proprietors of
 Seychelles, Government of
 Shaw & Co., Messrs. John F.
 Sierra Leone, Government of
 Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of
 Singapore Chamber of Commerce
 Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of
 Skinner, Walter R.
 Slade, Henry G.
 Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony)
 Smith, Charles (New Zealand)
 Smith, D. Warres
 Smith, Havelock
 Smithsonian Institution (Washington, U.S.A.)
 Società Italiana d'Esplorazione Geografica e Commerciale (Milan)
 Société d'Etudes Coloniales (Bruxelles)
 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
 Society of Arts
 Society of Comparative Legislation
 Society of Patent Agents
 Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs.
 Sotheran & Co., Messrs.

- South Africa, Proprietors of
 South African Conciliation Committee
 South African Illustrated Magazine,
 Proprietors of
 South African Law Journal, Pro-
 prietors of
 South African News (Cape Town),
 Proprietors of
 South African Review, Proprietors of
 South Australia, Government of
 South Australia, Government Astro-
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 South Australia Railways, Commis-
 sioner of
 South Australia, Royal Society of
 South Australian Advertiser, Pro-
 prietors of
 South Australian Public Library,
 Museum, &c.
 South Australian Register, Proprietors
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 South Australian School of Mines and
 Industries
 South Australian Zoological and Ac-
 climatisation Society
 Southern Cross (Cape Colony), Pro-
 prietors of
 Southern Nigeria, Government of
 Southland Times (New Zealand), Pro-
 prietors of
 Sowden, W. J. (South Australia)
 Speaker, Proprietors of
 Spence, Col. J. (Malta)
 Spon, Messrs. E. & F. N.
 Stanford, Edward
 Steuart, A. Francis
 Stewart, Hubert (Western Australia)
 Straits Settlements, Government of
 Straits Times, Proprietors of
 Street & Co., Messrs. G.
 Sugar Journal and Tropical Culti-
 vator (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Sun (New Brunswick), Proprietors
 of
 Surveyor, Proprietors of
 Sydney Chamber of Commerce
 Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors
 of
 Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
 Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors
 of
 Sydney Stock and Station Journal,
 Proprietors of
 Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
 Sydney University
 Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Tasmania, Government of
 Tasmania, Agent-General for
 Tasmania, General Manager of Rail-
 ways
 Tasmania, Registrar-General
 Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
 Tatham, Major George F.
 Thacker, Spink & Co., Messrs. (Calcutta)
 Theoret, C. (Canada)
 Thomas, W. Oakley (Natal)
 Thompson, Charles E.
 Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
 Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
 Times of Ceylon, Proprietors of
 Times of Natal, Proprietors of
 Topical Times, Proprietors of
 Toronto Globe, Proprietors of
 Toronto Public Library (Canada)
 Toronto University (Canada)
 Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
 Toynbee, Captain Henry
 Trade Budget (British Columbia),
 Proprietors of
 Tramway and Railway World, Pro-
 prietors of
 Trinidad, Government of
 Trinidad, Agricultural Society
 Trinidad, Registrar-General
 Trinidad Royal Botanic Gardens
 Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Pro-
 prietors of
 Tyneside Geographical Society
 Umtata Herald (Cape Colony), Pro-
 prietors of
 Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
 "United Australia" Magazine Co.
 United Empire Loyalists' Association
 of Ontario
 United Service Gazette, Proprietors of
 United Service Institution of N.S.
 Wales
 United States Department of Agricul-
 ture
 United States, Department of State
 Unwin, T. Fisher
 Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
 Vancouver Board of Trade (British
 Columbia)
 Vaughan, J. D. W. (Fiji)
 Veitch, James A.
 Venezuela, Consul-General of
 Vetch, Colonel R. H.
 Victoria, Government of
 Victoria, Actuary for Friendly So-
 cieties
 Victoria, Agent-General for
 Victoria Colonist (British Columbia),
 Proprietors of
 Victoria, Department of Agriculture
 Victoria, Government Statist

- Victoria Institute
 Victoria Medical Board
 Victoria, Mining Representative for
 Victoria, Pharmacy Board of
 Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
 Victoria, Royal Society of
 Victoria Times (British Columbia),
 Proprietors of
 Victoria University (Canada)
 Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
 Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)
 Waimate Times (New Zealand), Pro-
 prietors of
 Walbrook & Co., Messrs.
 Walch & Sons, Messrs. J. (Tasmania)
 Walker, H. de R.
 Walker, W. S.
 Wanganui Herald (New Zealand),
 Proprietors of
 Ward, Lock & Co., Messrs.
 War Office
 Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.
 Weddel & Co., Messrs. W.
 Weekly Columbian (British Colum-
 bia), Proprietors of
 Weekly Courier (Launceston, Tas-
 mania), Proprietors of
 Weekly Official Intelligence, Pro-
 prietors of
 Weekly Record (Taranaki, N.Z.),
 Proprietors of
 Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Pro-
 prietors of
 Wellby, Philip
 Wellington Harbour Board (New
 Zealand)
 West Africa, Proprietors of
 West African News, Proprietors of
 West African Publishing Syndicate
 West Australian, Proprietors of
 Western Australia, Government of
 Western Australia, Agent-General for
 Western Australia, Department of
 Agriculture
 Western Australia, Department of
 Mines
 Western Australia, Engineer-in-Chief
 Western Australia, Government Geo-
 logist
 Western Australia, Registrar-General
 for
 Western Australia, Royal Commission,
 Glasgow Exhibition
 Western Mail (Western Australia),
 Proprietors of
 Western Pacific Herald (Fiji), Pro-
 prietors of
 West India Committee
 West Indian, Proprietors of
 Westminster Public Libraries
 Weston, Miss
 White & Co., Messrs. F. V.
 Wigg & Son, Messrs. E. S. (South
 Australia)
 Wildy & Sons, Messrs.
 Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.
 Woodville Examiner (New Zealand),
 Proprietors of
 Woolley, A. Sedgwick
 Wragge, Clement L. (Queensland)
 Wurtele, F. C. (Canada)
 Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
 Yate, Major A. C.
 Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
 Yeoman (Wanganui, N.Z.), Pro-
 prietors of
 Young, Dr. Charles G.
 Young, His Honour W. Douglas
 (Turks and Caicos Islands)
 Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Zanzibar Agricultural Society
 Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission
 Zimmermann, Dr. Alfred

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	973	1,747	28,416	61	231
Purchase	459	400	11,482	—	—
Total	1,432	2,147	39,898	61	231

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN: I proceed now to move the adoption of the Report and of the Statement of Accounts. When we met here last year, the first subject which engaged our thoughts was the loss we had sustained in the death of the Sovereign during whose reign of over sixty years this British Empire of ours had grown and waxed greater and greater in population, in extent, in power, and in prosperity; and although we meet to-day under brighter auspices, we are not unmindful of the great Queen under whom so much was accomplished. You will see from the Report that the Council did not lose sight of the view expressed at the last general meeting in favour of setting apart as a public holiday a day to be known as *Victoria Day* in memory of her late Majesty, but have addressed a memorial under the Common Seal to the Government to that end, and they have received a reply to the effect that the proposal will receive careful consideration. I ought to mention that in the Report there is an omission of a few words. It should read as follows: "Be proclaimed a Bank Holiday *on the nearest Monday* to May 24th," and not "on May 24th." The gracious act of His Majesty the King in consenting to become the Patron of the Institute was communicated to you at the last general meeting, and since then the Institute has been honoured by the consent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be our President. Another matter which is a cause of satisfaction to the Fellows is the alteration which has been made in the royal titles by an addition which includes and embraces the British dominions beyond the seas. The need for some such titular recognition of the connection between the Sovereign of these realms and our fellow-subjects and kinsfolk inhabiting what has been called Greater Britain engaged the attention of this Council a number of years ago—so far back, in fact, as 1876, at the time the Queen first assumed the title of Empress of India. Nothing could be done at that time; but the object has now been attained, and a change has been made which cannot fail to be gratifying to people of the British race all over the world. The chief event—the one perhaps which has the greatest interest for Fellows of this Institute—which has taken place since our last general meeting has been the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales (then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York), representing His Majesty the King, to many of the countries of that Greater Britain. Royal progresses of great state, great magnificence, and splendid pageantry there have been in old days in this England of ours and in other countries, but I venture to think there has never been in history such a royal

progress as this, which, using the great oceans of the world and seas famous in ancient times as its highway, traversed nearly 47,000 miles of distance, extended from the Far North to the Far South, and from the Far East to the Far West, reached shores the most remote from us, and visited countries lying in all the great divisions of the globe—in Europe and Asia, in Australasia, Africa, and America. And everywhere—in every country which their Royal Highnesses visited—they found Britain. Everywhere they found the British flag, the British tongue, and a British welcome. Then, for the results of the great mission on which they were sent, I do not think it would be possible for this Institute to value them too highly—the gracious manners of the royal visitors, their tact, their genuine sympathy with every people they visited and their interest in every country they went to, their desire to please and to be pleased, won all hearts, and have been the means of knitting, if it were possible, closer and closer together the ties which bind Britons beyond the seas to the Mother Country—one of the main objects for which this Institute was originally established, and for which it has laboured for thirty-three years. I now come to the affairs of the Institute. I have to congratulate the Fellows on the sound and satisfactory condition of those affairs. The total number of Fellows at the end of last year is given as 4,228, an advance upon the previous year; but the mere fact of there being an advance in figures last year on the previous year is not so satisfactory as the fact that this result is in keeping with the results of previous years. It has always seemed to me that one of the most satisfactory features in the history of this Institute is the *steady* progress that it has made. There have been no rapid leaps and bounds, and on the other hand there have been no retrogressions. Slowly and surely the Institute has grown to be what it is. With it, “*vestigia nulla retrorsum.*” It has never gone backwards. The result is proof, I think, of the soundness of the principles on which the Institute was established, and of the efficient way in which its business has been conducted. The Institute has not only acquired, but it has retained, the confidence and the goodwill of the public, of those who are interested in the Colonies, whether in this country or in Greater Britain itself. Then as to our financial position, I am sorry our Honorary Treasurer is not here¹ to tell you something

¹ The following letter was subsequently received :—

Colonial Office: February 19, 1902.

DEAR MR. O'HALLORAN,—I was greatly disappointed at being unable to be present at the Annual Meeting yesterday. I had made all my arrangements to

about it, but I may say the main fact is that our debt (the large debt we incurred in purchasing this site and in building these premises) has been reduced from £35,020 to £12,429. Another matter which is noticed at length in the Report is the condition of the Library. We have here a collection of books and works on Colonial subjects which has not its equal, as far as we know, in any country. We have already nearly 50,000 volumes and pamphlets of different kinds, and the Library is always a growing one. An admirable catalogue was made in 1895, and during the past year an equally excellent supplement has been compiled, which reflects great credit on the librarian. We have to regret the loss by death of a large number of Fellows—no less than 109; and among the more familiar faces we miss those of Sir Henry Jourdain, a Vice-president of the Institute, and Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, a member of the Council. Four Fellows of the Institute have lost their lives for their country in South Africa. The war in that country is unfortunately still on our hands, but it is not unreasonable to think it will shortly be terminated. The Council, in their Report, desire to draw your particular attention to the patriotic co-operation of Colonial and Indian forces with those of the Mother Land, and also the alacrity with which the Colonies have come forward to form fresh contingents for the seat of war. Then a special reference is made to the addition to our Navy in the shape of a ship of war, the "Good Hope," which, you will remember, was promised three or four years ago by the Government of the Cape, and which has since been completed.

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G. : I may observe there is some mistake about that. There was some question about giving an ironclad, which the Colonial Secretary and Prime Minister of the Cape, then in this country—this was in 1897—said they were going to give, and Mr. Goschen announced the fact on a public occasion. Afterwards, when the Premier went back to the Cape, there was some opposition, and the fact is, we get £30,000 a year now in lieu of the ship. I think it as well to state this, as it is a popular error which I have seen repeated in many of the papers.

attend, but was stopped at the last moment by three telegrams which kept me busy until nearly midnight. I hope the Meeting went off well and that, if you have the opportunity, you will explain to Sir Henry Bulwer how much I regret my unavoidable absence.

Yours very truly,

M. F. OMMANNEY.

The CHAIRMAN: I remember the circumstances now. However, the "Good Hope" was launched the other day, and I dare say some of you may have noticed that in the ceremony of naming the ship a bottle of Cape wine was broken across her bows. I am told the same thing has been the case with other ships, bottles of Australian wine having been used on the occasion. This and the greater employment now of Colonial-grown produce in preference to foreign produce in our public service, and in other ways, is the introduction of a principle which we must all welcome, and it will be the means of showing what the capabilities of this Empire as a self-sustaining one are. There are several other matters mentioned in the Report; for instance, the inauguration of the Great Australian Commonwealth which took place last year. I am sure we all wish it God-speed, and I think we may venture, without offence to the Canadians, to express the hope that this new Commonwealth will rival, with generous and sisterly emulation, in the Southern hemisphere the great Canadian Dominion in the Northern. Reference is also made in the Report to the stimulus that has been given to the trade between the Mother Country and the Dominion of Canada by the preferential treatment accorded to British goods. That is a very satisfactory result; and we may hope that what has been done in Canada will be done in other countries. Then there is the completion of direct telegraphic communication between South Africa and Australia, to which the Council draw special attention, and the completion of the Mombasa Railway to the Victoria Nyanza, which in the words of the Report is a splendid achievement. The Council made a representation last year to His Majesty's Government in favour of a systematic survey of all the British Colonies and Protectorates on the African Continent, not only in South Africa but on the West and East coast, and I am sure you will approve of their action in that respect. I have now to move the adoption of the Report and of the statement of accounts.

Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. I have not carefully scrutinised the details of the Report, but from a somewhat long experience of this Institute I have no hesitation in confiding entirely in the administration of the Institute by adopting the Report in its entirety, and by commending it to my co-Fellows. Colonial associations in this country are very much absorbed, and perhaps naturally so, with the larger and more important Colonies having responsible governments, while the Crown Colonies, in which I have had the honour

of serving for thirty-four years, are very often left a little in the cold. I call attention to this to emphasise the opposite policy which has been so emphatically adopted by the Royal Colonial Institute. As an old servant of the Crown Colonies I am much pleased to recognise the protection and friendliness which has always been extended by this Institute to them. My sympathies and associations with this Institute go back a long way. In the year 1869-70, when I was home for my first long leave, I attended one of the earliest meetings, and ever since then I have been an interested member and supporter of the Institute. It has done a great work in bringing together the different parts of the Empire. I also wish, as an outside member, to express my recognition and appreciation of the services which the officers of the Institute have always rendered to members. I speak, not from my own experience merely, but from what others have told me. This I know, that, when you want information about any Colony on any occasion, you have only got to go to one of the officers of this Institute, and the information is promptly, readily, and fully furnished. The Chairman has referred to the excellent library and catalogue, and I may add that I am pleased to notice the appreciation which has been expressed in the public papers of the value of that catalogue.

Mr. T. D. BEIGHTON: I should like to take this opportunity of associating myself with what has fallen from the Chairman with regard to the late Lord Dufferin. I was brought into contact with him several times in the course of my official career in India, and not a single word that has been spoken to-day has been too eulogistic. His marvellous tact, great diplomatic instinct, and capacity for conciliation made him, I think, one of the most successful Viceroys who ever went out to India. The annual meeting is an opportunity when one is entitled to express criticism, and I may state at once that in the remarks I have to make I do so in no hostile spirit and with no feeling or expression of disrespect towards the Council—a body composed of most eminent men; and I may say I fully recognise, as much as any gentleman present, the enormous benefit conferred by the Royal Colonial Institute upon the interests of the Empire in the matter of facilitating information about all our Colonies, and providing means of debate on many interesting questions connected with the Colonies which would be otherwise misunderstood or ignored by the British public. On the present occasion I should like to do what I intended to do at the last annual meeting—viz. to draw attention to one material respect

in which I think the Institute has failed to carry out one of its avowed aims and objects. I will quote from the rules, which is the text on which I base my criticism. "The Royal Colonial Institute is established to provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally." It will be observed from this extract from the rules that interchange of ideas and discussion on Indian affairs occupy as prominent a position as those relating to Colonial matters. Now, I have been a Fellow of this Institute for three or four years, but on not one single occasion, so far as I remember, has a paper been read on any subject appertaining to India, or on any subject directly, or I might almost say, indirectly, relating to it. I have the misfortune not to be a Colonist, but I have lived in India all my official life, and am naturally interested in and acquainted with Indian subjects, and, in fact, when I joined the Institute I naturally inferred from the rules that Indian questions would be amongst those discussed. I have been surprised, therefore, though this matter stands in the very forefront of the objects of the Institute, or at least on an equal footing with Colonial matters, to find that the numerous topics of transcendent importance relating to India are absolutely neglected. I should be extremely sorry to sever my connection with the Institute—in fact I have no intention of doing so; but if I had known (and I speak for others besides myself) that Indian topics were to be persistently ignored, I should have thought twice before joining it. There can be no doubt of the great and increasing importance of Indian problems to the population of Great Britain. There are, among others, many in which India and the Colonies have a common interest, such as the coolie immigration to Natal, and the West Indies, and British Guiana; and there is one subject which I should have certainly liked to see discussed, from an Indian as well as an Australian point of view, and this is the Act passed last year by the Australian Commonwealth Parliament for restricting Asiatic immigration. I have no doubt the Australian Government thought they had good reasons for passing that Act, but as its provisions apply to the Indian subjects of His Majesty, and are of supreme importance to them, I cannot imagine any subject which would form a better topic for discussion from the two different points of view—Australian and Indian. Apart from questions in which the Colonies are

interested, there are questions of intrinsic importance to India itself that might well afford ground for a Paper and debate; for instance, questions relating to the great industries of India—jute, cotton, tea, and indigo—each of which employs more labour than the whole of the West Indian Islands put together. There are also questions relating to the foreign relations of India—the question of the Russian advance, our relations with Afghanistan, with the tribes of Central Asia, the N.W. and far Eastern frontiers. Besides matters affecting Indian foreign policy, there are interesting questions relating to municipal and educational progress. It was my good fortune some three years ago to listen to a very interesting paper on Trinidad, an island which possesses natural features of unique interest. Again, last year, somewhat to my surprise, we had another paper on the same attractive subject. Now the population of Trinidad being some 200,000, or considerably less than the population of a subdivision of British India, to administer which a junior member of my service is appointed, it does appear that there is some lack of aerial perspective owing to which Trinidad looms so large in the programme of this Institute—an element of disproportion injurious to the claims of a country of 250 million inhabitants. If this neglect of India is perpetuated, I venture to think that the Council should remodel the statement which I read at the beginning of my remarks by expunging the references to India in the “objects” of the Institute.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: As a somewhat prominent member of the Institute, I feel bound to make a few remarks with regard to the rather severe criticism which Mr. Beighton has passed on the absence, as he says, of Indian subjects from our curriculum. He does not seem to know the extreme difficulty which those who have to arrange for the papers from month to month experience in getting contributions on suitable subjects from friends who from time to time offer papers for our acceptance. It so happens that we have not during the last two or three years had the opportunity of getting anyone to come forward and offer such contributions relating to India. I may say, however, that should Mr. Beighton, for instance, offer to give us a paper on one of the important subjects he has just now mentioned we should, I have no doubt, be most happy to give him an evening for the purpose. I repeat that in this matter we are dependent on those who may volunteer their assistance, and we do as much as ever we can to encourage them. I trust that, having heard this explanation, Mr. Beighton and others will do their best to procure us good contri-

butions from qualified quarters on these subjects on future occasions. Personally I should hail them with the greatest possible satisfaction; but I do think, considering all the circumstances, Mr. Beighton is rather severe when he complains that these subjects are persistently ignored. I endorse all that he has said as to the importance of India being included in our subjects for discussion, and I may say that from the first foundation of the Institute we always intended to take an interest not only in the Colonies, but in our great dependencies also, and that we always meant to give as much prominence to Indian as to Colonial subjects so far as opportunity presented itself.

Mr. BEIGHTON: I may say I had not the remotest idea that gentlemen were at liberty to come forward and offer papers, or that they would not be thought presumptuous in doing so. I was under the impression the Council asked particular gentlemen, and certainly on some occasions they do.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG: Of course we could not pledge ourselves to take every particular paper which is offered to us, because regard must be had to a good many considerations, and especially to what we think will be of interest to the Fellows who attend our meetings.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.: I am glad this subject has been mooted. I dare say Mr. Beighton had not realised all the difficulties mentioned by Sir Frederick Young; but at the same time I hope that what he has said will lead to Indian topics being sometimes discussed here. I have been a member of the Council for five or six years, and I am not aware that any Indian officer, civil or military, has come forward to read a paper on India. Somehow or other, I believe that many Indians consider this Institute is intended for Colonial and not for Indian subjects. That is a mistake which is widely entertained. As a matter of fact, indeed, there are very few officers of the Indian services who have joined this Institute. If what has been said leads to Indian gentlemen joining the Institute, and to the discussion of papers on subjects of interest to them, the Council would, I think, rejoice.

Sir HERBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.: As I am down for a lecture on April 15, I may say that, with the consent of the Council, I shall be glad to place that opportunity at the disposal of our friend Mr. Beighton.

The CHAIRMAN: I should like to mention one or two facts for the satisfaction of Mr. Beighton. We take in here the principal Indian papers, the Gazettes, Administrative Reports, &c. There is

also an Indian section in the Library, and if he will refer to the index of papers and authors he will see that there are a good many papers relating to Indian subjects. There is no doubt that India takes a second place in this Institute, and that the Colonies have come first. This is no doubt a Colonial Society in the first place, and an Indian only in the second place; but I believe there are several other Societies and Institutions in London which are specially connected with India, as, for instance, the Royal Asiatic Society and the East India Association.

MR. BRIGHTON: I should like to add that I had intended to pay my tribute to the extreme courtesy with which I have invariably been treated by the officials of this Institute, who are ever ready to oblige inquirers with all the information in their power.

MR. G. BEETHAM: I wish to congratulate the Council of the Institute on their Report, particularly on those parts where reference is made to Imperial progress and unity. I know that there are many of the Council who think with Sir Frederick Young that the questions of Imperial Federation and Colonial representation are of vital importance. I think that the Institute has much to do towards educating public opinion on the possibilities of the Federation of the Empire. I thoroughly believe that the time is rapidly approaching when the question should be approached in some practical form. Sir Henry Parkes has been mentioned as the originator of the principle of federation in the southern Colonies, but, as proving my claim to speak on this subject on this occasion, I may perhaps be allowed to state that, as long ago as 1888, I brought forward a resolution in the New Zealand Parliament in favour of some form of representation in the Imperial Parliament with a view to ultimate federation, and after that I had an interview with Sir H. Parkes and endeavoured to interest him in the question. Events that have taken place throughout the Colonies prove that Imperial Unity is an established fact. The Mother Country should not expect that such great efforts should be made by the Colonies, both in men and money, without giving the Colonies some direct influence in the management of Imperial questions. I think there can be no doubt that on the conclusion of the South African war these important questions will receive attention, and I sincerely trust that when these points do come before the country for settlement the Colonial affairs of the Empire may be in the hands of the present Colonial Secretary. A short time ago the cry was New Zealand for the New Zealanders and Australia for the Australians; but the progress of events, guided by men who have duly appre-

ciated and interpreted the Imperial instincts of the nation, have effected a marvellous change. In perfecting what I believe the nation desires, I am anxious the Royal Colonial Institute should, as hitherto, take its share and part in working for the true interests of the Empire.

Mr. R. S. ASHTON: I heartily join in all the expressions of goodwill and sympathy towards our Colonial and our Indian Empire, and I think we shall all agree that they ought to have some interest in the settlement after this terrible war. At the same time, I would invite your careful attention to some of the influences that are at work, and especially to the views that are expressed in the numbers just to hand of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and the *Rhodesia Herald*, concerning the rights and the status of the natives when that settlement is effected. I want as much as any man to see the whole Empire knit together, but I want to see it knit together in bonds of peace and righteousness, not by the force of war; and for my part I can't but regret that as regards the present war we did not adopt some form of arbitration.

The CHAIRMAN: That is rather beside the question before us.

Mr. ASHTON: I merely indicate my conviction. I fully endorse the encomium passed on the late Lord Dufferin; and, as regards the present Viceroy, I should like to say how glad I am he has abandoned what is known as the "forward policy." As to what has been said about the discussion of Indian questions, there is one serious question affecting the susceptibilities of our Indian fellow-subjects, and that is their treatment by our fellow-subjects in Natal.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the ballot as follows:—

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.,
G.C.V.O.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN, K.T.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.

LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,
G.C.M.G.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.

SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.

GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.

SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.	SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Esq.	WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., M.P.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	HON. HENRY B. LEFROY.
FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.	LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.	SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.
T. E. FULLER, Esq.	GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.B.
SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G.	S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T. GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.	SIR E. MONTAGU NELSON, K.C.M.G.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.	MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B.
	SIR SIDNEY SHIPPARD, K.C.M.G.
	SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
	SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
	HON. SIR DAVID TENNANT, K.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in moving, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommannney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. W. G. Devon Astle), for their services during the past year." Sir Montagu Ommannney has been Honorary Treasurer for fourteen years, and, though a busy man in a high and responsible position, is deeply interested in the welfare of the Institute, and, greatly to its advantage, devotes much of his valuable time in looking after its finances. The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries (some fifty in number) afford valuable services by keeping us in touch with the various outlying portions of the Empire, enrolling new members, assisting in the collection of subscriptions, distributing publications, and aiding us in a variety of ways. The Honorary Auditors have given us the advantage of their skilled services for several years past—Mr. Astle since 1890 and Mr. Dangar since 1896—and have carried out their duties in a most thorough and painstaking manner.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG: I beg leave to second the resolution, and to say I think the Institute is very fortunate in having such excellent honorary officers.

The motion was carried.

MR. F. H. DANGAR: On Mr. Devon Astle's behalf and my own I beg to thank you for the vote of thanks which you have given us. It is needless for me to say that the officers of the Institute have

afforded us every possible assistance, and that the accounts are in perfect order. I should, however, like to call your attention to the item of outstanding subscriptions, £1,046 9s., which is estimated to produce £228 17s. 8d. This apparent deficiency arises from the fact that the bulk of the amount is due from Fellows in South Africa, who, from reasons one can readily understand, are backward in their payments; but our Corresponding Secretaries inform us that when matters are more settled there, they have every reason to believe that a larger sum than the estimate will be received. But even if we wiped out the whole item it would in no way affect the position of the Institute, which has now a balance in favour of assets of more than £49,000.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Charles Pharazyn, seconded by Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding."

The CHAIRMAN: I have to thank you on behalf of the Council for the vote of thanks which has been accorded to us. I think we have had a satisfactory meeting; and as regards the question that has been raised about the place of Indian matters in this Institute, I can only say the Council will be very glad to give their favourable consideration to any proposition that is made to us for the reading of papers on India. Before sitting down, I should like to say how very much we of the Council are indebted to the Secretary of the Institute, and also to the Chief Clerk, the Librarian, and the members of the staff for their energetic assistance and for the good work that is done by them.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 11, 1902, when the Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., read a Paper on "Notes on Queensland."

The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 25 Fellows had been elected, viz., 8 Resident, 17 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Edmund H. W. Bellairs, Rev. Henry N. Collier, M.A., R. H. Harland, Frank Hunt, M.I.M.E., George J. Myers, James C. Pain, Henry Samuel, Raymar St. Stephens.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

J. M. Alexander (Gold Coast Colony), James E. Cort (Gold Coast Colony), Right Rev. Edmund H. Elwin, M.A., D.D. (Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone), Henry T. Glynn (Transvaal), Harry Heydeman, A.M.I.M.E. (Natal), Raymond E. Hooper (Natal), Herbert J. Jessop (Rhodesia), J. A. T. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B. (Canada), James McGregor (Canada), Robert McMillan (New South Wales), A. G. Mullins (Cape Colony), Robert Parker (Canada), Edward H. Read, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lagos), Arathoon Seth (Hong Kong), David L. Slinger (Grenada), The Hon. James R. N. Stopford (Transvaal), Albert H. Sytner (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : I will now ask Lord Lamington, the late Governor of Queensland, to read the Paper which he has been good enough to prepare for us on

NOTES ON QUEENSLAND.

ALL friends of Queensland have cause for some satisfaction in the facilities which now exist for obtaining information, supported by statistics and figures, relative to the country's progress, as well as

interesting accounts of its early history and physical features. And if this circumstance has made it difficult for me to produce in my "Notes on Queensland" matter which is new to you, and, at the same time, free from the embarrassment of political topics (just recently so very much to the fore), it is, at all events, pleasant to know that the many gaps I have left may be filled at larger sources of information. Among these sources I would especially mention General Sir Henry Norman's Paper read before the Manchester Geographical Society in 1896, Sir Horace Tozer's address of three years ago to the Fellows of this Institute¹—an address, it will be agreed, that left scarcely a phase of human interest untouched, and publications issued under the auspices of the Government, entitled "A Queenly Colony," and "The Official Year Book," giving a most complete account of the resources and history of Queensland.

The point that first occurs to my mind is the distress that Queensland has suffered, and—according to the most recent news—is, unfortunately, still suffering, through the long period of drought. I hear it is especially severe in the Central and Western districts. According to most people, it is the longest on record. Yet it is somewhat misleading to speak of Queensland as being drought-stricken; the country is one of large areas, and things are rarely ever so bad or ever so good as represented by a general statement. Thus, in October, 1900, I travelled in North-West Queensland, and even in some of the worst of the drought-stricken country I came across districts that fared well. This was owing to their being in the track of some thunderstorms, which, as a rule, follow one another over a particular line of country. But even these smiles of Nature are often unreliable. For example, paddocks may be seen with good grass which remains uneaten through the absence of water for the stock to drink. And it is in these cases that artesian wells are of such benefit. On the other hand, a creek may be flowing "a banker," and not a blade of grass in the vicinity. This may occur in the case of a regularly flowing river, as the Gregory, but more often is simply due to thunderstorms that have fallen higher up the river basin. Four years ago I saw an instance when I went on an official tour to Thargomindah and South-West Queensland, accompanied by Sir Horace Tozer. I had continued the journey further to the south-west to see the devastation caused by the rabbits. We were camped on Bulloo Downs, and from the heavy thunderclouds, looking like massive black blocks, I anticipated a drenching night.

¹ *Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxx. p. 74.

My companions, however, said it would not rain, and they were right. Never a drop fell in our vicinity, and the heat was intense, but the clouds had burst further north, and, on returning to Thargomindah, our buggy horses were all but swimming where creeks had to be crossed. Even at that date the drought was severe, yet in those places where the heavy thunderstorms had fallen the country's remarkable recuperative powers became apparent; luxurious grass springing up where, but a few days before, there had been the barest ground. Considering the heavy losses that the pastoral interest has suffered during these last years, it is to be hoped that the Government, as the State landlord, will be lenient as regards the payment of rent and the renewal of leases. It is as much the moral duty of the State and to its interest to be lenient to distressed tenants as it is the duty of a private landlord.

The question of the artesian water supply has been recently ventilated both by Dr. R. Logan Jack and Mr. W. Gibbons Cox. Only those who have seen the limitless areas of parched ground, and houses and townships dependent on the storage of water drained from the roof into circular corrugated iron tanks that burn to the touch in the fierce sunlight, can at all adequately appreciate these copious discharges of subterranean water. Mr. Gibbons Cox has emphasised the value of the water for the irrigation and growing of crops. No doubt the water varies much in temperature and in analysis from the different bores, but I know of no instance, as yet, where after two or three years it has not been found in-adaptable for this purpose owing to the accumulation of mineral deposit. This does not, however, prove that some of the bores, particularly those that are more shallow, might not be free from this defect. On the other hand, the Government Hydraulic Engineer is not optimistic at present as regards the cultivation of crops by this water, and says it is totally inadequate for the irrigation of grass lands on a large scale, though, of course, of inestimable value for watering stock. On the western border of the Gregory River near Camooweal the country has a limestone formation, and on Rocklands station windmills pump water out of ordinary wells. Though situated on the watershed of the Gregory River that flows north, this subterranean water is believed to drain into the Georgina, flowing south. Incidentally I may mention that this part of the country is in places honeycombed by caves that give no sign of their existence till the observer is close upon them; their entrances being flush with the surface of the land. Further north there are curious limestone rocks, which in one instance almost

block one small valley standing in long parallel rows, and, being grooved horizontally by intersecting lines, they give an impression of walking along the passages of a ruined Cyclopean temple.

By way of further confirming my opening remark on the misconception conveyed by the general use of the term "drought-stricken," and in contradistinction to this experience of these years of drought when the pastoral and mining interests have so suffered, farming has thriven, sufficient rain having fallen in this more restricted area. In the vicinity of the Russell River the rainfall last year exceeded 246 inches. If at present there is but little agriculture on the western plains, it is not the case on the Darling Downs and on the coast lands, which are rapidly being broken up. Where, five years ago, I shot quail with not a house in sight, to-day is studded with small farms. Passing along in the train the 20 or 30 feet of rich black soil can be seen in the creeks cut deep through the fertile plains. Land that was worth about 1s. an acre per annum for grazing sheep, when under lucerne or other green crop, may be reckoned as bringing in about £1 a year. Such were the figures supplied to me by a squatter who had broken up some thousands of acres. Then there are the farms on the chocolate-coloured volcanic soils of the ranges; these vie with the others in fertility, but the scrub, that is, the jungle, has first to be cleared, and in places they suffer from the soil being washed away off the steep slopes by the torrential rains. Below the range the soil is equally rich, but somewhat stiffer to work, preferred by some, however, on account of the more certain rainfall. On the whole, I regard farming in Queensland as a prosperous industry; no doubt there are some drawbacks, and Nature provides many plagues, but by contrast with farming here, I should say there was a far larger margin of profit to be gained by the man who, aided by his family, is willing to work. This is particularly true of the dairying interest, which even during the few years I was there not only developed largely, but made a vast improvement in the quality of its products. And it must be remembered that the actual necessities of life are few and easily supplied. Meat is cheap, only light clothing is required, fuel is to be had for the cutting, and for nine months of the year anyone could live comfortably under canvas. Before leaving this part of my subject I should like to briefly notice a pestilence which is, most unfortunately, to be reckoned as a serious evil to the pastoral industry. I refer to rabbits. From what I last heard, it is to be feared they are working north and east. I found difficulty in obtaining reliable information. In Brisbane, for instance, I was most authoritatively

assured before setting out on my journey to the south-west that I should see no rabbits. At first this appeared quite correct, but at length we saw a few on Dynevor Downs. As a matter of fact, they were numerous, but owing to the great scarcity of herbage they were scattered in all directions. At any rate, they do sufficient harm to make it worth while to keep on a single run two or more carts employed in spreading poison. It must be remembered that some stations in those districts have only about ten cattle to the square mile; hence there must be very little spare food. But on Bulloo Downs there could be no question about the existence of rabbits. The land literally swarmed with them, especially to the south of a check rabbit-proof fence. They were living on bushes barked five or six feet high, and were anything but plump. As for rabbits climbing, I may say that I do not believe they have, up to the present, developed any fresh powers in that direction. To scramble up amongst the thick branches of a bush as they manage to do up a dry stone dyke in this country, is the full limit of their capability so far as my own observation goes.

Let me now refer to the general scenery of the country. I fancy a stranger's conception of an Australian landscape would be a vista of rolling plains, relieved by sparse green trees of a painfully uniform description. As contrasted with this country, it is quite true, there is a monotony of feature and colour. The close observer, however, will notice distinctions in the vegetation even of the western country, and more pronounced variations from the configuration and vegetation of the eastern. The open plains, with the curiously marked ridges, as if once ploughed, intersected by the stony volcanic open forest ridges, form the characteristics of the Downs. Towards the west these give way to a more park-like country with clumps of the soft grey green of the brigalow scrub. Further west still, there is the cypress pine and mulga. Accompanying these are the gidya (which smells so unpleasantly before and after rain), the bumble orange, lavender bush, sandalwood, glossy box, cinnamon, and countless others. One notable feature about these trees and bushes is that stock, in time of drought, when the saltbush and the Mitchell grass are no more, eagerly eat them. It is not until one goes north and reaches the central district, that the true open country is seen, entirely devoid of trees. The coast, again, is very dissimilar, and the open forest country, being better watered, grows timber much bigger than in the west, whilst on the ranges the scrub land resembles a dense jungle full of vines, creepers, lawyer cane, palms, and gigantic timber. The bunya pine I make

special mention of, as it is, I believe, peculiar to Queensland, and even there grows only in a limited area. With leaves not unlike those of an ordinary araucaria, the stem cleans itself of branches, and as it grows old presents a noble appearance, rising perhaps 200 feet, with its vast symmetrical bole crowned by a mushroom-shaped top of deep green foliage. The huge heavy cones contain a seed or nut that tastes like a chestnut. When ripe, natives for hundreds of miles flock to the Bunya Mountains to feast on these seeds, and so rich is the food that they—the natives—become fat and sleek. On the eastern slope of the Main Range the streams and rivers are usually flowing with clear water, through wooded hills, to where the Pacific rolls ceaselessly on the white sands of the coast. Here the most striking features are the isolated peaks of the Glasshouse Mountains, so named by Captain Cook, from their glossy appearance. Further north Mount Larcombe stands out in bold relief. The Barrier Reef protects the shores of Central and Northern Queensland. Some day this will be recognised as an ideal yachting-ground. The numerous uninhabited islands, of almost every conceivable shape, clothed in scrub, scented shrubs, and deep grass—the intricate channels running between, and affording splendid scope for the skill of the navigator—these must before long compel grateful recognition from those in search of change and pleasure. Central and Northern Queensland has a coastline usually bold and rugged. Its dangers are only too evident in the many remains of wrecks which occurred before the coast was properly lighted. In places where the ranges recede from the shore, there are strips of fertile plain and sugar-growing country. Elsewhere clear mountain streams resembling those in the Highlands of Scotland, only with brighter water, flow invitingly. The Whitsunday, Molle, and Albany Passages are well known for their beauty. The deep channel allows of the steamer passing close along the wooded shores. But the Hinchinbrook Passage of shallower depth is the most picturesque. The rocky peak of the island is over 3,000 feet. High palms and tropical vegetation fringe the base to the water's edge. On the mainland, the mountains tower yet higher in a series of pinnacles. Mourilyan Harbour, Cairns, and Cooktown are all attractive, and Port Douglas is of especial charm. Certainly, I enjoyed nothing more than yachting along these shores, visiting the little-known Barrier Reef islands. This pleasant experience I was enabled to have by the consideration of the Queensland Government.

And now let me add a short notice on the bird-life of Australia. On the coast country there are to be found many varieties of

parrots, cockatoos, magpies, larks, pigeons, and innumerable other species. Nothing could be more melodious than the note of the bell-bird in the thick recesses of the scrub, or more curious to hear than the sharp note of the whip-bird—nothing prettier to see than the black and yellow of the regent-bird, or the claret and black of the rifle-bird. On the western plains flocks of pink galas may be seen whirling in the air. Cockatoos, both black and white, parrots, doves, kingfishers, in addition to the larger forms of bird-life, are also in plenty. Ducks, plain and scrub turkeys, pigeons, quail, and snipe are almost the only edible wild birds.

I mention about the bird-life to contradict the statement sometimes made that it is scarce in Australia; it is certainly not in Queensland. I might add, too, that the Queensland scrub, I have been informed, is excessively rich in the number and variety of botanical specimens.

Turning now to the consideration of the life of mankind in Queensland, I think the aboriginal population has first claim on our attention. When brought into contact with civilisation they generally deteriorate. I observed many fine types of robust manhood among them, especially such as lived their natural life, uncontaminated by the evil influences of civilisation. They had great muscular strength and activity, are fast runners and high jumpers. As a race, they are very callous to pain. In their tribal conflicts the most severe wounds would be treated with indifference. One mode of punishment is for two or three men to thrust a spear through the body, and I have heard of a native walking sixty miles with a spear through him before he could get help to pull it out. Their intelligence always impressed me, as did their quickness of comprehension. In the back blocks they usually work as stockmen on the runs, and one most capable and successful manager told me he preferred to employ black boys both on account of their intelligence and reliability. In a mission-school at Mapoon I was told the children were quite as intelligent as white children. It is apparent, therefore, that their inferiority, as a people, is not so great as is usually represented. Perhaps, too, the improvement is more marked as one goes north. To reflect on the swift disappearance of their former thousands is somewhat terrible—in fact appalling. Except in the N.W. and in the Cape York Peninsula, their camps are few and but sparsely occupied. Drink, opium, and disease have mainly contributed to their disappearance, and deeds of violence have not been altogether wanting. Had large reserves been established in the first instance, missionaries and educa-

tion might have developed a moral spirit that would have combated more successfully the worst influences of civilisation. I do not pretend that the race would have been perpetuated indefinitely, but at least its existence would have been prolonged. They have undoubtedly suffered at the hands of our race, and I never could learn for certain of a single authenticated case where the wild blacks injured a white man or his property without some provocation having been given previously by a white man, or occasionally by one of the new-comers through ignorance giving offence by a neglect of their superstitions. From their inability to differentiate between one white and another, the provocation may have been given by a very different party from the one upon whom revenge was inflicted, and perhaps at a date long anterior, whereas the oldest residents have told me sad tales of the punishment and cruelties inflicted when a murder had been committed by the natives. Here I may quote the experience of Mr. Petrie. He settled at North Pine about forty-two years ago, and can remember seeing tribal fights take place where now the Brisbane Exhibition buildings stand. Some white settlers had made complaints of the natives, who were in hundreds about the place. He was, however, considerate to them, and, as a result, never lost a single bullock, would leave them in charge of his house, and never missed even an ounce of tobacco. They would bring him presents, as they did to anyone who treated them with any consideration, and, furthermore, their conduct towards shipwrecked people was generally good. The two most frequent causes of trouble were in the taking of the black women by the settlers, and in the spearing of cattle by the blacks. The former incident invariably led to trouble, and in connection with the second it must be remembered that the natives were largely deprived of their means of subsistence by pastoral and mining occupation, and hunting, in consequence, almost ceased because of its difficulties. What were the blacks to do? Surely they had a claim for protection, and not to run the risk of being dispersed and shot. At no time are they liked on a run, as the cattle get frightened by their appearance amongst them. "It is impossible," as a judge said in a summing-up, "to overcome racial prejudices where juries of another colour are employed." I hope matters are now on a different footing. I am proud to think that the first real remedial measure was passed during my term of office. Sir Horace Tozer was then Home Secretary. His strenuous and humane endeavours to bring about happier relations are, I

am glad to say, being vigorously maintained by his successor, the Hon. J. F. G. Foxton. The continuance of Sir Horace's policy is especially noticeable in the Acts prohibiting the sale of drink and opium to aboriginals and half-castes. Doubtless these are provisions very hard to enforce in dealing with semi-civilised nations. Again, as part of the general scheme of improvement, protectors have been appointed to exercise supervision. One of these, Dr. Roth, has been specially selected for his interest in native life and his ability to administer medical treatment in cases of disease. I may say here that a native believes that sickness and death are always due to the operations of some foe, and has no idea that they could possibly result from physical causes, and does not therefore understand taking any steps to guard against illness. But perhaps the most beneficial feature of these Acts is to be found in their causing the natives to be regarded as fellow-creatures worthy of help, rather than troublesome beings whose presence was unwelcome and irksome. Greater precautions, too, have been taken against cruel and unfair treatment where natives engage to serve on the pearl or bêche-de-mer fishing boats. These were grievously necessary. It must be remembered that the pioneers of civilisation are not always given to sentiment.

The Missions that have started are meeting with considerable success. The children afford the best if not only chance of obtaining permanent good results. The great obstacle to improvement in the adult consists in the lack of any appreciation of wants beyond those of bodily gratification for the moment. The perfect communism that prevails is chiefly responsible for this characteristic. Everything a man possesses, or may earn, is at once shared by all other members of the family or tribe, old and young. The chief incentive to work is thereby removed. Mr. Hey, the missionary in charge of Mapoon, quoted to me how a native came to him who had earned two bags of flour as wages. He shared one with the rest of the tribe, but saved the other by handing it over to the custody of the missionary, who, from time to time, doled the flour out as required. But as each dole had to be shared with his friends and relatives the poor native merely became a philanthropist on a sort of instalment system, and failed utterly as a domestic economist. Perhaps the only sense of property is to be found in respect of their weapons and dogs. The absence of this sense might, I believe, be traced to the want of any religious faith. They receive no guide to present conduct by looking to the future, or hereafter. The present day is the only consideration, without the slightest regard to the next.

In a greater or lesser degree I believe this to be a great factor in the disappearance of a race.

To turn to topics more associated with the new-comers is now our business. Outside of political questions I suppose there is none of greater interest than that of climate. Indeed, it has, in the last few months, assumed the aspect of a political question in itself. I always endeavoured to learn what doctors and others possessed of experience thought upon this point. Naturally, there was some divergence of opinion, but, on the whole, it was corroborative. I will make a general deduction; but allowance must be made for the vast area of country and consequent local variations. To begin with, the death-rate of Brisbane in 1899 was 10.90 per 1,000—the lowest for any of the Australian capitals. For the year 1900 the death-rate of Brisbane was 14.99 per 1,000, and for the colony of Queensland 11.72 per 1,000. The higher rate of Brisbane is due partly to the more crowded conditions of life, and also to the unhealthy lives drawn there for treatment, but the average rate of 11.96 for the quinquennial period 1896–1900 compares very favourably with the other Australian Colonies. These figures are omitting consideration of the coloured races. As regards Southern Queensland, there can be little, if any, doubt of its healthy character, especially to the west of the main range. Although there is rarely the extreme heat that is experienced in Southern Australia, it may be contended that some people feel the summers long and hot. Many, therefore, like to go south for a change, but, equally, people in this country like to go to the Riviera or Egypt, and yet the cold here could not be described as unbearable or rigorous, as in the Arctic. These remarks apply also to Central Queensland, only in rather a greater degree. In Northern Queensland, and to the north of Townsville, it would hardly be denied that continuous residence in the coast country *does* have a relaxing effect, and that there the white race could not retain its vigour and robustness. Once on the high ranges parallel with, and not far from, the coast, I believe living to be quite as healthy as in any other part. One morning at Herberton my thermometer was down below freezing-point at my bedstead. Here (and this remark applies to the greater portion of Queensland) the air is wonderfully light and refreshing. Possibly, there is some connection between this atmospheric condition and the great rarity of sunstroke, for the head covering of the men in the bush always seemed a very moderate protection. To summarise, I believe that man can engage in almost any kind of labour, except such forms as cane-trashing and cutting, in the tropical regions without deterioration.

But the female portion of the community must not be forgotten. The more active the life so much the less does a woman suffer from the heat. From what doctors and others have told me, without, I think, a dissenting opinion, on the tropical coast-lands or in the gulf-country white women cannot, as a rule, bring up families without injury to health. On the other hand, it must be remembered that if the climate in these small portions of the country has a deleterious effect for some, many have come to Queensland to save their lives, and this the dry air of the Downs and western plains especially has done for them. Though it is too early to judge with certainty, one may reasonably assume that with a climate very different from what obtains here, there will in time be some variation in stock, and the race may become of slighter build, but wiry. On the whole, Queensland may be proud of its climate when contrasted with other places of equal latitude elsewhere. With the exceptions before mentioned, the whole of the work is done by the white man. Townsville is, essentially, an Anglo-Saxon town. Yet it is of the same latitude that passes through Mauritius, the heart of Madagascar, Beira, Matabeleland, and, to the east, Fiji, South Sea Islands, Chili, Bolivia, and well to the north of Rio Janeiro, in all of which places labour is carried on by coloured natives or half-breeds. In making this comparison, let it be remembered that Townsville is only in the south-eastern corner of Northern Queensland, and that Croydon, Cooktown, and other places are nearer the Equator, and yet the mining and other work is done there by white men. Whilst on this topic I may allude to a habit closely connected with the health of a country. I mean the drinking of spirituous liquors. From my own observation and from the information of others, I may say that whilst it is usually said that habits of drinking are rife, it is certainly not the case, especially amongst the younger generation, who are noticeably abstemious. This must, of necessity, have a beneficial effect on the health of the population. I believe any drinking that may exist is chiefly due, in the first place, to the pernicious habit of "shouting." Those in the higher ranks of life should now be able to meet without it being thought necessary to treat all around them, and it should not be considered mean for a man to order only what he wants for himself. Another evil is to be found in the bad quality of liquor sold in the back blocks.

I was much struck by the number of hospitals scattered throughout the country. Till recently, in this land, where we are now, hospitals were almost unknown outside the large towns. But

in the most thinly populated parts of Queensland a home for the sick and injured is within reasonable distance, considering the vastness of the territory. Great pride is taken in the maintenance of these hospitals, and money is rarely asked for in vain. These are managed by the subscribers, and the State contributes £2 for every £1 locally raised. With one exception they always seemed most carefully and excellently managed, and Lady Lamington, who has interested herself in this subject, would testify to their being at least equal, if not superior, to the country hospitals she has seen over here. The best site in the town or township is well-nigh always occupied by the hospital or by a Roman Catholic Institution.

As regards the general advancement, Queensland moves of course on similar principles to those of the rest of Australia, and it is curious to note the divergent lines of development followed by the two great branches of the British race. In the United States of America individualism has had full play. A man there is self-reliant, and ever believes he will himself make his way. In Australia the Government and the laws are looked to in every department of activity for support, direct or indirect, and the laws passed are usually opposed, as much as possible, to the accumulation of capital in the hands of the employer. This policy may procure a more dead level of the diffusion of wealth, and ensure the happiness of the greater number, to a wider extent, than that sudden creation and disappearance of fortunes in the United States, but it necessarily checks that great amount of enterprise, development of resources, and increase of wealth that so prominently characterises the progress of the latter. Another minor comparison I used to note, and the difference is, perhaps, due to the same causes. This consists in the essentially peaceful character of Australian development. As a nation, it is, of course, without parallel. No country has ever attained such prosperity unchallenged by any foe from within or without. But in private individual life the inhabitants, too, themselves, except when the great rush was made at the discovery of the goldfields, have always quietly pursued their way, and weapons of offence have been unknown; whereas in some of the American States, if not to-day, at any rate till quite recently, a revolver or a bowie-knife was an essential part of a man's every-day attire.

Coming to a general review of Queensland, I should first of all like to mention the fact that throughout the rivalry of the different States it was always conceded, by the southern States, that Queensland was destined to become the richest and most pro-

sperous in Australia. It has such an enormous variety of sources of wealth; its agricultural products alone would take long to enumerate, drawn as they are from the subtropical and tropical zones. In public, and privately to me, has this often been allowed, and I believe that the future will prove the estimate to be a true one. For my part (and here again I have had the support of outside opinion), I believe its Governments have always been amongst the most patriotic and far-sighted—in other words, the most statesman-like. I think it is proved not only by internal policy, but external as well. As regards the former, the civil administration is on a better basis than can be said of some of the other States. And in my opinion the officials are better instructed. I could give an instance of this from events which occurred after the declaration of the Commonwealth. Sir Samuel Griffith, the present Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice of Queensland, is, to a large extent, responsible for this satisfactory position, as also for the codification of the criminal law. The Government accounts are well kept, and, thanks to a prudent measure passed by Sir Hugh Nelson, the surplus of any one year is automatically handed over for the discharge of public debt. Thus, it is the wish of every Treasurer to pay every account possible before striking his annual balance on June 30, and not to allow an accumulation of arrears by parading a large surplus as regards external affairs. Successive Prime Ministers have invariably shown themselves large-minded in dealing with British New Guinea, and Governors have never lacked support in carrying out their policy despite its complex system of administration, even though, now and again, there has been some little pressure applied to exploit the Possession more in the interest of the white man than of its own inhabitants. The recruiting of the Kanaka labourers has been carried out with the greatest humanity. As I have already stated, Acts have been passed to improve the condition of the aborigines. Adhesion was given to the treaty with Japan, by which the influx of Japanese is placed under control. In this matter Queensland stood alone amongst the States, as I believe she alone, despite the financial depression, has not reduced the salary of the Governor under Federation. Her regard for her position as a State entity would not risk the decline that might result from reducing the position of its head. She was the first of all the Colonies to offer troops for service in South Africa, before the war broke out. She has a system of local government; this decentralisation of business and handing over responsibility to local authorities must tend to a truer

appreciation and recognition for the proper supervision of the duties of the government of a country. The admirable lighting of its coast for 1,200 miles is most creditable for a population now, to-day, only numbering half a million. She was always foremost in maintaining the Federal Council, in erecting Federal forts, and in maintaining and supplying Federal garrisons. She was urgent, too, in the matter of the Pacific cable, and perhaps, though a small point, I cannot better prove what I mean by the broad and statesmanlike attitude of Queensland than by mentioning that she alone of the Australian States gave £1,000 to the cost of the Antarctic Expedition, though, presumably, the State least directly interested.

These considerations make one's sympathies the keener for Queensland under its present disagreeable circumstances. The uncertainty of the operation of the Federal Tariff hampers its trade. Without discussing the merits or demerits of the Kanaka question, it is hard that, at a time when Nature has sorely troubled the country by lack of rain, a prosperous industry should be threatened with extinction. At least, such is the opinion of those who have given their labour and money to it. Even if their fears are exaggerated, one can feel for the men who have developed, and so have the real stake, in the country, whilst we can feel for the Government who have aided them in their enterprise, and on whom these anxious fears must react in the sense of a threatened loss of security for capital, and in a diminution of revenue. Queensland went grudgingly into Federation, knowing her conditions and characteristics were unlike the rest of Australia, and might not be recognised. It must be unpleasant for the responsible authorities to find their fears were to a certain extent justified.

Before I conclude, I must refer to what, to me, as the constitutional chief of the State, was the most agreeable feature—viz., the deep-rooted attachment that is entertained to the Sovereign of this Empire—H.M. the King. I used often to marvel, when visiting some distant lonely settlement, to find how fervent was the loyalty, even amongst people that one would suppose so remotely situated as to lose a sense of such ties. What a wonderful work has been accomplished by one remarkable personality! I speak of our late Queen. How her bright shining goodness and sense of responsibility have gained an influence, widespread and deep, into these hearts and minds—an influence strengthened by the recent journey of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, which is well known to have been sanctioned by her late Majesty! Being

privileged to remain in Queensland in order to receive their Royal Highnesses, I know something of the impression created by their visit, when they showed such pleasure in becoming acquainted with as many people as time would allow, and in informing themselves of everything that concerned the commerce, politics, and life of the great dependency. The fruits of these inquiries we have seen in the remarkable speech of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Guild-hall, a speech that is often referred to and quoted.

Before I sit down, let me repeat my opening observation with regard to a general account of Queensland. Nothing of the kind has been attempted here. I have merely touched upon some matters that often engaged my attention during the happy years that Lady Lamington and myself spent in a country to which our thoughts often revert, and toward which the best wishes of our hearts will ever go forth.

The Paper was illustrated by a series of Lantern Views.

DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland) : In the ten minutes at my disposal, I have only time to hurriedly express the few thoughts that occur to me. The people of Queensland will be delighted to read the kindly things which their late Governor has said concerning them. I am sorry that the traditions connected with the office of Governor would not allow Lord Lamington to touch upon some of the political and social questions relating to Queensland, on which he could have given us an impartial opinion ; but a Governor has necessarily to keep himself apart from party politics, and as, moreover, during the whole time that Lord Lamington held office, he had only the responsible advice of one party, he might be considered biassed by them. He has given the pride of place to Queensland in the matter of natural resources. We are told that where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together, and you will find some application of that observation in the number of towns which Queensland possesses of a population exceeding 10,000. I find that, whereas New South Wales, with a population considerably more than double that of Queensland, has only four towns with a population exceeding 10,000, Victoria four, South Australia one, Western Australia three, Tasmania two, and New Zealand four, Queensland has ten such towns or cities. This is evidence of the many and

various resources. Lord Lamington has been good enough to say what he considers to be Queensland's advantages, but he has been silent as to the obstacles. There are some obstacles to progress. The first are moisture, markets, men, and money—four m's. These are what we lack. What I consider we have a plethora of are what I will call four l's—legislation, losses, loans, and labour controversies. These give you some idea of the obstacles. As regards those which Nature has to do with, I think that there is only one possible way of surmounting them, and that is by some practical method of conserving both water and grass in the good seasons and by the extension and use of railways. You know that the present drought has been a long one. These droughts seem to occur in cycles. My experience is that they come for a term of years, after which comes a cycle of good seasons, and I hope that, as in the Scriptures we read of so many years of famine and so many years of plenty, so we shall now come to a long period of good seasons. You will have heard that lately there have been some good rains, still not enough, but I trust that we have, at any rate, got over the worst of the trouble. I join in the hope that some more consideration will be shown to the pastoral tenants of the Crown, and I should like to see those in the western districts get much longer leases. I don't believe the question of rent comes in at all. What is more wanted is a better feeling in the community, so that when markets are down, and prices are low, labour shall bear its fair share of losses as well as capital. Then we want men. A new country cannot progress without emigration. Where you have a territory as big as Europe, with a population only half as much as London, we ought to do all we can to encourage settlers. I hope that better counsels will prevail; at present the tendency of Commonwealth legislation is in the opposite direction, and while Canada, for instance, is doing everything she can to induce people to go there, we are shutting the door, so that at the present moment there is some difficulty in getting the British farm labourers to Australia. After providing for deporting something like 10,000 men engaged in the sugar and other industries, they should do all they can to encourage others to fill their places, or they will find that they will be short of labour. I agree that there is too much socialism of the worst kind, and that what we generally want is a little more self-reliance, instead of looking to the Government for everything. I regret that the Kanakas are to go. I am thankful for the endorsement of Lord Lamington that the traffic was carried on in a humane manner. It is a pity for them and for us that the

temporary use made of them was not continued, and some adequate compensation should have been given to the State, the sugar planters, and the labourers for so hurriedly depriving them of the right to labour. It is a pity that anything should be done that would offend in any way the sensibilities of the Japanese. I did all I could to maintain friendly relations with the Japanese Government, who were always ready to fall in with our wishes. I hope some modification of the arrangement will be come to instead of treating them altogether as undesirables. Queensland has always been foremost in true federal action, and has never once deserted her sister States. You may say, "Why are you not now in London at the Royal Exchange Colonial Exhibition alongside Western Australia?" The reason why the six other States are not represented is that time did not permit; but I am glad that one of the bunch is there, and we are all grateful to the citizens of London for the use they have given us of the historical hall in which to show the resources of one of the States of Australia. The elections have now taken place in Queensland, and the Premier has received a mandate supporting him in his assertion of State rights against the pretensions of the Commonwealth Government. In that I entirely sympathise with him, and will help him to the full extent of my power here. I thank the Colonial Office for the Governors they have sent out. They may not have an easy time, because of the difficult State rights that must arise, and their advice will be of considerable importance. I trust they will take the State's view of the matter. I hope the Colonial Office will not endeavour to place us in the same position as the Canadian provinces—there the Commonwealth has all and the States only what is left. In Australia the States have all except what has been given expressly to the Commonwealth. If any attempt is made to enlarge in any way the powers expressly given by the Commonwealth Constitution, the foundations of the union will receive a shock. Lord Lamington held a commission in the Defence Force, and for that reason possibly he was too modest to refer to their excellent work. I congratulate him and also Queensland on the fact that, when Governor, he was the first to send a cablegram offering troops for the service of the Empire, and I congratulate the troops on the splendid work they have performed in South Africa. We are all proud of them and their work, and will give them a right hearty welcome when they come over for the Coronation. I still hope Mr. Philp will come to assist in the assertion here of State rights.

Sir ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G. : I seldom address an audience

from this platform, for one reason because I very much prefer to listen to those gentlemen who are kind enough to give us their views on the particular subjects under discussion, and know what they are talking about. In this case, however, I may be allowed to say a few words, for I think I know something of this Colony. In September, 1840, sixty-two years ago, I discovered Eton Vale on Darling Downs, and I hold half the estate now. It was a very lucky find. I know some people say "What a lucky dog Hodgson was to get hold of Eton Vale!" But there was something in Hodgson retaining it so long: that was a piece of luck, if you like to call it luck. But that was not my only good fortune, for Hodgson married early and well, and his wife stuck to him. She left a Sydney drawing-room, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, to spend her days with the man who has now the honour of addressing you. I fully agree with Sir Horace Tozer that we are deeply indebted to Lord Lamington for coming this evening and telling us his views about the Colony up-to-date. I myself am perhaps not up-to-date, but I can go back to the happy days I spent at Eton Vale as a squatter. We were called squatters in those days, but now I am a settler, because every inch of land I have was bought from the Government. I well recollect first going down to Brisbane. It was not Brisbane then, but Moreton Bay, a penal settlement. We were taken into custody by mounted policemen for being within six miles of the settlement, but were immediately handed over to the authorities. In those days there were about 1,000 convicts and about 100 soldiers, besides some 200 people connected with the settlement. Now what do we see? We see that splendid city of Brisbane, with its 120,000 inhabitants, and I think Lord Lamington will agree that there is hardly a prettier or brighter town than Brisbane, or one where the inhabitants are better conducted. I was in my younger days, as I have said, a sheep farmer. It was generally supposed then Darling Downs could not grow a cabbage. Now the face of that splendid and extensive district is teeming with glorious crops of wheat, barley, oats, lucerne, and other sorts of food; not only on Darling Downs, but throughout large portions of Queensland, agriculture is coming well to the front, and that is one of the best things that can happen to a young Colony. Though I have been for some time an absentee, I am not unmindful of my property, and I am glad to say that my property is not unmindful of me. As regards the Kanakas, Lord Lamington has delicately introduced the subject, but I think, reading through the lines, he knows

as well as I do that the sugar interest is doomed in Northern Queensland if Kanaka labour is abolished. When, for a short time, I had the honour of being Colonial Secretary in that Colony, I had to accompany Lord Belmore, then Governor of New South Wales, who, as the result of the action of a certain number of gentlemen connected with that remarkable building called Exeter Hall, was sent to inquire into the question of Kanaka labour on the sugar estates, and on our return from that visit he told me he was quite surprised at the admirable manner in which these Kanakas were treated, and at their orderly behaviour. I believe I shall be borne out in the statement that the Kanakas have always been so treated in Queensland. You cannot get white labour to do all the work on those plantations. How has the present state of things been brought about? It has been brought about by a political cry, a political cry in the southern part of the country, "White Australia." "White Australia," indeed! What does that mean? It means currying favour with the labour party, who, I am sorry to say, are so powerful at the Antipodes. I say, give us a piebald Queensland, by which I mean that you may with advantage mix black labour with white in those tropical regions on the sugar plantations. Lord Lamington had a very difficult card to play when he succeeded such a popular Governor as Sir Henry Norman, but he did his work manfully and well, and to the entire satisfaction of the Colony. I wish he could have given us just a little insight into that picnic of Royalties on Darling Downs. I should like to have seen him rounding up those 400 head of cattle, and picking out some 50 fat bullocks for the Brisbane butchers. We can imagine the Governor in his shirt-sleeves, stock-whip in hand, driving these bullocks under the very nose of Royalty. You can imagine the Royalties, too, with their two-pronged forks frizzling their mutton chops, cutting a slice off a well-baked damper, and drinking their tea out of an iron billy. You know what a damper is—it is unleavened bread baked in gum-tree ashes. History repeats itself. Some thirty-seven years ago I had the honour to present a damper weighing eighteen pounds to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, within a few miles of the site of this Royal Picnic, who accepted the gift on one condition, and that was that the damper should be taken as eaten. It was a lucky day when I left England to run the risk of Australian life, and I have never had cause to regret it. The best years of a long life were spent in that Colony, and I can only repeat what I said, when they gave me a public dinner at Brisbane

thirty years ago, that, given fair play, I firmly believe Queensland will shine out as one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.

Dr. R. L. JACK: The Fellows of this Institute and their friends have reason to congratulate themselves on having had the opportunity of listening to Lord Lamington's views on the country of which he has lately laid down the administration. It is true we miss, somewhat, the personal note, to the absence of which the last speaker has alluded. If his Lordship, after referring to the advancement of Queensland, had added *quorum magna pars fui*, the boast would have been justified. Lord Lamington brought to the Colony a training in statesmanship acquired in the House of Commons, and wide sympathies gathered from travel in many lands, and his observations therefore are not such as those which are given to us in plenty by the holiday tripper who writes a book after a summer ramble, but the result of mature, sympathetic, and impartial judgment. It is gratifying to us Queenslanders that we should, in the first place, see ourselves as others see us, and that Lord Lamington, from his elevated point of view, should have formed so favourable an impression both of the land and of the capacities of the people. I can corroborate all he has said in favour of the climate. I have in my mind a friend, now an old man, who left Ireland in the last stages of consumption, as it was thought, but the climate of tropical Queensland so restored his health that he has lived for many years and has every prospect of living many more. I should like to say a few words about the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, in whom Lord Lamington takes so deep an interest. The mere presence of the white man was a menace to the original inhabitants from the first. Their hostility to us is comprehensible and may be pardoned; but, although we are the gainers and they are the losers, we cannot but admit that it is by virtue of a mere law of Nature that savagery is gradually being overrun by civilisation, though undoubtedly the savages suffer under the process. None the less, it is our duty to ameliorate, as far as lies in our power, the lot of the unhappy savage. I cannot say—I think very few men would dare to say—at whose door lies the blame of the first act of violence or misunderstanding between the black man and the white, but the savage, from the first time that he suffered wrong or defeat, naturally bore a grudge against the intruder, and he cares little for the punishment of the individual wrongdoer. A sufficient tale of white men's lives—it does not matter what white men's lives—is necessary to satisfy his sense of justice. Hence, after the first hostilities broke

out, it is not to be wondered at that many innocent men suffered the penalty of the misdeeds of their predecessors. I have a genuine admiration for the good qualities of the Australian aboriginal. There are many points in which he has, I think, no equal in the world. For instance, in the matter of tracking or running a trail, he is quite equal to all that has been said in romance or fiction of the Red Man of the West. But he has certain hunting and sporting instincts which are hard to get rid of even in the civilised man. I have heard it said, for instance, that there are white men, Europeans, who, at certain moments, find it difficult to resist an impulse which drives them, whenever they see a head, to hit it, and the black man feels, and has felt, the same instinct in perhaps a larger degree, because he is more near the root of things. I have heard a squatter tell that his own black boy, an attached and faithful servant, begged him not to ride in front as long as he (the boy) had a club or an axe in his hand. Mr. Kennedy, the explorer, one of the gentlest and justest souls who ever breathed, in the year 1848 was passing through virgin country where there could be no question of retaliation when he was murdered by the blacks. I followed, thirty years later, with an expedition which partly ran over Kennedy's tracks, and I do not think any white man had been there in the interval. In spite of that, the blacks took every opportunity of ambushing us. Among the results of the expedition were a horse wounded under one of my companions, another which I rode killed, and a spear through my own neck. All these things were done without, I think, any adequate reason. At first, it is true, we were not far from goldfields, where the strife between black and white had raged for some time with bitterness, and we may have been paying the penalty of that. But afterwards, when far from the influence of communication with white men, and among tribes which certainly had taken no part in the strife, we still were subject to these pinpricks; and I don't think there could be any reason ascribed except that when we emerged from the scrub from time to time, and came into the open country, we offered an opportunity for pot-shots which the noble savage simply could not resist. In any case, the blacks are now not very formidable, even in the remotest districts, and, owing to recent legislation, initiated under Lord Lamington's government, and during the administration of Sir Horace Tozer, we are pursuing a system of justice and fair dealing towards the blacks, and there is no feeling of animosity, I am sure, on the part of either the Government or the settlers. We could wish that Lord Lamington had said

something more of the industries of Queensland. The mining industry, for instance, adds over £8,000,000 annually to the wealth of the world, and there are other industries, such as meat, wool and horse-breeding, about which some gentlemen who are present can speak with authority. I am sure we are all deeply indebted to Lord Lamington for his admirable address.

The CHAIRMAN (The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.): I am sorry I must leave now, in order to catch a train, but Lord Brassey, formerly Governor of Victoria, has kindly consented to take my place.

Mr. OSCAR DE SATGÉ: As an old Queenslander, I wish to add my tribute in praise of the conscientious work which Lord Lamington accomplished during his Governorship of that Colony. He was the last Governor of unfederated Queensland. To my own personal knowledge, he has not eaten the bread of idleness. He rode through the country, on one occasion on an expedition with Sir Horace Tozer, to the south-west in a time of great drought, and later to the extreme north-west, also during a period of bad drought, and under circumstances of considerable hardship. Lord Lamington has mentioned that his former position prevented his going into certain questions on which we should like to have heard him. It prevents him, of course, expressing himself as strongly as he might have done on the action of the Government of Queensland in not giving the lessees some greater measure of relief than they had in the last Act passed to better their condition. It has also prevented him striking the note which I am sure every one waited for, when they heard he was going to read a Paper, and that is with regard to the question of Kanaka labour. Sir Horace Tozer, however, has said as much as is perhaps necessary. It is a crucial matter, which all investors in Queensland securities are looking to at the present moment. Some eight years ago in this room Miss Flora Shaw told you there was a temperate Australia and a tropical Australia, and that they differ entirely in regard to climate and other material respects. The note of warning which she then uttered has come perfectly true. Now the result of federation is that Queensland has taken a hasty step; she has not asked for the guarantee she should have asked, and finds herself about to lose a serious portion of her industry.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I am anxious to detain you only one moment while I allude to an important point connected with the interesting Paper we have heard—namely, the aborigines question in Queensland and in Australia generally. I happen to be

one of the few still living who, under my friend Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, took an active part in the foundation of the wonderful Colony of New Zealand; and one of the first and most important matters that arose in connection with that enterprise was this native question, and the particular method in which the natives should be dealt with. I hold in my hand a very interesting volume which was published by Mr. Wakefield's son, Mr. Edward Jerningham Wakefield, and Mr. Ward, the secretary of the New Zealand Company in 1837, which Company was the means of founding New Zealand in the year 1839, when the first Lord Durham was Governor, and I may mention that my father was one of the directors and I was a shareholder. I will venture to read you a passage from the work in which I think you will be interested:

In selecting New Zealand as a field to which the system of colonisation, which has been set on foot by Lord Howick's regulations for the South Australian native, may be very beneficially extended, the Association have had an object, which may be described as altogether new—that of reclaiming and cultivating a moral wilderness, and of civilising a barbarous people by means of a deliberate plan and systematic efforts. This indeed will be an experiment. The success of such experiments must in a great measure depend on the natural capacity of the inferior race for improvement. It will be seen that, in this respect, the native inhabitants of New Zealand are superior to most, if not all, thoroughly savage people. A New Zealand slave appears to be the most miserable being on the face of the earth. The women, as amongst all savages, are treated with barbarous inhumanity; and there can be no doubt whatever of the cannibalism of the New Zealanders.

After enumerating them at length, as the exceptional laws in favour of the natives of New Zealand, the following paragraph occurs in the volume I hold in my hand:

Such are some of the provisions which might be made for preserving and improving the native race, and making it contribute to the future greatness of the whole community; but let us not forget the high and holy principle, which must be the soul of every effort for the benefit of mankind. Every new discovery of human character, which maritime enterprise has laid open, every page in the history of the progress of human society, affords additional testimony to the truth of Christianity, and proves with overpowering evidence that, whatever philosophers and political economists may dream, the regenerating influence of Christianity is the only remedy for the disease of human nature.

That was the plan proposed and adopted under the New Zealand Company in the year 1839. It was a great experiment, but, as in

the case of many great experiments, was not carried out in the first instance quite as the authors desired, and no doubt, from a desire to acquire land on the part of some of the early settlers and from other causes, one or two regrettable occurrences took place, which were followed by the New Zealand war, which, as you know, had a very serious effect on the progress of the Colony for many years. But what is the result now? We find the natives of New Zealand have advanced and improved extraordinarily in civilisation—that many of them are Members of the Houses of the Legislature; that within the last few months some 5,000 of them took part in that wonderful demonstration which took place before the Prince and Princess of Wales; and, more recently, that we have had the intimation from the present Governor of New Zealand that some 2,000 Maoris wished to volunteer their services for the South African war. These are things which show how successfully that system was pursued in the case of New Zealand, and I know, from Mr. Wakefield's own lips, that the reason he was induced to advocate that system was what he knew of and desired to remedy of the cruel doings of the earlier settlers of Australia. I have listened with interest to the experiences of Sir Arthur Hodgson, and I thought you would be interested in listening to a page from the recollections of my own life, which goes even farther back in the history of the colonisation of the nineteenth century, which describes the principles adopted in the case of one of the most important of Colonial possessions under the British Crown.

MR. C. S. DICKEN, C.M.G.: I am very glad indeed to be able to add my quota of thanks to Lord Lamington for his excellent Paper. He has seen everything through the spectacles of Governor, and has been able to tell us in a very clear and impartial spirit what his impressions were. With regard to the remarks that have been made about the aborigines, I had a good deal to do with them in times past, and I think I know their character as well as most people. There is one thing omitted which I think is important, and that is their intense sense of humour. I have seen the blacks around their camps at night, after a day's hunting, rehearsing and acting some ridiculous scene that happened in the course of the expedition. Of all the scenes, the most absurd I ever saw was when I went with a clergyman to visit a certain tribe. This tribe had the custom of having the front tooth of the upper jaw knocked out. My friend, by accident, had lost his front tooth, but of course had replaced it by a false one, and so, in the course of conversation with these blacks, he constantly whipped out the false tooth, and,

pointing to the place, said, "Me, brother, belong to you." While this performance went on, the blacks got down on the ground and roared with laughter. Queensland is a most progressive country. I have lived there and travelled over a good deal of it, and I am sure that if the policy of Queensland is carried out in the future as in the past, that is to say, if immigration is encouraged, and labour supplied for every kind of work required, she will progress. But if this restrictive legislation is going to be insisted upon, I am afraid the tropical part of Queensland, at any rate, will suffer, that progress will be retarded, and that the northern parts of the country, which ought to be revenue-producing, will remain fallow and idle for many years to come.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Brassey, K.C.B.): I will now conclude the proceedings in the usual way by tendering on your behalf a most hearty vote of thanks to Lord Lamington for his interesting Paper. Everybody who has spoken—and we have had many interesting speeches—has highly and most justly praised the Paper. Allusions have been made to one or two points which are not dealt with in the Paper. They were not dealt with for the obvious reason that they were controversial, and those of us who have been Constitutional Governors in Australia have been trained to know our duty in the avoidance of matters of controversy. I desire to associate myself in the fullest sense with all that Lord Lamington has said of regard and appreciation of Australia and its people. We sometimes exchanged visits. On more than one occasion I had the pleasure of travelling in Queensland and of voyaging along its beautiful coast. I have undying recollections of the Hinchinbrook Passage, and my visit extended to the extreme point of Thursday Island. Many of my Victorian subjects were deeply interested in Queensland properties, and I admired greatly the spirit of enterprise with which they endeavoured to develop their resources. Nothing which science could do to cope with the difficulties which climatic conditions too often present to enterprising settlers was left undone. We can only hope that they and all those interested in Queensland may meet with the reward they deserve. Some speakers have been able to present a most encouraging picture of Queensland, which I hope will attract youthful enterprise and benefit that State.

Lord LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G.: I wish to acknowledge with extreme gratitude the kind references made to my Paper. I only wish it had been more complete, but I thought on an occasion like this it was best to take only certain topics for treatment. As to the subject of industries, which I regret I have omitted, I may say that

for a new country they are very considerable, and I may mention that Maryborough has perhaps the largest and most complete iron works in all Australia. As to the sugar question, I cannot help thinking there is perhaps a little excess of fear, for if Kanakas are not obtainable there may be found some other form of labour to be engaged on the sugar-cane fields, which will be able to afford the planters the means of producing sugar in the future as in the past. I understand that coolies are proceeding in large numbers up north. I should not like to dispel the pleasing illusions which Sir Arthur Hodgson has indulged in respect to the cattle camp provided for the inspection of their Royal Highnesses. I listened with interest to Dr. Jack's statement with regard to Mr. Kennedy, and I regret to hear that the authenticity of the treacherous conduct he described can be established. But I adhere to the opinion that in earlier times it ought to have been the business of the responsible authority to see that there was some reserve or that something was done to endeavour to prevent the two races coming in conflict one with another. I will conclude by expressing my admiration for the great earnestness of the Australian character. I noted, so far as my own experience went, that whatever they took up they endeavoured to carry through. Whether in sport or in business, they are thoroughly in earnest, and in whatever they engage their methods are thorough. I will ask you to join in giving a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman, Lord Onslow. I regret that he has been compelled to leave, but we are grateful for his presence so long as he was here, because a man engaged as Under-Secretary for the Colonies has not many leisure evenings. We are deeply indebted to our friend Lord Brassey for taking his place. Lord Brassey and I often came together when he was Governor of Victoria. He by no means restricted his interests to that prosperous State, but made himself thoroughly acquainted with the rest of Australia. He was most intent always on the duties of his position, and I regard it as an honour that we have had his presence on this occasion.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 15, 1902, when a paper on "Colonial Administration" was read by Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.

Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., a Member of the Council, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident, 18 Non-resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Major R. Bolton, Edward A. Burnie, Hamilton Cartwright, Archibald Cowie, William H. Dobson, Major James F. Houstoun, Henry S. Lunn, M.D., Bertram C. Ransome.

Non-resident Fellows :—

Alfred Barlow (Orange River Colony), William Blane, M.I.M.E. (Transvaal), James A. Collins (Orange River Colony), His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch-Bihar, G.C.I.E., C.B. (India), William E. Cox (Cape Colony), Ernest G. Fenton, F.R.C.S.I. (Southern Nigeria), W. H. Fletcher (Rhodesia), Frederick Goldsmith, M.B. (South Australia), Charles H. Keasberry (British North Borneo), William Langdon, J.P. (South Australia), John H. O'Connell (Cape Colony), Patrick A. Ogilvie (Transvaal), James Reid, M.D. (Canada), Herbert A. Ridsdale (Western Australia), J. W. Smyth (Transvaal), J. F. Studholme (New Zealand), Evan E. Watkey (Orange River Colony), H. Lionel Whittaker (Gold Coast Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I am sorry to have to announce that since our last meeting we have had to lament the loss by death of four very valuable members of the Institute—one of them being a member of the Council—namely, Sir Sidney Shippard, the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, and the Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, of Queensland. The Council of the Institute met this afternoon, and I will read the several resolutions they passed relating to these events. They are as follows :

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute deplore the sad and sudden death of Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., who was a Fellow of the Institute for over twenty-one years—the last three as a Councillor—and rendered important services to the State in South Africa in administrative and judicial capacities.

"The Council desire to convey to Lady Shippard and the other members of the family of their lamented colleague the assurance of their heartfelt sympathy."

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to record their deep sense of the loss that the nation has sustained through the death of the Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, a man of commanding ability, who was associated with the Institute for upwards of twenty-one years as one of its Fellows, and whose splendid services in connection with the expansion of the British Dominions in South Africa have been of incalculable benefit to the Empire.

"The Council offer to Colonel Francis Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, and the other members of the family, their very sincere sympathy."

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute lament the death of Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Agent-General for Victoria, who joined the Institute when it was founded in 1868 as one of its first Fellows, and served his country in various capacities, both at home and beyond the seas, with conspicuous ability and success. He rendered important services in bringing the Malay States within the sphere of British influence.

"The Council offer the expression of their sincerest sympathy to Miss Clarke and the other members of the family in their great loss."

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute deplore the loss of the Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, C.M.G., M.L.C., a highly respected Queensland statesman, who became a Fellow of the Institute in 1881, and rendered most valuable services as one of its Honorary Corresponding Secretaries since the year 1888.

"The Council tender their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Wilson and the members of her family in their sad bereavement."

I am sure you will unanimously approve these resolutions. It is usual at these meetings to say something by way of introducing the reader of the Paper, but I feel that on this occasion no introduction is necessary, and I will content myself with calling on Sir Hubert Jerningham.

Sir HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.: My Paper may not

be as attractive as a Paper on some other subjects, which it was of course within my province and discretion to select. But we are living in very interesting and curious, and, if I may say so, very important times. Changes are coming, not only over the world, but in the administration of the world—changes which may entirely alter old rules, old principles, and foundations which we thought might last for ever. It struck me that it would be interesting to pause to-night, and see what these changes might be. If this Institute, which has so successfully followed out its career, did not occasionally pause to see what had been done, what should be done, and what changes are coming—changes which are to be grappled with, and in time—I think this Institute would not merit what it does merit, viz. the claim of being well acquainted with the progress of the age, and, in fact, being up to date.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

DR. JOHNSON, who was wont to utter many disagreeable truths in very terse language, not unaccompanied by equally unpleasant manners, was once asked wherein lay the superiority of Great Britain over other countries.

“Sir,” he replied, “the Habeas Corpus Act is the single advantage which our government possesses over that of other nations.”

Being further pressed to say whether he could suggest any scheme of improvement, he bluntly declared that “most schemes of political improvement are very laughable things.”

In an old country like ours this may be true, when the operation of cleaning a political slate can even now provoke a smile, though, be it said to our credit, few countries if any but ours could afford such courageous acknowledgment without producing internal and maybe dire consequences, but the statement does not equally apply to Colonial Administration, which is growing into Imperial Administration every day, and hence constitutes a novel page in the history of British constitutional evolution susceptible of examination. It will not therefore be expected that my purpose is to develop a new scheme, or even to question the soundness of those principles of administration which have at various times within the last half-century been so admirably laid down, whether by Lord Durham, Lord Grey, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Carnarvon, or by subsequent statesmen.

What I consider permissible is to survey the present by the light of the past, taking the late Lord Carnarvon's definition of our Imperial duties as a guide, and to examine whether altered circum-

stances do not need new requirements in the relations between Crown Colonies and the Mother Country, so as to preserve intact that one advantage which was Dr. Johnson's boast.

The definition to which I refer is to be found in an article on Imperial Administration contributed to the December number of the "Fortnightly Review" of 1878, which declares Imperialism to be "the honourable discharge of duties we have undertaken in defending and developing the lands for which we are responsible to the world—in other words, in securing freedom, safety, and profit in the great Imperial unity, not looking to the bulk of territory but to the men that are bred up and the qualities which those men possess."

Nothing is more certain than that such a guiding principle must make not only for unity, but for common aspirations, common aims, common sympathy; but it also means that local administrations must work their way up by the participation of local residents in the administration of local interests, under a no doubt proper control from home, but without unnecessary interference from the Mother Country, such as has ruined some of the most promising of the French Colonies.

In his admirable introduction to those valuable volumes on the historical geography of the Colonies, for which all interested in Colonial affairs must ever owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. C. P. Lucas of the Colonial Office, whom I shall have occasion to quote somewhat often, he states that of two great political mistakes committed by France in her Colonial policy one was "trying to do too much."

Whether Downing Street in the present day is inclined to commit a similar error, and by doing so is liable to undermine that great lever of British success, the free action in one common interest of every subject of the Crown, whether at home or abroad, is not of so much importance as the question whether the remodelling of the Colonial Office, implying the curtailment of detailed administration from home, has not become a necessity, so as to give more scope to the study of Imperial policy suited to the new vital forces of the Empire.

These forces have taken such a development of quite recent years, that Imperialism as the national factor obliges thinking men to pause and to mark the changes which have come over the greater part of the British possessions in relation to the Mother Country, and indeed in the Mother Country herself, in regard to her dependencies. This reason, if no other, induced the belief that Fellows of this Institute might not altogether be displeased if this evening, instead of a specific subject of only local interest,

I were to invite them to give to Colonial administration a brief retrospective glance, and request them to survey with me its highly interesting development.

In doing so I must crave permission to use the word Colony in its popular rather than its true sense, for, as Mr. Lucas has very properly pointed out, "all the foreign and Colonial possessions of Great Britain are in a sense dependencies, but to most of them the term Colony does not strictly apply."

Broadly speaking, the Colonies of the world occupy nearly two-fifths of the land surface of the globe, and claim 500,000,000 inhabitants out of a total of 1,500,000,000, the British share being no less than two-fifths of that grand total and half of that population. So vast an area and so large a population necessarily constitute a theme of such magnitude that any remarks, however condensed, must remain hopelessly incomplete; but the subject of Colonial administration, which I particularly wish to dwell upon, is so intimately connected, as I hope to show, with the characteristics of the several nations that have acquired lands beyond the seas, and been obliged on the strength of that acquirement to establish some kind of government, that happily not many words will be needed to give at least an intelligible account of its origin and evolution.

Extension of trade facilities first fired the spirit of geographical discovery, and success in this branch of knowledge stimulated love of conquest. Hence the Colonial Empire of the world has been formed by two essentially different causes, acting together for different objects.

Just as in the trade development of Europe the fight for centuries was between freedom of action in private concerns and the interference of power in such concerns, so for over two hundred years the settlement of Colonies was dependent on the triumph of explorers and settlers over ambition and greed on the part of those under whose flag they served.

In a similar way the principle of combination or co-operation in trade for the purpose of gaining strength, which originally led so far back as 1241 to the formation of the Hanseatic League against pirates, in which English and French and German merchants were included despite wars being waged between their individual countries, was applied later on, when European nationalities had become more defined within recognised limits, to chartered companies of particular nations, with the expressed intention of devolving on such companies a portion of the sovereign's authority, so as to assert that

authority while strengthening the position of those companies in the regions outside Europe they designed to open out for trade purposes.

I venture to ask you to dwell on this fact, because it is in one of these Charters that we discover the first expression of national Colonial policy, or, to express myself more accurately, the first laying down of principles of Colonial administration.

I have said that Colonial administration is intimately connected with national characteristics. A very cursory glance at the results of Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English colonisation will show this somewhat strikingly.

Chivalrous Spain in particular illustrates how strong fighting races, careless of all but the glory of conquest, can leave little behind them, unless it be their spirit of combativeness—that spirit which, alas! is the secret of all the unrest that disheartens so many Spanish-speaking countries on the American continent to this day and militates against their prosperity.

To have discovered America never seems to have meant in Spanish minds that a magnificent race of men had been found with an older civilisation than that of Europe, who should be conciliated and attached to the conqueror by wise measures, intended to preserve what was worth preserving, and to guarantee peace and happiness to the vanquished; but it signified the substitution of Spanish despotism for existing despotism, no will but that of the Spanish viceroy acting as king for the king, no honours but to Spanish officers, no counsel but from Spanish subjects, no riches but for Spanish coffers, and in a word ‘*væ victis*.’

Even the sole lever of European civilisation which was introduced, viz., the preaching of Christian doctrine, was subject to the intolerant mastership of the conquering soldiers, and thus Spanish administration, by stifling freedom and private enterprise, became a mere instrument of military despotism, ignorant of, or rather wilfully ignoring, the title of the vanquished to the honour of being considered men, and Spanish charity dwindled into mere pity for victims of their own depredations.

But if Spaniards worked thus for the aggrandisement of Spanish power and prided in Spanish glory, at least they breathed a common air with their rulers. Not so the Portuguese, who once away from their native land repaid the suspicions of their authorities at home by intelligent work in their own personal interests, and established a despotism of class far more detrimental to native races than that of kingly power, and hence bound not to last.

Men vanquished were only slaves in the eyes of these conquering races, and the sword held absolute sway in the councils of the conquerors, whether soldiers of Spain or martial merchants of Portugal. In the French early colonisation, however, the love of adventure of naval pioneers was speedily levelled to a more beneficial rule by the practical mind of those who went out against their will to settle on the lands which had been annexed to France.

Frenchmen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries no more cared for expatriation than they do now; but the cruel fiscal laws of France rendered emigration necessary, and the French emigrant of those days left the shores of his native land with his whole family with no hope to return, but with determination to create a new home by means of that thrift, intelligence, and industry which form so remarkable an inheritance of that gifted race.

He preached by example to the natives with whom he was called to live, and the simplicity of his life had a civilising effect on the coloured races, while it attached them to the new settlers.

Had these been less hampered by interference from home in the smallest details of their every-day life; had the jealousy of the Court been less marked in dealing with French chartered companies, and the brilliant officers those companies provided as governors, it is doubtful whether the Colonial aspect of the world might not have been different from what it is at present. M. Chailley Bert has in his book entitled "*Compagnies de Colonisation sous l'ancien régime*" some very curious pages on the mischief wrought by Crown interference with these companies.

But while science and wars have changed that old state of things, while the same recruits cannot now be got for settlements, and France has learnt to honour her men of worth, a new evil has added itself to the meddlesomeness of French officials in the shape of a political fever, with which they try to inoculate the natives of their Colonies rather than to study how to promote their welfare.

Only a short time back M. de Lanessan, than whom in France no one has more carefully studied the French Colonies, some of which he has himself governed with much credit and advantage, wrote pointedly that "imbued with the spirit of the Roman jurisprudence which lies at the basis of all institutions of the Mother Country, the French have shown no greater regard for the interests of the native people than that of transferring to their Colonial possessions the whole administrative and judiciary machinery of the Mother Country, without asking themselves whether the natives, for whose benefit they profess to work, would not find in that machinery

simply tools of oppression and exploitation"; and wisely concluded that "if the colonising nation is obliged to take in its hands the direction of the administrative affairs of a Colony, it should, in doing so, make as much use as possible of the chiefs and the heads of the more important families in order to show its intention of not breaking with the local custom, and thereby earn sympathies which might be utilised in order to introduce gradually both progress and civilisation."

What is this but the re-echoing of Lord Carnarvon's words: "In securing freedom, safety, and profit we should look not to the bulk of territory but to the men who are bred up and the qualities which those men possess"?

But it has taken four centuries for a French statesman to find out, or at least to declare openly, that man everywhere is of greater value in the economy of nature than even the most productive land, and his help of greater importance than his extinction. Things may change, but while the seventy-five or more chartered companies which France got up principally in the eighteenth century, styled "*Compagnies de Colonisation*," dealt with every manner of things except the treatment of natives, it is very doubtful whether in the present day French officials working for France in her Colonies will take to heart M. de Lanessan's sage advice and endeavour to ameliorate the lot of the coloured races, otherwise than by giving them that doubtful present of political franchise, a weapon which, when they fully acquire the use thereof, may be disagreeably turned against the Mother Country as it has already been used by the coloured natives of one or two of the French West India possessions.

Let us turn to Holland and the Dutch. The keynote of Dutch colonisation was trade, and being a small country with no incentive to emigration, not only did the Dutch emigrate in small numbers, but those who did required to live in peace both with other Powers and with the alien races among which they settled, so as to insure the prosperity of that trade which had induced them to leave their own native shores.

The result of so settled a purpose, which, examined by the light of the principles laid down at the outset, is particularly interesting, shows that with a handful of Dutchmen Java, for instance, which possesses 85,000,000 inhabitants, has remained attached to Holland through 300 years of occupation, and that now, as at the beginning, the most important duty of the Governor is the protection of the natives, his special function being jealously to watch that in no way shall the native be unjustly oppressed. The Dutch

have by a systematic process of culture not only fertilised the whole area of these important islands, but educated a vast population to benefit by their own labour upon their own lands, relying on the increasing yield and consequent profits to give a large return for any monetary advance required by the vicissitudes of different agricultural products.

The profitableness of such a policy is shown in the result; but, bearing our own particular theme in mind, it is still a question whether the native races who have been mainly taught thrift and industry, and are grateful to the Mother Country as children to kind parents, have mentally progressed so far as to become a power of strength and support to that Mother Country, even though it is only fair to add that of late years private capital and personal energy are allowed fuller play even at the cost of diminished revenues, and that an incentive to rise has liberally been tendered to the native races by a prudent and judicious Government.

How far their long tutelage has disposed the Javanese to appreciate the boon remains to be seen; but it will be observed that even under a kind Dutch rule, native races acknowledging their sway, if not treated as slaves, have only been considered as infants, and hence of little account.

The success of English colonisation, on the other hand, though maybe not less cruel or despotic than other nations, and possibly more so at the start, appears, however, to be mainly attributable to the fact that man as man, irrespective of race or colour, has been treated as such, and has been educated from the beginning to appreciate the single advantage of which Dr. Johnson boasted—the blessing of freedom from arbitrary arrest, and hence the blessing of liberty.

It is quite true, as Mr. Lucas remarks, that English Colonial enterprise during the seventeenth century rather took the form of settlement than of conquest, and that the chief characteristics of our race are “strength, endurance, and reproductiveness,” while “our mental qualities are credited with independence, self-reliance, dislike of extremes, a love of law, order, and system, and a capacity for slow but permanent progress.”

But what he does not add is that the acquisition of these characteristics embraces the whole history of education in England since Magna Charta to the granting of the first and greatest Colonial Charter, viz., that of the East India Company in 1599, and that, allowance being made for the roughness of the age, men born of freedom were bound to educate subordinates or subjects to a similar love, and hence to breed in distant settlements that desire for

eventual home rule without necessary severance from the parent stem which characterises British men in British dependencies.

There was no Spanish despotism, no Portuguese suspicion, no French royal jealousy, no Dutch cupidity in the broad lines laid down in the wording of the Charter of 1599, though it was bound, and all knew it, to be subject to be modified as success or failure attended the formation of the East India Company.

The principle of suzerainty was embodied in the limitation to fifteen years of the permission to trade, and the control of the Mother Country was set forth in the injunction not to injure the domains of any Christian potentate in amity with the Queen, while a check on the ambition of the traders was placed in their obligation to take an oath of fidelity. Suzerainty, control, dependence were thus established. But these secured, the Company were at liberty to do what they liked, go where they liked, exercise sovereign authority where they chose, arm ships, levy armies, administer justice, appoint officers as circumstances required, the single call of fidelity to the British Crown being a pledge of their working for British honour. How this company began with only a capital of £72,000, in shares of £50 each, a sum equivalent in the present day to about £200,000, in shares of £150 each, is matter of history, and how it led to our Indian Empire as it exists, is the more interesting, that its expansion, like that of all other British settlements, was little interfered with or protected by the State in its earlier days.

It may be excusable to dwell on this, because, while all human institutions are liable to error, it is doubtful now, from an historical point of view, whether our retention of India under State dominion would ever have been possible had not the error of the State in North America taught the bitter lesson to kings and statesmen that even suzerain rights have their limits in this limited world, and that if a Power above has decreed that

“ men may rise
From their dead selves to higher things ”

it is not for kings, or ministers, or laws, or restrictions to stop that rise by mischievous interference. But as I think, and Mr. Lucas has well expressed, “the liberal Colonial policy of England of the last hundred years, which stands out in brilliant contrast to the systems of other times and other nations, is the direct fruit of her greatest mistake and her most striking failure,” I may add *felix culpa*, happy error, which, out of British manly independence, has

bred a sister race in the United States of America of manly independent men, who say what they choose, or do what they may, rise, as they are bound to rise, to possible heights unknown in our own history, can never rid themselves of the knowledge that they are born of ourselves, and are bred of the blood that first extracted a charter of liberty from the despotism of the Middle Ages.

Our "sole advantage"—the Habeas Corpus Act—is their inheritance. They owe us some gratitude for that single boon.

And what is the history of Canada and of Australia but a glorious chapter in the development of that wondrous spirit of independence and self-reliance, of that strength, endurance, and reproductiveness which have been authoritatively set down as our characteristics, and which we can present to other nations as the fruits of our love of law, order, and capacity for progress under the banner of liberty?

What is it that makes our Crown Colonies vibrate under one great pulse of loyalty and patriotism, notwithstanding the differences of race, colour, religion, customs, manners, and language, but the knowledge that freedom means fair treatment, no oppression of the weak by the strong; liberty to prosper in their own way, under laws that apply to all alike, and to rise gradually, slowly, but surely, to that quickened life of nations which can reward the Mother Country for the manly education she has given to her sons? But though old and honoured by her emancipated as well as respected and loved by her younger children, Great Britain has to confront the duties which her work in the past has built up, and which is now known as Imperialism. Let us consider those duties.

It was necessary to show that the idiosyncrasies of colonising nations have fastened not only on the systems adopted by them in their administration of Colonies, but equally on the character of the people thus colonised, much in the same way as we see the peculiarities of families reproduced in their progeny, and we have laid down as a factor in British colonisation that the success which has attended it is notably due to the fact that without dropping its influence or its authority the parent nation has not hesitated to give its offspring the greatest amount of liberty.

It is satisfactory to note that this fact is fully recognised.

The United States of America, who have but quite recently embarked on a Colonial venture of their own, have determined to become thoroughly acquainted with the methods of government and development adopted by the principal colonising nations in their control of tropical and other Colonies and dependencies. For this

purpose, they some time since put some leading questions, and Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington, has answered them in an exhaustive report of great interest, contained in a bulky volume, which is itself a monument of diligent search and intelligent workmanship.

He concludes that "the most acceptable, and therefore most successful, of the Colonial systems are those in which the largest liberty of self-government is given to the people."

Though the statement is but the reiteration of a truth with which we are well acquainted, it is another onslaught upon that principle of absolute supremacy of the Mother Country which, until the days of the Earls of Durham and Grey, was so unwisely insisted on, and which, when given up, so far as its absolute character was concerned, raised at a bound the principal dependencies of the Crown into semi-independent States within the limits of the British Empire. Mr. Lucas has very forcibly shown how the application of free-trade principles to the Colonies was at once a step towards recognising the Colonies as independent units, and by giving them self-government imposed upon them the duties of self-defence. He has equally logically shown how the latter obligation brought about the federation of adjoining States for the purposes of strength, and does it not follow as a natural *sequitur* that Imperial Federation has become a necessity to the Empire for a similar object?

Thus we have the evolution of Colonial administration in its whole range, a range little dreamt of by Elizabeth, but thought about in the course of years by the exceptional wisdom of our late Queen and her advisers. It is a curious evolution. Emanating from royal permission to trade in lands not in the gift of the Crown, British enterprise abroad acquired, conquered, or settled those lands in the name of the Crown, developed them into loyal assets of the Crown, until the Crown, in turn forced to recognise their individual capacity to govern themselves, gave back as it were their original independence and now requires them to unite in an Imperial Federation for the common good, which means their assistance to the Crown in honourably maintaining the Empire, of which they are a part and built for the Crown by the Crown's own dependencies.

No other nation has ever achieved so great a result, but neither has any other nation been called to face the great Imperial difficulties which such a rapid evolution presents, implying as they do questions of an extended Imperial Parliament, contributions in time to an increased Imperial navy for mutual protection, mutual assistance in cases of aggression, an Imperial Customs tariff, and last, but not

least, the conciliation of widely different interests and a new foreign policy that shall be applicable to the whole of Greater Britain and not to a portion of it only. The mere enumeration of these difficulties is sufficient to indicate the enormous amount of work before the Colonial Department in Downing Street, and the obligation incumbent on those who direct that department to take time by the forelock, and thus it is no idle but a pertinent question whether with this object in view some of the work which they now perform cannot profitably be laid on the local Legislatures of several of the Crown Colonies under their special responsibility.

The suggestion does not altogether rest on a question of opportunity. It principally arises out of a statement in Mr. Lucas's valuable book, with which I entirely agree, viz., that "English colonisation has succeeded because State interference has been at a discount, and English citizens at home and abroad have worked out their own salvation." But the statement dates from 1887, and much has occurred in fifteen years, so much, in fact, that the relations between the Crown Colonies and Downing Street have altered with the altered times, and colonists who behold their own country being ruined, or nearly so, by obsolete home economic processes which they can neither alter, modify, nor influence, are necessarily less ready to admit that State interference is at a discount, and are rather prepared to believe that more time should be bestowed on the consideration of matters of policy by the home authorities than to the discharge of purely administrative details which they are themselves quite competent to carry out. Nor can it be denied that in some degree the reasoning is just if the great changes that have come over the world are taken into account.

As a thoughtful writer, signing himself "Diplomaticus," has written so lately as last month in one of the best-known periodicals :

A new epoch has during the last twenty years opened in the world's history, and if the world itself has not fully grasped its true character, and especially its practical bearing on the formal relations of the Powers, it is because it has been brought about without any of those violent cataclysms which have hitherto signalised the dawn of political eras.

Economic interest has become transcendent in national policies, and the nations require a fresh definition of international relationships, or perhaps a new set of combinations for their predominant economic interests. The economic strivings of the Powers have led them into regions which England had accustomed herself to regard as her own, and thus England has found herself in conflict, where formerly her

activities met with no serious obstacle. Each conflict over a neutral market or a deserted island has of late added, and adds, to the popular irritation.

These are words pregnant with meaning. They were used to explain the "cracking and trembling" in the international situation which was mentioned in the foreign press, and which we are every day witnessing. They emphasise the necessity of a strong policy for the Crown Colonies, one at least which shall protect them against the economic interest of foreign Powers, even if it be at the cost of some cherished principles at home which have done good in their time, no doubt, when the circumstances were different from what they are now, but which are rapidly becoming obsolete.

It is not my intention to weary you with suggestions that would take up too much time in their development, nor do I presume to find fault, knowing as I do that the responsibility lies far more with Parliament than with the Colonial Office if the sugar industry of British cane-producing Colonies, for instance, is so cruelly maltreated; but I cannot be taxed with unreasonableness if I venture on the deliberate opinion that notwithstanding the telegraph, rapid communication, and more complete information, the task of the Colonial Office in administering in detail forty-one dependencies of the Crown is considerably more than can guarantee the necessary leisure for examining those greater questions of political economy on a proper solution, nay on a speedy settlement, of which, the very existence of those Colonies rests.

Be it borne in mind that if science has revolutionised methods of government at home and centralised power by the instrumentality of electricity, science has also revolutionised the Crown Colonies and made them impatient of delays in the promotion of their interests; that the trading communities of our Colonies are as keen in the pursuit of their occupations as their forefathers of old, and are much better educated; that the services rendered by many men who sit in the councils of the Colony are gratuitously and loyally given to the Crown, with hardly a hope of recognition, and that men so employed, and in my opinion too much ignored, have at least a right to be advisers in fact and not in name alone to the Sovereign's representative in the dependencies; that in the expenditure of their own money colonists in places which have progressed are entitled to independent action under audit quite as much as private firms in a commercial centre; and, finally, that they are justified in the expectation that the principle which has raised them to a separate life shall not be made to stifle their growth.

It seems to me that direction from home in questions of importance, such as the inculcation of industry and thrift among the natives, necessary supply of labour for the development of Colonies, application of proper methods for the improvement of the mental and moral condition of the people, and the obligation of helping Colonies to prosper by judicious measures of assistance, whether pecuniary or otherwise, according to circumstances, and especially of not permitting them to be ruined by selfish and ephemeral home interests, presents so vast a sphere of utility for the Colonial Office, that it not only could wisely, but should as a matter of justice, abstain from interference in every matter of purely local importance, trusting to its advisers in those Colonies in the spirit of Lord Carnarvon's remark that "we should not look to the bulk of a territory but to the men that are bred up and the qualities which those men possess to find a proper solution."

Well did Dr. Johnson say that the Habeas Corpus Act was our "sole advantage." To its possession we owe that spirit of independence and self-reliance which has built up our Colonial Empire and that impatience of restraint when not justified by law or necessity which is a British characteristic. The "mild despotism of the Colonial Office," as Mr. Lucas styles the rule from Downing Street, will no doubt remain mild, but in a progressive age changes are easy and rapid, and it is to be hoped that the Downing Street rule will continue its traditional wise policy of treating colonists as men, not as infants or nonentities, while remembering that British men are none the less British for living in Colonies instead of in London, and will especially bear in mind that if economic interests in the world have become the prime factors of national policies, economic interests play no less an important part in Colonial submission or devotion.

The world is old and its truisms are the result of long experience. Thus confidence begets loyalty, and distrust produces unrest. Therefore it is that I lay some stress upon the Imperial duty which Lord Carnarvon insisted on, and dwell in my turn on the obligation which I conceive to arise out of our Imperial expansion of loosening rather than tightening the strings which attach Crown Colonies to their mother's apron by affording to many of them which most certainly are ripe for the boon the benefit of a larger share in the management of their own local affairs.

I must resist the temptation to say more; but I cannot conclude without a word of sympathy with the Empire at the great loss of Mr. Rhodes, the best type I could possibly present of the indepen-

dent Britisher who worked for his country's benefit, and single-handed obliged even British Governments to reckon with his Imperial aspirations.

DISCUSSION.

Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Hong Kong): In the first place, I hope I may be permitted to congratulate Sir Hubert Jerningham on his most able Paper, and on his interesting *résumé* of the general history of Imperial Colonisation, and of the various causes that operated to weaken and ultimately to sever the bonds from the Mother Countries of the Colonies of some European nations. But in considering his Paper, I cannot quite follow him where he states that "men born of freedom were bound to educate subordinates or subjects to a similar love, and hence to breed in distant settlements a desire for eventual home rule without necessary severance from the parent stem." Apart from the fact, as he has just shown us, that under the contrary system Java has flourished exceedingly, I do not believe there is any Eastern race at present that has any idea of representative government in the form in which we are accustomed to see representative government act in our self-governing Colonies. They appreciate justice and personal freedom, and I have no doubt any Eastern population will be perfectly happy under the just and firm rule of a strong power. In the course of his most interesting Paper, Sir Hubert Jerningham advocates, as I rather gather, an extension to the Crown Colonies of the local autonomy that is at present enjoyed by our great self-governing Colonies. Now, I think it would be necessary for us to consider the different conditions of the two sets of Colonies, because we may briefly, I think, divide our Colonies into two classes—the self-governing, with entirely uncontrolled local autonomy and with uncontrolled financial arrangements under which they go into the markets of the world without any guarantee, expressed or implied, by the Imperial Government; and, next, our Crown Colonies, whose finances are ultimately controlled by the Imperial Government with an implied guarantee which enables them to borrow money at a lower rate of interest. For instance, Newfoundland had got into low water and appealed to the Secretary of State to help her. His answer was, "You are a self-governing Colony: with your local autonomy you have your local responsibility, and I decline to interfere." On the other hand, our West Indian Colonies, from causes entirely beyond their own control, unfortunately

found themselves in dire financial stress. We know what has taken place. A Commission was sent out under the able chairmanship of my friend, Sir Henry Norman, and a certain amount of assistance has been given to those Colonies, and I earnestly hope that under existing conditions the motherly hand of England will be further stretched forth with some help towards Colonies which are unable to protect themselves against the operation of foreign sugar bounties. I believe the Crown Colonies contain some 8,000,000 of our fellow-subjects, and the self-governing Colonies some 12,000,000. Putting aside India and the United States, I may say that all the expansion of England has taken place within the last century, and some of our greatest Colonies have only sprung practically into existence within the latter part of the last century. We cannot help looking with pride at the development of these Colonies under a system that has given to British subjects the management of their own affairs, with the responsibility I have mentioned. At the present moment the shibboleth that is following the roll of the British drum round the world is Imperial Federation. That is a thing we all long for as a means of acquiring greater strength. I think if we look at the lists which appear from day to day from South Africa, we are bound to realise that Imperial Federation has come complete and full in one aspect, and that the most vital. It has come on the veldt of South Africa, where British men have come from the North, from the South, from the East, and from the West, to fight together shoulder to shoulder, to uphold the supremacy of the British Empire, and, if God so will, die together under the folds of the Union Jack. But when you follow the question through the financial mazes of an Imperial Zollverein, the question becomes extremely complex. In fact, the more you look into it, the more difficult you will find it becomes when you come to settle details. As regards the present position of affairs, I think that if the Agents-General of the self-governing Colonies were asked, they would tell you that there is no great Imperial measure undertaken without their being consulted, and without their having a say in the matter. When you come to the question of an extended Parliament, you will find that it is a very big question indeed. Look at the map of the world and consider the difficulties which exist (even with the present means of locomotion), and I think you will find those difficulties so great that they will tax the ingenuity of the ablest among us. In one thing I entirely agree: that is, that rapid communication has done a great deal to lessen the initiative

of local administration in Crown Colonies, and at the same time to cast on the Colonial Office an undue burden of reference, brought about probably by nervous administrators, who too often are apt to let "I dare not wait upon I would." I may take it in general terms that Sir Hubert Jerningham advocates an extension of local autonomy to these Crown Colonies, but at the same time I do not think he goes so far as to advocate the abandonment of the financial control which must accompany a surrender of responsibility by the Imperial Government. I have heard from time to time suggestions for the appointment of an Imperial or Colonial Council. Well, a Colonial Council may be all very well, but it seems to me when you come to look into the question that there must be some members who would have lost touch with the existing condition of the Colonies. Personally I am impressed with the profound knowledge of the present condition of affairs in the Crown Colonies possessed by the Colonial Office, and with the ability and businesslike way in which matters referred to the Secretary of State are dealt with, and I question whether any Council would be an improvement on the present system. I have had experience myself in Colonial government—in Newfoundland, in the Bahamas, in Jamaica, and in Hong Kong, and yet if I were one of a Council and asked to give my opinion on a matter affecting, say, Barbados, I question if my experience of any of those four Colonies would add to my weight in giving advice as regards a Colony in which the local circumstances are entirely different. Therefore there are difficulties about a Colonial Council, and just as we have in the mass of precedents that we loosely call the British Constitution a form of government which is on the whole best suited to the genius of the British people, so my opinion is that the present system (under which the Colonial Office has at command the best information, both official and commercial, on any subject relating to any Colony under the Crown Government system) gives, on the whole, better results than would be secured by the interposition of a Colonial Council.

Mr. EDWARD WAKEFIELD (New Zealand): After listening to the extremely interesting Paper and the trenchant remarks made by Sir Henry Blake, I feel there is little left for me to say on the main point of the Paper, viz. the advisability of extending self-government to Crown Colonies. But having myself had some personal experience of one of the most successful of the self-governing Colonies, and having also made a close study of the conditions under which the Crown Colonies are administered, one values the privilege of

being able to say a few words to you as to how possibly the principles which have been so successful on the one side may be extended with some hope of success on the other side. I was much struck by Sir Henry Blake's remark that if he, with all his experience of many Colonies, were called upon to give counsel, he might find himself unable or, at all events, hesitating to give counsel with regard to another Colony with which he was not personally familiar, and, of course, I feel the same limitation in speaking upon the Colonies with which I am not familiar. But it seems to me the underlying principle of the extension of self-government to any Colony is the capacity of that Colony to govern itself. Now in New Zealand we began with Crown government, afterwards we protested against it; we all but revolted against it; we demanded self-government, and the Colonial Office, I am sure with the very best will in the world, advised us not to be hasty in accepting it. Nevertheless, we insisted upon it, and the Colonial Office said, "Take it and go to ruin in your own stupid way." We took the risk, but did not go to ruin. Apply that test to some of the West Indian Colonies. Are they ready to accept the risk we accepted? Are they ready to undertake the responsibility we undertook? Is there the same hope that they will fulfil that responsibility with the same credit to the Empire with which we have fulfilled it? If not, I say there is considerable ground for the retention of the present system, obsolete and clumsy as it seems. In regard to the West Indies, I would remind you that although we commonly call them the West Indies, as if they were one group of countries having something in common, there is really an immense difference between one group of islands and another. Their history is different, their productions are different, the character of the people is different. Take Trinidad, with which Sir Hubert Jerningham is so honourably identified. There we have a country with a great mixture of European races in it, but not that overwhelming preponderance of coloured people we find in other West India islands. It is a most peculiar country, a country which enjoyed self-government for 200 years and then deliberately gave it up for Crown Colony government, apparently because it was easier and saved the Colony responsibility. The history of the changes in government in Trinidad during the last century are most peculiar. I will not go into them, but the main fact is, that they are now a far less self-governing people than they were in the reign of Charles II. The Charter of Charles II. was a very liberal one, one of the freest charters ever granted to any dependency; it worked ad-

mirably for 200 years, but then from various circumstances it did not work well, and the people almost begged the Colonial Office to take away from them their liberty. The Colonial Office took it, not that they wanted it, and I believe now that the Colonial Office would be only too happy to divest itself of those powers if the Colony was ready to receive self-government, and give some guarantee that it would exercise the powers with credit to the Empire and profit to its own welfare. But now I come to this. The lecturer has told us that what the West Indies want—for I presume he was referring specially to them—is that they should not only have self-government but sympathetic treatment from the Empire (that is, the Mother Country), especially in regard to what he called the “selfish and ephemeral interests of home industries.” He means that Great Britain is to abandon the great policy of free trade, which has made her the Imperial power of the world and mistress of the seas, which has been the source of her colonial extension, and the origin of her great modern Colonial Empire. She is to abandon that policy for the sake of supporting one industry in the West Indies. (Cries of “No.”) Well, then, I mistake the meaning of it. If that is not what is meant, I do not know what is meant. I believe that instead of restoring protection in Great Britain the better way would be to join the West Indies together into one federation under an economical, energetic, and enlightened government, to do away with the great mass of officialism, which at present is a great burden to such small white communities; to give them absolute free trade, and to take the whole responsibility upon the Empire for any financial loss which might be in the first instance incurred by those countries. It would be a far better method and a far more hopeful experiment. It is not a new idea. Although there are great differences between the Islands, there are at the same time certain similarities, and I believe that if all were grouped together under one Governor-General, with rapid communication and with absolute free trade among themselves and with the Mother Country, there would be such a great industrial advancement and such an impetus given to business that many present causes of discontent would pass away and many things which now look obscure would become clear, and that we should see a vast revival in those wonderfully productive countries, which are, I think, among the most valuable possessions of the Crown. I would mention one of the countries which in my opinion is a model of a Crown Colony, and that is the Straits Settlements. There

we have a country we bought from the Rajah of Johore 80 years ago with no inhabitants but a few wild men living up trees. We have there to-day 600,000 of the most prosperous and loyal subjects of the Crown. That is a Crown Colony admirably governed, and one of which we have every reason to be proud. I read in last week's "Pilot" (one of the ablest journals published in London) an article entitled "A Hidden Romance." It sounds a sensational title. It is an examination of the Census Reports of the Straits Settlements for 1901, and the writer truly said that in these official figures and these dry statistics there was hidden one of the grandest and most pathetic romances ever connected with the history of a vast Empire, in the fact that we could evolve out of nothing at all such a country in 80 years and present it as it is to-day—a model of Imperial government at its very best. It has no Custom House, no harbour duties, and no public debt. Yet it spends £40,000 a year on Imperial defences, and never grumbles. There is a country to which you might extend self-government to-morrow, and whether they are Chinamen or Malays, each will take upon himself his share of the true functions of a citizen and bear his part in the local government of the country. But can it be said that these West Indian Colonies or most of them are in a position to undertake such responsibility? With the greatest respect for their rulers, and the warmest sympathy with their people, I grieve to say I do not believe it is the case, and they must be content to be under the Colonial Office until they change their methods—industrial, social, and political. In other words, they may ask for self-government when they show themselves capable of self-government.

Mr. ROBERT McMILLAN (New South Wales): I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying two or three things because I have two or three things to say. I came across the other day from Sydney. I have learnt a great many things on the way, and I have learnt a lot more since I came into London, and when I look on the map on the wall I realise that somebody ought to say what I have to say. We people in Australia are as much part of this Empire, and as loyal to the best traditions of the Empire, as you yourselves, or more so. We have proved it in every way. We are British to the backbone. I am exceedingly proud of what the Colonies have shown the world. Great Britain is a power herself, but when she has got all her children round her, she is mistress of the world. I came over here feeling proud to belong to this Empire, but when I got to Smithfield I saw things which amazed me. I am the editor of a paper in Australia which is interested

in stock, and by stock I mean cattle and sheep and Colonial produce generally, but I am only interested of course from the editorial side. When I got to Smithfield Market I went to look at the meat you buy. Where do you get it from? From the men who die for you on the veldt? No; from the River Plate! Your cheese and butter—do you get them from Canada, whose sons are fighting at your side? No; from the Dutch. We come over here to your funerals, your coronations, and your rejoicings. We spend our money with you, but what profit is that to us who belong to the Empire? You buy things from the alien and the enemy. If our wheat is a farthing a bushel dearer than the Dutch or the Argentine, or the American, you buy from them and leave us out in the cold. Then you talk of Colonial administration. Why don't you establish free trade in the Empire? This Empire of ours is self-supporting. There is every blessed thing you want in the Empire. With our three million square miles we can raise all the butter, wheat, beef, and mutton you want. I speak for Australia, but there is Canada also. We can raise everything you want if you tax the other fellow, and let us come in free. I am a free-trader right through; but I ask you to do the square thing by us. Last night, in Parliament, you reversed your policy—you taxed our grain. I say make us children of the Empire—part of you; let there be some commercial advantage in belonging to the Empire. In Australia we have thousands of unemployed men, thousands of square miles of splendid territory crying for labour, but we cannot afford to grow wheat if you go to the enemy and buy it. Buy it from us, and let us realise that it is a grand thing to be a Britisher economically, commercially, as well as patriotically, and help us to realise the glory of the idea, "one people, one flag, one destiny."

General Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.: I had no intention of saying a word, but I think I ought distinctly to put before you my position regarding what the lecturer has said, and what we have heard since. I am sure we are all much obliged to him, but I cannot altogether agree with him. I have had the honour of presiding over both Crown and self-governing Colonies. My experience of the Colonial Office is that its interference is almost *nil*. When the government of Jamaica was changed from a Crown Colony to a Colony with representative government I was simply given general lines to go upon. My impression is that the Colonial Office does not interfere unnecessarily with Colonial Governors. That, at any rate, is my experience, and, while I am

alluding to Jamaica, I may mention, in reference to what was said just now, that the Charter that was given by Charles II. to Jamaica conferred entire self-government on that Colony. That went on for something like two hundred years, but owing to mismanagement, rebellion, and the like, the Legislature of Jamaica requested to be relieved of self-government. With regard to what is called federation, I am entirely with those who consider that the best sort of federation is what is going on at present. We see how all the Colonies are willing to support the Mother Country, how nobly they have behaved, and we believe that will continue to be the case. I entirely agree with what Sir Henry Blake said of the unfitness of the Eastern Colonies for self-government as we understand it. I do not think the proposal to join the West Indian Colonies together would really work. It would be impossible for any man to be Governor of such a number of islands, widely separated, and with varying interests. On the whole, I think that if any Imperial Federation is to come about, it must come gradually and slowly, and that the Colonies are not in the slightest degree fit for it at the present moment.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I am tempted to occupy your time just for a few moments, while I touch upon one or two points connected with the able and very interesting Paper we have heard to-night, and principally the reference Sir Hubert Jerningham has made to the great question of Imperial Federation. It is a big question, the thorough discussion of which would occupy not one night only but many. As is well known to many of those present, I have been an ardent supporter of this great national cause for many years, and in regard to the remarks made by Sir Henry Blake on the subject I desire to say that of course I perfectly recognise the difficulty in the way of accomplishing it, but my feeling throughout a long life has been that difficulties are only made to be overcome, and that when they stand in the way (if the cause is a good one) they must be grappled with, and with patience and perseverance they will be overcome. I quite agree with Sir Henry Norman that this great object, if it is ever to be accomplished, must be attained gradually and slowly, but at the same time, if it is a right policy for a great Empire like ours to pursue, it should be steadily and persistently advocated, and worked for by those who have faith in it. I may be allowed to say with what pleasure I saw on the platform to-night Mr. Edward Wakefield. He is hardly aware, perhaps, that I was, in early life, very closely associated with his uncle, the late Edward

Gibbon Wakefield, the founder of New Zealand, and with his own father in the foundation of that great Colony, and though I have only seen Mr. Edward Wakefield once or twice in my life, I may be allowed to say how very glad I am to see him on this platform, and to have heard from him such an able and clever speech, which shows that he possesses the hereditary ability of so many members of his family.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.): I think you will all agree we have had not only a most interesting Paper, but a most important discussion. There are one or two remarks I should like to make by way of criticism upon those who have discussed the Paper, and one or two remarks on the Paper itself, but they shall be brief. It occurred to me that Sir Henry Blake, in contrasting the self-governing Colony of Newfoundland with the West Indies, was perhaps hardly fair on Newfoundland. It appears to me Newfoundland can hardly be called a self-governing Colony under the *régime* of the treaty which exists between England and France, and which cripples her so tremendously. As regards Mr. Wakefield, he criticised very severely the attitude of the West Indies in regard to the sugar question. The remarks which fell from him satisfied me that he does not understand the sugar question. Mr. Wakefield proposed as a solution of their difficulties that this country should give the West Indies free trade. Well, that is what the West Indies have been asking for for the last thirty years. Hitherto and up to now Great Britain has absolutely refused to grant free trade to the West Indies in British markets. I mean by free trade that sugar from the West Indies shall come into the British markets on exactly the same conditions as foreign sugar. That is what the British Government hitherto would not allow, but it has allowed foreign sugar to come here with a heavy subsidy, and forced West Indian sugar to come without any subsidy. Another way of putting the matter is this: the West Indian sugar producer has to pay a tax of £3 10s. per ton if he sends his sugar to England, but the German sugar producer who sends sugar to England pays no tax, the whole of the tax levied on his sugar being paid by his Government. That is not free trade. That is an inequality which the British Government has deliberately permitted for the last thirty years, in spite of the greatest clamour we could make. If our Australian Colonies found themselves competing with foreign wool which received a large bounty, I am sure they would call out quite as loudly as we do about sugar. With regard to what I may describe as the very breezy speech from Mr.

McMillan, I think he must have realised that the sympathies of all you ladies and gentlemen were with him. I think he will also accept to a certain extent what fell from Sir Henry Blake. I believe the feeling of this country is very rapidly drawing round to the conclusion that it is most important, if it can be done, that there should be some sort of commercial arrangement between this country and the Colonies, but the most thoughtful of us must admit that it is surrounded with difficulties. I believe that when the Prime Ministers of the different self-governing Colonies come over for the Coronation that is a question which will be discussed, and I am quite sure that if any means can be found the feeling of this country is strongly in favour of some such scheme and arrangement. Regarding the Paper, I do not think that the lecturer has been quite fairly treated. I do not think he ever suggested that Crown Colonies should have what we understand as self-government. The most he pleaded for was that in regard to the expenditure of their funds they should have rather a freer hand than they have had hitherto. With that as a matter of general principle I entirely concur, but I do see one difficulty. You all know, at least most of you, that our Colonies have been very largely dependent upon getting cheap money from this country—that is to say, when a new Colony starts an industry which is likely to be promising it at once applies to this country for money to develop that industry. Now, a very large amount of money has been employed by capitalists in this country in developing industries in our Crown Colonies, and the point would arise, if those Colonies are to have a freer hand, how are those absentee proprietors or capitalists to be represented? There is no doubt that the votes of the residents in the country would not represent those capitalists, who would have no confidence whatever in the voters in such countries. That is a difficulty. It may be said absentee proprietors are the curse of Colonies, but I do not think our Colonies are likely to say that, because the first thing our Colonies do is to come here and borrow cheap capital in order to develop their property, and absentee proprietors, so far from being a curse, are the greatest blessing. The Colonial Office may not be all we should wish, but at any rate it has no interest but in doing what is fair and just to everybody, and therefore I am inclined rather to think that the present system is best for the Crown Colonies until there is a greater development than there is at present. I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to Sir Hubert Jerningham for his interesting Paper.

Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.: I thank you very much for

the kindness with which you have received this vote of thanks, but I specially thank the Chairman for having come to my defence. The Paper which I read to you did not convey censure of any kind on the Colonial Office, and I entirely agree with those who have said that a more wonderfully conducted Department cannot very well be imagined. The extraordinary knowledge the Department possesses has astonished me at various times quite as much as it has astonished Sir Henry Blake or anyone who has governed one of His Majesty's Colonies. What I have endeavoured to show is that with enormous questions looming in the distance and the enormous amount of work the Department has to perform, a portion of that work might well be devolved on the Colonies, leaving more time for the study of those questions of Imperial policy, which, whatever Sir Henry Norman may think, are ripening into questions that must be dealt with at no distant time. I am extremely grateful to the speakers who followed me. What they have said to you is far more interesting than the Paper itself, because what I said most of you knew before, and the conclusions are to be justified probably by the future. All the remarks that have been made were very much to the point. I now ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Nevile Lubbock for presiding.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the meeting then terminated.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, April 22, 1902—Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., in the Chair—when Mr. H. A. Broome read a paper on “The Progress of Civil Administration in the Orange River Colony.”

The CHAIRMAN: Everything that relates to South Africa must be of the deepest possible interest to us all, more especially at this present moment. We are all looking most anxiously, and, I may say, most hopefully, to the time when the present desolating war shall be brought to a close, when the sword shall be turned into the ploughshare, and when the art of war shall be superseded by the arts of peace. The subject before us this afternoon is one of considerable interest. It is, in fact, only a branch of the subject that will have to be considered in connection with the restoration and development of this important part of His Majesty's dominions.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Broome, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has been a resident in South Africa, and latterly Resident Magistrate of the Ladybrand district in the Orange River Colony.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.¹

THERE is an aspect common, I believe, to most of the outlying parts of the Empire at the present moment, namely, the appeal to the Mother Country to furnish them with men and money and material for colonisation and settlement; and in such instances the suitability of the individual is particularly expressed and aimed at, all our Colonies dwelling on the advantages to be obtained on both sides by the arrival on their shores of hard-headed men possessed of some capital and more common sense. Principally I notice small farmers who, inured to outdoor life, are thus in great measure adapted by their calling to the life and conditions it is proposed they shall follow in their new homes.

I do not know for certain, but using my own observation while revisiting last month the counties of Devon, Hereford, and Norfolk after a 20 years' absence—all of them agricultural and pastoral centres—and from what I hear as well, I should say the supply of such men is pretty well exhausted; that with the increasing area

¹ Printed in full by direction of the Council, no Paper on the Orange River Colony having previously been included in the “Proceedings.”

of our Colonies, and the lapse of the bucolic arts at home, there are not enough of them now to go round; and that in view of the sad dilapidations I saw in the first-named two counties, where a few men, a few boys, and not too many cattle occupied three, four, or five farms bunched together, and with (as I saw) wool stored away in the drawing-rooms of decaying mansions, that in the old time had housed many and many a lusty squire or his well-to-do tenant farmers, it is not probable that this class of man, or men educated anything like him, will be found in the near future to supply the wants of our Colonies at all.

Broadly, it seems to me the Colonies and America have drained England pretty well of this particular class. The men have gone, gone off the land; and the women, where are they? Have they accompanied them? Probably to the factory, or workroom, or tea-shop, but not to the British Colonies, certainly, at least, not so far as South Africa is concerned. The conditions of life, long before the commencement of hostilities, have not been favourable for the better-class Englishwoman to settle permanently there, except in the coast towns, in Kimberley, and Johannesburg. But however comparatively endurable, however passably agreeable, the *true* development of a Colony does not emanate from such places as these. The word *home* is very much of an abstract quantity outside these centres, and the rearing of an English rooftop beyond them does not often occur. Shortly, the obstacles against such settlement have been to a great extent social in nature, the chief of which has been the proximity of neighbours who speak another tongue, either Dutch, Sesuto, or Amaxosa, and who are perforce entirely different in their modes of life and enjoyment; and who, through ignorance of them, are able to do without the thousand and one essentials of a smooth and easy European conventional existence. Consequently, South Africa has been looked upon hitherto as *not* a woman's country; as harsh, and fitted more for harsh men capable of fighting and tumbling over each other in the scramble for gold and diamonds, and cattle and lands, for men who do not care much for even a temporary home there, but who *do* want to exploit the land quickly, strip it bare, and retire on the proceeds.

In this conception there is undoubtedly some truth. One way and another the race for gold and diamonds has indeed imparted a sordidness to South African life, and South Africa generally sadly stands in need of purging from this over-mercenary spirit. It so quickly infects even the ordinary mind on arrival there, and the ordinary mind, otherwise so useful to the Colony, is spoilt. It is

certain that every South African emigrant cannot keep before him as his *ultima Thule* a career at Johannesburg with eventual millions as a *sine quâ non*. Of necessity *some* must turn attention to the land, and to the hitherto ignored veld; and here it is that a little of the hard-headedness, the strong common sense so ardently competed for by all our Colonies would find scope, and the reward in shape of money would perhaps—well, drop in as an after thought.

By the veld, I do not mean the vocation of cattle or sheep farmer only as carried on in the old *régime*, and before the war, but I mean the very varied means of earning one's daily bread which will of necessity come in the train of, and spring from, that long-wished-for and magic word "peace."

It must be remembered that at the present moment the Orange River Colony, from Hoopstad to Rouxville, from Frankfort to Fauresmith, east, west, north, south, practically speaking, is roofless, floorless, windowless, and doorless. Few comparatively of its farmhouses and villages have escaped from this condition of things. Imagine then the enormous scope of trades and handicrafts required in rebuilding, restocking, and refurnishing this liveable area alone, to say nothing of the Transvaal and parts of the Cape Colony. And this setting to rights of things and rubbing out the marks of war, sooner or later, is bound to come. Indeed, the initial steps have already been taken, and not a chance has been let slip by, war or no war, on the part of the Government of the Orange River Colony to prepare the way for the repatriation of the land.

The better to illustrate what is being done in this way is to give a short *résumé* of say a month's work in the office of a district Resident Magistrate, who is the official representative of the Government, and through whose hands, directly or indirectly, passes all the Government business for the particular district over which he is placed. At the present moment, wherever actual hostilities do not prohibit it, there the magistracy has been re-erected—and acting under the direct control of the various departmental heads at Bloemfontein, the following measures are adopted or put in force at these centres. I will take them just as they occur to me:—

1. The erection of a criminal court of ordinary jurisdiction, with its service of process, and trial of district cases.
2. Formation of a municipal police force and rural mounted constabulary.
3. Establishment of a gaol, with gaoler and warders.
4. Appointment of Commissioner of Oaths of Allegiance; of

Justices of the Peace; members of the Licensing Commission, land valuers, sworn appraisers, school masters and school mistresses, post and telegraph officials.

5. Public works, erection and repair of public buildings such as schools, court houses, post offices, gaols, making and repairing of roads, and distribution of convict labour.

6. Control and direction of all civil supplies, *i.e.* the railway truck space allotted to, and the nature of all goods indented by local merchants, as brought up from the coast by the Imperial military railways.

7. Similar control of supplies issued to refugees and local indigents.

8. Issue of permits and passes for natives as well as Europeans to enter, leave, or reside in the district, to purchase or remove live-stock, alcoholic liquor, and food-stuffs.

9. Registration of births and deaths, and performance of civil marriages. Registration of land sales and purchases, of wills and letters of administration.

10. Billeting of refugees in houses; discovery of missing friends, restoration of property illegally commandeered (principally furniture and live-stock) to their rightful owners, and register of political undesirables.

11. Collection of Government dues and payment of salaries; calling and acceptance of tenders for various Government supplies, &c., &c., and correspondence on all the above subjects, with many more matters that it is needless here to specify.

This list is necessarily incomplete, but to illustrate the difficulties of execution of some of the above duties during martial law and the occupation of the country by armed forces let us take the following as an example:—It is desired to repair the stonework of a public office, shattered perhaps by a shell, and which otherwise would fall down on the books below, and stop departmental progress altogether. Masons are at hand ready and anxious to be employed in cutting fresh blocks of stone. All their tools, however, have been requisitioned by one side, or commandeered by the other, or are lost. After some delay and by personal application of an official, a few tools are obtained, but they are blunt and cannot be used to cut stone. There is no coal in the village to start a forge to re-sharpen them, and no transport available to bring coal from anywhere, and no forge either, as the Boers broke it up when they last held the village, and the blacksmith has turned scout or sharpshooter—and left with the last column. However, like the house that Jack built, these difficulties are at last overcome; and coals to stoke the forge to

sharpen the tools to cut the stone to mend the office are in the end obtained. But this all takes time and the exercise of some ingenuity on the part of a civil official, for it must be understood that the civil inhabitants cannot move a foot or do a single thing without first obtaining the sanction and approval of the military authorities, and this is obtained through the medium of their natural representative, viz. the Resident Magistrate.

Then in matters legal. The gaol may have a good complement of prisoners awaiting trial on one charge or another, and sometimes they *do* have to wait an unconscionably long time in the eyes of the anxious official mind. It is always easy enough to get prisoners, but by no means so easy to get the witnesses for or against them, and through this many cases that should be prosecuted to conviction or acquittal are of necessity withdrawn. The reason of this is that through hostilities the King's writ does not run, comparatively speaking, very many hundred yards either one way or the other; or that arrests, *bond fide* in themselves, are made by soldiers who have not had the necessary police training which teaches them when effecting an apprehension to pick up all possible evidence of a primary nature at the time: so that cases have often come into court where it is discovered that the principal witness for the prosecution is merely speaking at second hand, giving hearsay evidence of what certainly may have occurred, but which he himself did not actually see. In this connection, however, all possible assistance is always given by the military authorities, and I have known cases where a military witness is required—who perhaps is at the other end of South Africa at the time, in the field, or in hospital, or on leave, and who, just so soon as he *can* be obtained, is ordered to attend, even after the lapse of several months, due notice of his arrival being sent; and if, after all, a military witness cannot be possibly obtained, due notice is given of that also, nothing in this respect being allowed to lapse or slide. It is obvious thus, how enormously fruitless and unnecessary work is saved by the tactful and harmonious working of two separate governing bodies, running together, as it were, on parallel sets of rails, and it is only by the careful adoption and obedience to the admirable lines set forth at Bloemfontein for the guidance of subordinates in charge of these rural districts, that the Orange River Colony at the present moment, wherever hostilities will allow, can boast of a system of government as useful, helpful, and practical as any other dependency of Great Britain not harassed by or subject to the stress of war.

Shortly before I left Orangia in January, an additional Government department had been formed, namely the Repatriation Board, of which I do not personally know more than has hitherto appeared in the London press, but of the importance and far-reaching results of which all must be aware, and take the deepest interest in. It means so much for the future of South Africa. And here may I respectfully add my note of praise, my thorough appreciation of the help given in this direction, and the clear, observant, truthful deductions drawn by the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil in her article, *The Needs of South Africa*, which appears in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century"? My only regret is that it is not published in the daily press and the halfpenny evening newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land, to catch the eye of the class it deals with. Nothing truer was ever written of this inexplicable South Africa than that "a new era is dawning for it, and the moral force that woman must exert on its fortunes cannot be over-estimated. To exalt the tone of social life, to bring a softening, elevating, intellectual influence, is the part they are destined to play." To my mind a satisfactory beginning is everything, and what is wanted are a few brave women pioneers willing to face initial discomforts for the sake of, and the true honour of, opening the way up for others, who in turn, and in the manner described by her, will surely not only compass their own ends, but soften the too harsh and bitterly uncharitable conditions into which this country has lately been plunged, and it is not now as of old, where women went out at their own great risk, unguarded if alone, and entirely dependent on themselves. Those dangers are now recognised and guarded against, and every suitable woman may be sure there of being accepted at her proper worth. She is wanted there to help not only herself, and in so doing to help the community at large, but also to help the men by her mere presence and home influence; and thus create somewhat of an abiding and stationary atmosphere about them, and put a stop to that vague, restless, nomadic, changeful-for-the-worse existence which unsettles so many men there, denies them a career, and causes them to be everything by turns and nothing long. In conclusion, let me try to describe to you the class of women we do *not* want in South Africa. But the one I describe was quite an exception. She was standing at dusk one evening in the early part of the war at the court-house door, which had been turned into a hospital, waiting, with others, the arrival of some wounded who had been "potted" that afternoon,

at one of our Cossack posts, by the enemy. As a stretcher came in view, she asked the bearers, "Is that an officer, or is it *only* a man?" But a facetious Tommy was equal to the occasion.

"Well, mum," he said, "suttinly he ain't a horficer, but he's been hit twice in the innards; and we've 'ad to drop 'im three times, and he hain't squeaked once, so if he ain't a man I'm bothered if I know what he is."

Personally speaking, the best woman I ever knew in Orangia was a hospital nurse, a woman who nursed my son in the Bloemfontein Military Camp Hospital back to life, and who died there at her work, so that I have cause to remember gratefully the profession to which she belonged.

DISCUSSION.

The Hon. and Rev. ALBERT V. LYTTTELTON, who opened the discussion, said that though long a resident in the country, he had been absent for the past two and a half years, and therefore had some difficulty in realising its present condition. He was glad, however, to hear from Mr. Broome his favourable opinion of the Government presiding at Bloemfontein. It was a great point to learn from a man of his position that things were as well managed as they could be in the circumstances. For himself he really could not say much about the future, and he noticed that that was also the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce which met at Bloemfontein the other day.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the rev. gentleman's opinion of the country generally?

Mr. LYTTTELTON said he noticed they were not losing time. One was apt to think that in time of war there was nothing but war, but every opportunity appeared to be taken to go on with civil government. In fact, the civil government was continued along with the military state of things. The railways in progress, combined with those already in existence, ought to provide excellent facilities for the conveyance of corn. Rents in the city itself were very high, which was a mark of prosperity, and merchants were beginning to build outside the town. The bye-laws of the municipality, which had been in abeyance, were being revived and acted upon. The work of education also was being resumed, and natives were coming in from the country. He believed the police system was excellent all over the Colony, and Lieutenant Gray was, he happened to know, a competent person. It would not be advisable, he thought, for young men to go from England to under-

take farm-work in the Orange River Colony straight off. It was best they should first act as bailiffs to men already there and learn the work for several years; and in time, of course, they would be able to possess farms, of which there must be many that required reconstituting altogether. Soon the banished burghers would be returning and resuming work, and he did not think there would be any opening for independent farm-work; or at all events he thought that anybody undertaking such work would be miserably disappointed, and perhaps fail through ignorance of the conditions. Some people thought there was a great opening for the future, but he did not think there was—not at any rate on the land. The difficulties were very great. The irrigation question had not been solved, with all Mr. Rhodes's wonderful enterprise.

Mr. JOHN STUART, who stated that he was in South Africa for some time before the war, thought that the question was how the two races were to be reconciled. While he had been a strong advocate for fighting the Boers thoroughly, he thought the time had come when we should endeavour to make this great country go ahead. Lord Milner had done a good thing in appointing to posts in the new Colonies men of known moderate views, which would be some guarantee to the Dutch that we were not going "to rub it in." The responsibility for the future rested much more than was realised with the Colonial Office—with those responsible for appointments. The great thing that was wanted was tact, and he suggested we should make use of excellent Civil servants such as we had in Australia, Canada, and India, men who were capable of implanting discipline without appearing to do so. Another point on which Mr. Stuart insisted was that the local leaders were still determined to cause trouble, while the Dutch reformed clergy hated us. These were matters which should be looked after. We have got to break their power, not in any ungentle way, but among other means by education and by doing our best to make it worth the while of every Dutch person to speak English.

The Hon. MRS. EVELYN CECIL, referring to her magazine article (which had been so kindly noticed in Mr. Broome's Paper), believed that the plan she advocated was only one step in the right direction. There were numbers of women in England who were anxious to go out and make homes in South Africa. The South Africa Extension Committee, with which she was connected, looked carefully into the cases of those who wished to go out, tried to find out what they were fitted for, and to get them employment.

Several hundred really sensible women were ready to go, and the Society wanted help and advice from those who knew the country well. Since the article referred to was written, the Society had been very kindly offered a tract of land in the Orange River Colony upon which to try the experiment of vegetable, fruit, and poultry farming on small plots. How soon did those acquainted with the matter consider it was possible to carry any of these schemes into effect? So far the Society had tried to get up committees to assist them in the Orange River Colony, and people had promised them help and to let them know as soon as there was an opening. At present, under the regulation of the War Office and the Colonial Office, they were not allowed to send any one out except to some definite employment.

Sir JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., said that, though he had been called upon unexpectedly, a residence of over 40 years in South Africa perhaps entitled him to express an opinion on the subject. With regard to the Orange River Colony he thought prosperity and success were undoubtedly attainable. It was the method of attaining that success which had to be looked at. It was difficult for people who had resided all their lives in England to realise what those methods should be, and that was the real information which should be given to those who were proposing to emigrate or to assist others in emigrating. He had the greatest faith in the future of South Africa. In the year 1850, when he went out, Natal was comparatively a desert. It was now known as the Garden Colony, and he did not see why, with the co-operation of men of science and skill, the new Colonies should not be made equally prosperous. He reminded the meeting that the Orange River Colony had been regarded as a paragon of excellence in the mode of its government. It dealt with the native question in a much more sensible manner than any other portion of South Africa. The war had dislocated this state of things, but it could be restored by prudence and tact. He was not in favour of any hasty or violent measures, either as regarded the return to ordinary government or in other ways. He would proceed little by little. With many of the Boers he was intimately acquainted, and he was persuaded that when some of them had been conciliated and brought to see the advantages of a return to order, we should be well on the road to a restoration of peace and comfort. A good deal of what had been said about the Dutch clergy was true, no doubt, but some of them were very reasonable men, and by degrees they also, he thought, could be led to take a different course.

Mr. A. SEDGWICK WOOLLEY had rather expected to hear from Mr. Broome something more of the inducements which the territory of which Ladybrand was the centre offered to agriculturists. Mr. Broome seemed to take a pessimistic view as to the probability of obtaining English settlers, being of opinion that they had all been absorbed by the Colonies and America. Mr. Woolley did not think that that could be the case, because he was told last year on good authority that there were many applications from young men who wanted to go upon farms in South Africa, some of them with a fair amount of capital. It was hardly too much to expect, he thought, while we are talking about re-stocking the farms of the enemy, that we should think something of putting our own people upon them. He quoted the opinions expressed by Mr. Willcocks, the irrigation engineer appointed to advise Lord Milner. He hoped himself to see something done, not only in this direction, but in the direction of the institution of experimental farms, so that they might have not only those whose knowledge had been gained in this country, but scientific pupils and a really scientific class of agriculturists. It certainly could not be said that the Dutchman exercised much science in his agriculture. For himself he had always held that South Africa was going to be one of the largest agricultural districts in the world. He was employed by Mr. Rhodes many years ago to make a survey for his big irrigation scheme, and he was very glad now to find that a man of the importance of Mr. Willcocks had shown that there were vast quantities of land which could be put under cultivation by irrigation in the Orange River Colony.

Mr. HORACE DAUBNEY, who had just returned from South Africa, stated that he was not prepared to make a speech, but he could assure the meeting that, according to his experience, the country was a grand country and with proper chances should go ahead. The class of men who were wanted were young men who were not afraid of work.

Mr. T. B. BEIGHTON, as an old Anglo-Indian official, had been struck by the similarity of the work done by the officials like Mr. Broome with the work performed by the Civil servants in India. The motive of the Paper was "Let the clash of war give way to the arts of peace," and for himself he thought few of them could have any idea that the task of pacification had proceeded to such an extent as to allow of the work of ordinary administration, such as had been detailed in Mr. Broome's narrative. Mr. Beighton asked for information upon various points, such as the registration of native births and deaths and the relation of Civil servants and the

military authorities. It was of the utmost importance, he thought, from the political point of view, that there should be a readjustment of the population in the four Colonies. It was not desirable, so far as we could help it, to have a preponderance of those who would revive the former system of oppression and create anti-British feeling, or who would form the nucleus of disaffection in the future. He thought the prospect of an enormous incursion of Germans was entirely illusory. It was said that much was not to be expected in the way of colonisation by English people, but, whatever might be their opinions on that point, he thought himself that there was one race from whom they might expect a valuable addition to the number of settlers, and that was the Irish. It was said that the Irish were disloyal, but they were never disloyal in the Army or in our Colonies, and, to paraphrase the words of Kipling, "Little they know of Ireland who only Ireland know."

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Broome, said he thought that Mr. Lyttelton, and even the reader of the Paper himself, had taken rather a pessimistic view in certain respects. It was true that from various causes the agricultural counties had of late years been rather depleted of labour. Still he thought we had hardly arrived at the time spoken of by the poet :

A noble peasantry, its country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

Although agricultural labour might not be so plentiful as in former years, there must be people who, under favourable circumstances, would be ready to go out and settle in South Africa. He thought they were much indebted to the ladies who had interested themselves in the matter of female colonisation, which as an aspect of the case had been much neglected.

Mr. BROOME, in reply, reminded the meeting that as an official he was bound to be politically colourless, and to carry out his duties regardless of racial feeling. As regarded education, he was glad to say that was one of the bright spots in the Orange River Colony. The children (both English and Dutch) appeared to have a great fondness for school. One of the points which had been taken in hand by the present Administration was the proper form of school, and the training of English and Dutch according to a curriculum which he believed would bring about a consummation which all right-thinking people desired—namely, the furtherance of the interests of the country, irrespective of racial feeling. With regard to women emigrants, he reminded them that the country had been much harassed by war,

and that the administration was tentative in character ; but there was, he could assure them, a strong and earnest endeavour to lay hold of the right thing. He thought himself the Government might in time take up the idea of gradually helping the right sort of emigrants. He did not say there were no English emigrants left. There were plenty of people in England, not necessarily of the farming class, who, directly peace was proclaimed, might find openings there. As regarded the registration of native births and deaths, he might say that the system was just beginning as other things were, and inducements were held out to the natives to have their names registered. Up to a certain extent they did come forward, but the register in the present condition of things could not be correct for the whole country. The suggestion as to experimental schools of agriculture was excellent, and he expected the plan would be adopted in time. Scientific farming, in fact, was a thing that was very much required.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 30, 1902. The Right Hon. Earl Grey presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

W. Acton-Adams, R. Noble Acutt, George Adams, Percy Adams, Sir John W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. B. Akeroyd, J. F. Aldenhoven, George Angus, R. L. Antrobus, C.B., W. F. S. Armstrong, M. Attenborough, Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., H. H. Beauchamp, R. Beauchamp, Edward Bedford, E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., W. L. Bennett, Arthur G. Beresford, W. J. Berrill, C. Bethell, H. F. Billingham, A. Blake, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., M. B. Blake, J. R. Boosé, R. A. Bosanquet, Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., C. E. Bright, C.M.G., Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., A. Bruce-Joy, Captain J. S. Brunton, G. E. Buckle, Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Dr. A. H. Burt, Sir T. Powell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Albert J. L. Cappel, K.C.I.E., Colonel Cavaye, Robert Chadwick, W. Chamberlain, The Lord Chancellor, Colonel Sir Marshal Clarke, K.C.M.G., M. Clougher, Sir John Colomb, K.C.M.G., M.P., C. Kinloch Cooke, Hon. Henry Copeland, N. Cork, W. F. Courthope, C. T. Cox, H. Bertram Cox, Dr. Crawford, A. M. Currie, J. M. Currie, C. Czarnikow, Captain Mitcalfe Dale, E. R. Dawson, F. Debenham, Lt.-Colonel George T. Denison, O. de Satgé, Captain R. Diespecker, Hon. Alfred Dobson, Dr. J. J. Donovan, K.C., J. Dowling, Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., Surgeon Dutch, Frederick Dutton, Henry Dutton, Charles Dyer, C. N. Dyer, H. F. Eaton, David Elder, F. W. Emmett, Alfred Emmott, M.P., S. Evans, R. A. Fairclough, Sir James R. Fairfax, Dr. E. G. Fenton, J. H. Finlayson, J. N. Ford, H. B. Foulgar, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., G. E. Fryer, T. E. Fuller, W. H. Fuller, Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G., J. Goodliffe, H. A. Grainger, Lieut. A. D. Grant, R.N., F. D. P. Grant, Henry Grant, Colonel E. Gratton, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., C. Griffith, Hon. F. S. Grimwade, F. W. Haddon, J. Halcrow, Sir William Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, G.C.M.G., Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G., F. C. Herbert, M. W. Hervey, V. S. Hervey, F. E. Hesse, W. Hibberdine, Ernest E. Hilton, Alfred Holland, J. M. Horner, H. Irwell, C. Jacobi, Sir Hubert Jerminham, K.C.M.G., Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., T. S. Kelley, Kincaid, Major-General Kincaid, Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., R. Landale, Surgeon-General Landale, Robertson Lawson, Henry Ledger, R. Littlejohn, C. P. Lucas, C.B., R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., A. McCulloch, K. N. Macfee, Robert McMillan, A. J. Malcolm, Colonel A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., W. R. Mewburn, Colonel Miller, T. J. Milner, R. N. Moir, W. G. Monnery, R. H. Croft Montague, P. Vaughan Morgan, S. Vaughan Morgan, C. H. Harley Moseley, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Right Rev. the Bishop of New Guinea, R. Nivison, R. D. Noble, General Sir Henry W. Norman, C.G.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., W. Notting, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary), Sir Montagu Ommamney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ernest Parker, Colonel J. Roper Parkington, James Paterson, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., De Burgh F. Persse, J. W. Pierson, H. D. Pilcher, T. J. Pittar, C.B.,

Rev. S. Gordon Ponsöby, J. B. Poole, W. C. Prance, W. Read, Dr. I. K. Reid, J. Reid, H. A. Ridsdale, W. E. Robinson, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., C. Rous-Marten, Major-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T. J. Russell, J. Sadler, H. Samuel, P. H. Savage, W. F. Savage, W. G. Sear, L. C. Serrurier, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., C. Short, George Slade, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Edwin T. Smith, K.C.M.G., J. W. Soppitt, A. R. Steele, Rear-Admiral Stewart, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart., Francis Storr, Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., W. Cecil Stronge, Leonard Sutton, M. H. Foquet Sutton, Rev. C. Taberer, C. F. Tainton, H. B. Taylor, P. Tennyson-Cole, J. Edwin Thomas, R. K. Thomas, R. F. Toleman, T. S. Townend, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. H. W. Venn, Harold Viles, F. Von Gerson, W. J. Wadham, Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, Norman A. Walker, W. J. Walker, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., S. J. Waring, jun., Dr. P. Warner, Colonel Watson, W. Weddel, Right Hon. the Earl of Westmeath, Captain John Wilson, Corbet Woodall, Major-General Wright, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Dr. A. Zimmermann.

The guests were received by Earl Grey and the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :

Vice-Presidents : Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. Councillors : Frederick Dutton, Esq., T. E. Fuller, Esq., Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G., Right Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

The Hall was decorated with the flags of the various Colonies, as well as that of the Institute bearing the motto "The King and United Empire."

The Right Rev. the Bishop of New Guinea said grace.

The CHAIRMAN : I have the honour to propose to you the toast of "His Majesty the King," to whose royal title has now been added the proud and inspiring words of "Britanniarum Omnium Rex." You will receive this toast with enthusiasm, not only because of your devotion to his person, but because our Sovereign Lord the King, lately the President and now the Patron of this Institute, is the incarnation of our Empire, the visible embodiment of all those widely scattered interests which, though existing in every portion of the globe, are yet focussed within the protecting circle of the British Crown. In this historic year, when the sons of the Empire will assemble from all parts of the earth to pay their loyal and devoted homage to the King, the chief feature which will arrest the attention of the world will be the striking evidence of the new strength which has grown to vigorous maturity during the reign of Queen Victoria, and which rejoices to place itself at the disposal of King Edward. Canada, Australia, those young giants

who in population bulk as largely as did the England of Elizabeth, New Zealand with its splendid bulldog energy, India with its generous loyalty, invest the crown of Edward VII. with a lustre and brilliancy such as the world has never seen. It is the hope of his Majesty's subjects in all parts of the world that the reign of King Edward may witness before its close the crowned completion of that Imperial Federation towards which the tendencies of an irresistible evolution are hastening the Empire, and I am honoured in being allowed as your Chairman to propose to you the toast which throughout the Empire will always be received with the most loyal acclamation, that is, "His Majesty the King, the King of all the Britains."

The Hon. HENRY COPELAND (Agent-General for New South Wales): I have been entrusted with the toast of "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family." I need scarcely remind you that only a short time ago the heart of the whole Empire was absolutely overflowing with love and sympathy for our late Gracious and Revered Queen Victoria, but even then we kept a large and warm corner filled with affection for the then Princess of Wales, who is now, and we trust will be for many years to come, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. We now have the honour of being presided over by the present Prince of Wales, and that of itself would assure the toast of being heartily received by Members of this Institute. But, in addition, we all of us, especially those intimately connected with our Colonial Empire, remember vividly how the Prince and Princess of Wales "starred," as we might say, through that Colonial Empire. Indeed, they were like a double comet, and wherever they went they left a glow of light and loyalty behind them which we believe will not soon disappear. No greater event hardly could have occurred in Colonial history. There is one other matter connected with the Royal Family which I trust I may be permitted to allude to. I refer to the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Now if it is a good thing to have princes and princesses, the Colonies ought to have a share of that good thing. I have held the idea for some time that inasmuch as there are four children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and there are four very fine Colonies in the form of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, we should have a fair division of the honours, and that the eldest son should be denominated by his Majesty the King as Prince of Canada, the next eldest son could take the title of the Prince of Australia, while the daughter could be named Princess of

New Zealand, and the younger son Prince of South Africa. I think it would be adding one more link in the chain, one more strand in the silken cord which binds the Empire together. We do not wish to purloin these children, or to take possession of them or anything of that kind. We simply wish that the various Colonies should be honoured by having the Princes and Princess of the Royal Family connected with them, for to my mind the Colonies deserve every encouragement we can give them.

Mr. THOMAS E. FULLER (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope): I have been charged with the toast of "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire." I can only say, with reference to my selection to propose this toast, that if it cannot be proposed with heartfelt sincerity and feeling by a loyal South African I don't know who in the world could do it justice. I would desire to bear in mind that at this moment the British army is in the stress and strain of war, a war long prolonged, but the issue of which no Englishman doubts. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the British army has achieved great and wonderful things in South Africa. No one, I believe, scarcely any one in England who has not been to South Africa, has realised the enormous difficulties with which our army has had to contend. In the last two or three days we have seen the announcement that the garrison at Ookiep has gallantly resisted the attacks of the Boer commando. If any one of you is fortunate enough to possess a map of South Africa, and at one time they were not very plentiful—in fact I remember Sir Bartle Frere said to me after his arrival at the Cape, "The first thing I had to do was to send a map of Africa to Downing Street"—any one, I say, who will consult a map of Africa will find Ookiep in the extreme west, and he will find Natal on the extreme east. At the very beginning of the war the Dutch commandos were scattered over the intervening space of 1,000 miles, and they are there to-day, though in lessened numbers. That will give you an idea, particularly if you know anything of the nature of the country, of the tremendous difficulties that the British army has had to encounter with an army against them of 70,000 men, in the first place, and about as many scouts. On St. Andrew's Day in this room I had charge of the same toast as the present one. The thing which at that time most troubled me was the wicked and venomous attacks on the British army appearing in the Continental press, and I ventured in somewhat strong language to resent those attacks. In the following week I received letters from various parts of the Kingdom (though I had not touched on politics)—one of them from an officer

wearing the uniform of the King—in which I was called over the coals for assuming a party attitude while I was Agent-General. Well, I will do the same to the day of my death, if that is taking a party view. The matter weighed on my mind like a nightmare. It was said, for instance, that women and children were being placed in the forefront of the British army for the Boers to shoot at. I was somewhat relieved when, at a function something like the present, a distinguished General said that the best way to meet these venomous attacks was in the language of the Duke of Wellington, who under somewhat similar circumstances said, "I don't care, and the British army don't care, a twopenny damn for them." The force of that remark was somewhat impaired when the distinguished General added, *sotto voce*, "a dam was an Indian coin of the value of 2d." However, I believe these attacks are gradually quietening, and that sooner or later the truth will come out. I heard a gentleman on Sunday morning, who was not always in the same healthy state of feeling about the war as now, say, "I have followed the matter closely, and the army in South Africa is an army of chivalrous knights." I should like just to allude to one thing that happened in the last fortnight, in reference to these calumnies, particularly about the Concentration Camps. A lady called at my office, and said she had been sent out to Africa to enquire into these camps by the Society of Friends—an honoured community in this country. She was sent out with a distinct bias, but she added, "I have been in these Concentration Camps, some thirty in number. I did not simply march through, but I pitched my tent in the midst of them, and now I come to tell you as Agent-General, directly I have landed, that I was perfectly amazed at the condition of the camps—the care of every one concerned for the sick, the provision made in the way of schools for the children, and, in fact, in regard to everything you could require and expect in a civilised community." So I believe we may leave these calumnies to the course of time. The truth will assuredly come out. With all my heart then I say, in the presence of Major-General Rundle, whose name I am glad to connect with this toast, that I believe South Africa and the whole Empire are under an enormous obligation to the army which is at this moment fighting there. Of course there have been mistakes, and of course among the ranks of the army there have been some criminals, but taking it altogether theirs is a wonderful achievement, and under that great and patient general who now leads the army I feel sure of speedy victory. I hope these peace negotiations will be a success. It is not always possible to say what has been achieved,

but I tell you what will be achieved when the war is over, and that is that there will be a new Commonwealth in South Africa, based upon the principles of constitutional liberty and of civil and religious freedom such as have never before been enjoyed in that part of the world. That is one thing that will happen in South Africa. What will happen to the British army? The army went in as a British army, it will emerge from the war as an Imperial army. Do you think there will ever be a great war in which England is engaged (far distant may be the day) when there will not be Australian contingents, Canadian contingents, Imperial Light Horse, and Cape Colonial contingents fighting side by side with the regular troops? We have now to organise this Imperial army, and the moment war is declared they will come from north, east, west, and south to fight the battles of King and Empire. As regards the Navy, with which I have to couple the name of Admiral Seymour, it has not in this war had any great opportunities at sea, but it has shown what it can do on the land. In conclusion, I will only say that I cannot now speak about the political aspect of the question, but it is a case, I believe, in which right will follow might, and might has prepared the way for right. Let us show we honour courage and bravery in our enemies, and wish them no harm. We only want to make them freer citizens than they have ever been before in the history of South Africa. Let us as a people do all we can, generously and chivalrously, to heal the wounds of war, and I believe if we do that the time is not far off when Dutchmen and Englishmen and natives will live together as prosperous people under one flag.

Admiral Sir EDWARD H. SEYMOUR, G.C.B.: I rise to return you hearty thanks on the part of the Navy for the cordial way in which this toast of the Service has been received. I feel it a great privilege to speak for the Navy at a Royal Colonial Institute dinner, because I consider the Navy and Colonies to be mutually dependent on each other. Without the Navy we should probably not have acquired Colonies, or had we done so very likely our communications would have been severed by the enemy in war time and our Colonies lost. Captain Mahan holds that Colonies attached to the Mother Country are the surest method of maintaining sea power abroad, and he goes on to show how mutual interest should be generated and fostered. It will be found, I believe, that no large Colonial possession ever belonged to a nation without a navy, nor naval power without some Colonies. Our American cousins lately had no Colonies and only a very small Navy. They have now acquired

Colonies and are therefore increasing their Navy. The word "colony" means emigration of people to till the soil, and I believe there is no nation that has carried this theory out so admirably as the British nation. After all, the great thing in our Colonies is the immediate and affectionate relation which exists between them and the Mother Country, and this has of late received what I may call the hall-mark of real value in South Africa. I should like to enlarge on this subject, but it is much more properly the province of the distinguished military officer who will follow me. I may, however, be allowed to say, without any breach of confidence, that we in the Navy are looking confidently forward to our brothers in the Colonies assisting us to man our ships, and feel certain they will prove themselves as gallant men on the water as on the land. It is already well known that Australia possesses her Naval Brigades, and some ships for the defence of the Colonies. In 1900 we had the "Protector" in China, and also the Naval Brigade, both of which came under my orders, and were known to me as very efficient and in good order. The Naval Brigade proceeded to Peking, where it was under the orders of General Gaselee, whom I see present to-night. After the Naval Brigade had been there for some time, I thought it was time for them to return to Australia, and represented this to the General, who replied that they were in such good order and so useful to him that he requested they might remain longer, which I think was an entirely deserved compliment from a distinguished military officer. The Navy of England has been considerably increased of late. I may remind you what has been done in the last quarter of the century. In 1880 the vote was for about 59,000 officers and men; it is now double and is increasing. The naval estimates at that date were about ten millions; they are now treble and probably increasing. I may mention that in 1817, two years after the battle of Waterloo, the *personnel* vote for the Navy was for about 19,000; it is now six times, and before long may be seven times that figure. I feel that the century entered upon will be a century of more severe international competition than has ever been known in the world for Colonies, commerce, and armaments on sea and land. There are good reasons for this—the increase of population, the increase of wealth, and the great facilities for communication all over the world. A recent writer has said that our Colonies are parts of the Empire in a more or less developed state. I like this definition. He said part of the Empire, which means part of Greater Britain or part of England, and I firmly believe that as long as the Mother Country and the

Colonies stand shoulder to shoulder, as they have been doing in South Africa, we may prove the truth of the old lines :

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them : naught shall make us rue
If England to itself do rest but true.

Major-General Sir LESLIE RUNDLE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. : I rise with considerable diffidence to reply to this toast. There is a distinguished General present to-night who is very much my senior in the Service, and I think, therefore, you will fully appreciate the great difficulty I have in expressing myself before him. There are also here two other distinguished general officers who I am sure would be much more interesting to you than I can possibly be. I allude to Lord Dundonald, who was so closely connected with the relief of Ladysmith, and who was so much in touch with Colonial troops, and General Gaselee, lately the Commander-in-Chief in China. As to the latter, I don't remember whether he had any Colonial troops under him, but if he had not I very much regret the fact, because during the time I was in South Africa I had that good fortune. When I first started I was closely connected with the Colonial Division under General Brabant, and you, who know South Africa intimately, know what he has done not only for that country but for the Empire at large. My duties then led me to the neighbourhood of Natal, and there I had the equal good fortune to serve with General Dartnell and the Imperial Light Horse. The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope has referred in language, which I do not propose to copy, to the feelings of the British soldier under what may be said to be general abuse ; but although he forcibly expressed what I believe the British soldier and all of us think on the subject, yet it is very consoling to us when we find such distinguished men as himself speaking in contrary terms and so evidently from conviction. Now we are all human, and though we can stand a good deal of abuse, we do like to feel that when people attack us there are others our friends who will stand up and protect us. A great deal has been said about the British army, which you will not, I know, expect me to refer to. On that subject I would, however, say that what struck me most in South Africa is the absolute good feeling brought about by this war between the Imperial forces of the Empire, as represented by the Colonial contingents and the Army proper of the British Empire. The speaker who proposed this toast said we should come out of the war an Imperial Army ; in addition, I think we shall come out as Imperial

comrades, and I think the work we have done together will bear lasting fruit.

The CHAIRMAN: Since the toast list was printed, the Lord Chancellor has done the Institute the great honour of accepting the invitation to this banquet, and although I am bound to say he has not shown any great desire to respond to the suggestion that he should address us, it would be a thousand pities if we did not supplement the deficiencies of the House of Lords, where he has not sufficient opportunity of airing his oratory, and give him an occasion of responding for the Houses of Parliament. I have therefore great pleasure in calling upon the Agent-General for Queensland to propose the toast.

Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G.: It is a privilege to one who has led a Parliament in another part of the world to be allowed to express an opinion on the Mother of Parliaments, but I will not take advantage of the opportunity that the proposing of this toast affords me. I merely assure you that the paucity of my observations is not to be taken as an indication of any lack of interest in the subject. The British Parliament, in its history, work, and results, is held in the highest esteem by every good citizen of the Empire. I give you the toast of "The Houses of Parliament."

The LORD CHANCELLOR: I heartily apologise for my presence among you, inasmuch as you have been told by your Chairman that it is to my presence you will be indebted for two more speeches. I need not say that I am highly honoured that he should have exercised his privilege as Chairman by calling upon me to address you, not that I have any absolute reluctance to addressing my fellow-countrymen, or that it is absolutely unknown to me that I have had to do so on such an occasion as this before, but after so much eloquence one feels sometimes that people have had enough of it. I have known that to be the prevailing sentiment at a dinner party. Let me therefore imitate Sir Horace Tozer, and by my brevity make amends for my appearance here. I am anxious not to draw any distinctions between the two parts of Parliament. There is no doubt we pursue our way in different forms. We are very often, I can speak personally, very busy in the daytime. The other branch of the Legislature, I am told, is occasionally very busy at night, so much so that I think it occasionally protracts its deliberations to an early hour in the morning. No one can feel more keenly than I do and than the Government does that no words are sufficiently adequate to describe what we all owe to those whom you have just toasted, the military forces of the Empire. On

the other hand, it cannot be denied that a just and free government is the aim, or ought to be, of all the nations of the earth ; and I believe it to be true to say that that which has been at the root of the destruction of the various empires has been the intense selfishness of either a class or one particular portion of the empires which have swayed the world. The notion that there is a duty not only to ourselves but to those coming within the limits of our sway to make them equally enjoy the blessings of freedom and prosperity is one of those things which have established the stability of the British Empire. We have occasionally done wrong. No human institution can claim to be perfect. We have occasionally been unjust. We have occasionally neglected these great principles, but from time to time we have recognised the goal at which we strive, namely, the recognition of the rights of our fellow-men to enjoy the same rights that we enjoy. Let that principle prevail. Let it be acknowledged all through the world that this is the thing to which men and nations should strive, and then that tendency to decay which grows up in a corrupt and tyrannical government would be banished from among us, and we shall establish that which can never fail, that which recognises the rights of others and therein establishes our own. We have heard eloquently described that which has led to awful destruction of life and misery. But, after all, what does it come to but the same thing over again ? If people will not do that which they ought to do, there is but one course as human things are—we must use the sword, because without the sword you cannot enforce the law, and I say if you have a just cause and you feel that without this means you cannot enforce the rights you ought to enforce, why then, let the nation or the man strike, and leave the issue to the Highest Tribunal of all. What I have said of a nation may be true of a Parliament, namely, that we have made mistakes ; we have sometimes done wrong and sometimes withheld rights that ought to have been given, and sometimes insisted upon what were not rights. Yet on the whole I think the record of Parliament, including both branches, may stand the test of having recognised the same great principle from which we may have from time to time occasionally fallen, but which has been the goal, namely, the rights of free people under free government. And when we are speaking of a war which we earnestly trust may come to an early conclusion, I say that it was not a desire for mere victory that led us into that war, least of all was it that which has been most slanderously suggested—a desire greedily to possess property which other people possess—but it was a desire to maintain

rights—the rights of this country and of her children wherever they might be—and a determination that those rights shall not with impunity be assailed by a corrupt and tyrannical government like that which I believe we have successfully overthrown, nor will we be terrified into altering our course by a corrupt and venal press abroad. When the victory shall come—I mean the completed victory which shall give the blessings of peace to those countries devastated by war—it will not be a desire for military domination nor a desire to crush down those who have been opposed to us that will animate us, but a desire to treat them as one people and as those possessing equal rights with ourselves, and then indeed we may

Lift our victor head to see
Our hills, our dales, our people free.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: The unexpected honour thrust upon me places me in a somewhat difficult position, but in the presence of the Lord Chancellor I may ask for the mercy of the court. I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast of the House of Commons. In such an assembly as this it is impossible to return thanks for that House without remembering that it is but one of seven great representative institutions in the Empire, and that we are all engaged in the same line of action, which is to promote all that is good for the security and freedom of our Empire. I think it is the fundamental duty of all these representative assemblies to remember that the Empire is not only to be enjoyed, but has to be maintained, and that the keynote of security is the necessary provision for ensuring supreme British power at sea. I thank you for the way you received the toast.

The CHAIRMAN: Among those who have proposed at your annual banquets the toast which it is now my high privilege to give to you—that of “Increased Prosperity and Usefulness to the Royal Colonial Institute”—I find not only the names of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain, but the name of His Majesty the King. His Majesty, at your coming of age dinner in 1889, reminded you that the establishment of this Institute was resolved upon in 1868, to combat the teaching of a certain section of politicians in this country who contended that the Colonies were an encumbrance and source of weakness to the Mother Country, and that their separation from Great Britain would be rather an aid to the Empire than otherwise. When Lord Rosebery proposed the toast of your prosperity at your Silver Wedding banquet in

1898, he congratulated you on the fact that, largely through your efforts, the dry rot of Little Englandism, which in 1868 had threatened to destroy the main timbers of our national building, had been successfully arrested; that a manly sentiment in favour of accepting the responsibilities which belong to us as trustees of the race had been established throughout the Empire; that we had recognised those responsibilities by "pegging out claims" for the future, and had thus secured that the world, so far as it could be moulded by us, should receive an English-speaking complexion, and not that of another nation. Seldom in so short a space of time has so great a revulsion of public sentiment as that which took place between 1868 and 1898 been witnessed. Thanks largely to the efforts of your Colonial Institute; thanks, perhaps, still more largely to the writings of Seeley, to the speeches of Dr. Parkin, who with rare eloquence and enthusiasm carried the torch of Imperial Federation round our world-embracing Empire, to the verses of Kipling, and last, but not least, thanks to the action and character of Mr. Rhodes, the *obligation* to organise our strength in such a way as to secure the blessings of freedom and of peace for as great a portion of the world as possible is now recognised by every man who is worthy of the name of Briton. No one has given stronger expression to the belief that the possession of empire carries with it the duty of obligation than Mr. Chamberlain, when he proposed the toast of your prosperity in 1897. He then pointed out to you that our rule over the earth cannot be justified unless—to quote the felicitous phrase of President Roosevelt—"we raise others while we benefit ourselves." We have watched with admiration the tactful assistance given by Mr. Chamberlain to the statesmen of Australia in their difficult task of reconciling the governments of five Colonies to a common policy of union, and we look forward with confidence to the quickening, under his guidance, of that sentiment which will in time find its concrete expression in the Federation of the British Empire. In proposing your prosperity, I am tempted to refer to the figures which illustrate your growth. From 174 Fellows in 1869 you rose to 981 in 1879, and 4,153 in 1899. Your growth has been steady. Each year has seen an increased hold by you on the confidence of the public. The place of meeting you have provided for gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, your unique library of over 50,000 volumes, and the opportunities offered for the interchange of views and the dissemination of information bearing on the Colonies, have

been of the greatest service to every portion of the Empire. How greatly your work is appreciated by the Greater Britain beyond the seas is exemplified by the large proportion of Colonial Fellows to those who reside in the United Kingdom. I take the list of candidates elected yesterday by your Council as Fellows of this Institute. Of the 22 who were elected, only 8 are resident in the United Kingdom, the balance of 14 comes from various Colonies—5 from Lagos, 8 from South Australia, and the others from Natal, the Transvaal, British Central Africa, and Rhodesia. I then take the list of the 15 Fellows of your Institute who have given their lives in the interests of freedom and peace in South Africa. Although the population of the United Kingdom as compared with that of the Colonies is as 41 to 12, I find only two Fellows out of the 15 who died—Lord Ava and Mr. Eady—were United Kingdom Fellows (and the latter was at one time in Rhodesia); that two—T. R. Dodd and W. C. O. Erskine—had made their homes in the Transvaal. W. H. Longden, A. A. Stanton, Major Robertson were citizens of Cape Colony; A. H. Thomas came from Ceylon, H. L. Mourilyan from India, C. E. Taunton from Natal, F. Wellford from the Straits, J. Toll from South Australia, and three gallant heroes—whom it was my privilege to know and whose loss I deeply deplore—Knapp, Whittaker, and Tyrie Laing, came from Rhodesia. I say the list of your Fellows bears eloquent testimony to the hold which you have already succeeded in securing for your Institute upon the affection of our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies, but I am not satisfied that the roll of your members resident in the United Kingdom is adequate to our population. Nor do I think that we should be easily satisfied. I am one of those who believe that it is the duty of every Englishman who appreciates the privilege of his citizenship to associate himself with your Institute. Your affairs are governed by a Council consisting of the Prince of Wales as President, several Vice-Presidents selected principally because of their work for the Empire in Britain beyond the seas, and a Council of representatives from the various Colonies. It is a Council which the Fellows, by whom it is elected, endeavour to make as representative of the Empire as circumstances permit, and its duty as an unofficial Imperial Senate of the Realm is to promote so far as possible the interests of all the Colonies, and to cement their union with each other and with the Mother Country from which they take their birth. I hope I may be permitted to make the suggestion that you would be adding to your strength and to the power of carrying out your ideals if you would extend your membership to those who are

unable to afford so high a subscription as £2 a year in addition to the entrance fee of £3. I am not proposing that you should extend the club privileges of your Institute to those who pay a smaller subscription than is at present contributed by your Fellows; but I do say that it would be wise to harness to your chariot the big heart and collective strength of the operative classes of the Empire, and, by offering to all terms of membership which shall be within the reach of the poorest wage-earner, to enable every Imperial-minded artisan to enrol himself as an Associate of the Colonial Institute, and thus contribute his share towards the realisation of your inspiring ideals. In the list of the 109 Fellows whose deaths we have had to deplore since your last banquet, and whose vacancies in your ranks you have to fill to keep up your present strength, the names of Lord Dufferin and Mr. Rhodes stand out conspicuously. Lord Dufferin—the brilliant and accomplished statesman who filled more posts of high responsibility than any other servant of Queen Victoria—has this peculiar claim to fame, that he taught the people of Canada to have faith in the high destiny which awaits them, and towards which they are making such a happy and prosperous advance; but if it was the privilege of Lord Dufferin to put a soul into the Canadian people, it has been the distinction of Mr. Rhodes that he has made our own people, and the peoples of the world as well, realise what are the high privileges and obligations attached to Anglo-Saxon citizenship. Mr. Rhodes, who for twenty-one years was a Fellow of your Institute, has touched the hearts of his countrymen by the proof that his life and testament afforded that he had a profound belief in the British Empire and the English-speaking race as Divine instruments for applying the principles of higher civilisation to the government of the world. There are thousands in the Empire to-day who share this faith with Mr. Rhodes, and I would like you to be able to say to them, “Show your sympathy with Mr. Rhodes, who gave his life and all he had to the cause of patriotism, by enrolling yourself in the army of the Empire as a member of the Colonial Institute.” The Colonial Institute has now an income of about 7,000*l.* and a Fellowship of 4,250. Add a new order of associates to your organisation, and if you display sufficient recruiting energy you will have an income of 70,000*l.* or more, and a membership running into hundreds of thousands. The Church Army—an Evangelical organisation—hopes to raise 172,000*l.* for the purposes of this year's work. Is it then too much to hope that 100,000*l.* might be raised by the Colonial Institute every year to increase the civilising power of

the British Empire? With this sum you might have committees each assisted by the best expert secretary that patriotic work and high salary could attract, who under the direction of his committee would give the whole of his services to the particular subject entrusted to his care. These Committees would be in touch with every Colony, they would be the collecting and diffusing agencies of information on such subjects as defence, customs, finance, trade, labour, comparative legislation, health, natives, education, public works, and every other subject affecting the well-being of Englishmen in all parts of the Empire, and the result of their researches could not fail to be of immense assistance to overburdened statesmen both at home and in the Colonies. Had we such Committees, with representatives of the various self-governing Colonies upon them, diligently and quietly employed year after year on such questions as Imperial defence and Imperial finance, their researches would have been of the greatest value to the conference of Colonial Premiers which is shortly to meet in London. We are all watching the approaching conference of Colonial Premiers with the hope that it will not rise until some step has been taken which will pave the way towards the future Federation of the Empire; and also that their deliberations will not be conducted in secret. It is a common criticism that official ministers do not always represent the high-water mark of the Imperial patriotism of the people whom they represent. If this is so it would be not less politic in the interests of the Empire than fair to our Colonial brothers that the deliberations of the forthcoming conference should be conducted in view of the whole Empire.

It is obvious that the present relation of the Mother Country to the Colonies cannot continue long unchanged. It would be unreasonable to expect our self-governing Colonies to continue to give their best blood to the service of the Empire without enjoying some direct influence over Imperial policy. It is equally unreasonable that our great self-governing Colonies should expect to continue to enjoy the security afforded by our fleet without contributing something to its cost. I see no solution to the problem but the adoption of some scheme of Imperial Federation, which will commend itself to the peoples of the Colonies as well as to the people of the United Kingdom. I do not believe that any such scheme can be devised which will not involve every party concerned therein in some sacrifice. To create among the sons of the Empire a just appreciation of their advantages, and a desire to sacrifice material advantages, if necessary, in order to secure the privilege of having a share in the

direction of the most powerful and most beneficent Empire that the world has ever seen, is the work of the Institute whose toast I give you, and I associate this toast with the name of Sir Montagu Ommanney, who for the last fourteen years has been the efficient and Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, to which it has been his pleasure and his pride to give his able services.

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Honorary Treasurer of the Institute): On behalf of the Council and Fellows I tender our very sincere thanks to you, Lord Grey, for the very kind and flattering and appreciative terms in which you have proposed this toast, and to you, my lords and gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have received it. I am sure I only express the feelings of every member of the Council and of every Fellow of the Institute when I say we especially desire to thank Lord Grey for the very practical and useful suggestions he has made with the object of increasing our influence and our efficiency. I am certain those suggestions will receive the full consideration of the Council. It seems to me that the Royal Colonial Institute, looking back as it does to-night upon a record of thirty-four years of existence, is justified in indulging in a feeling of considerable satisfaction and of perhaps some little legitimate pride. We are proud of the long list of distinguished men, eminent not only in the Colonial service but in every branch of public and private business, who have been associated with us, who have shared in our labours, and to whose co-operation we largely owe such measure of success as we have been fortunate enough to achieve. We are proud of our roll of over 4,000 Fellows, and proud of its comprehensive and representative character. We are proud also of our position of financial prosperity; and here, as having had the distinction of serving for some years as the honorary treasurer of the Institute, I am perhaps tempted to enlarge a little. I am sure that our most able and excellent secretary, Mr. O'Halloran, to whose unflagging zeal in the best interests of the Institute we all owe so much, would have been delighted to furnish me with means of placing before you a quite imposing array of statistics which I am certain would have proved eminently instructive and useful. But I remember statistics are commonly said to represent only the highest development of the fine art of mendacity, and I recognise that we are all of us in the gracious and amiable frame of mind of men who have dined—dined, I trust, wisely, but at all events exceedingly well, and I know that after dinner figures are to men in such circumstances either distinctly distasteful or solemnly somniferous. Therefore I

will not trouble you with references to revenue and expenditure, to the saving grace of a large balance of assets over liabilities, or to any kindred subjects. I will only assure you, in my capacity of honorary treasurer, that the Institute stands to-day in a position of financial stability and prosperity, which I am sure must be a source of gratification to all interested in its welfare. There is however one other reason, a reason of deeper significance, of broader and wider import, why it appears to me that we may justly lay claim to the congratulations and good wishes you have offered us to-night. You, Lord Grey, have reminded us there was a time, a time which is well within the recollection of those of us who have reached the more mellow years of middle life, when "men of light and leading" among us were inclined to preach the doctrine that our Colonies, having attained to some measure of maturity, might be bidden to go their own way with the cheap consolation of our benediction, and trouble us no more with their doubts, their difficulties, their hopes, their aspirations, or their ambitions. I rejoice, as I am sure every one present rejoices, that this narrow, this fatal policy, no longer holds the field. During the last forty years our knowledge and, with our knowledge, our appreciation of our Colonies have greatly widened and developed. We recognise that these great and free communities are indeed bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; that they still think and speak of the old country from which they sprang as home; that, inheriting as they do in full measure all our love of individual and corporate liberty, there is still no sentiment which animates and actuates them more strongly than that of devotion and loyalty to the Throne and to the person of the gracious Sovereign who so worthily occupies it. Of that devotion and of that loyalty they have during the last three years given a splendid and most instructive manifestation, a manifestation which has been a revelation to us of the latent strength and undeveloped resources of the Empire, a revelation which has also been a lesson to others whom it may concern, to those into whose imagination it may perchance enter to meddle with the lion and her brood. In the great work of fostering this most happy and salutary revolution of public opinion the Royal Colonial Institute claims to have taken no unworthy part. Its object and ambition have been at all events to bring home to every member of the great Anglo-Saxon race the conviction that to him and to his there has indeed descended a lordly and goodly heritage—that he and they can have no higher duty and more sacred responsibility than to hand down that heritage unimpaired to those who come after them.

Surely this is a laudable object and a not unpatriotic ambition. Surely it is good for us to be reminded, not once and again, but constantly, in season and out of season, of these our duties and responsibilities, "lest we forget"—lest amidst the din and turmoil of party strife and faction which is so thick around us, amidst the cries of class and party which are so insistent in our ears, we should commit the fatal error of subordinating to interests of quite ephemeral and secondary importance those great Imperial questions upon which the very existence of our country and our Empire depends.

The Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE T. GOLDIE, K.C.M.G., proposed the toast of "The United Empire," and said that as the hour was so late he was sure the assembly would excuse him from making a speech.

Lt.-Col. GEORGE T. DENISON (Canada): As a Fellow of this Institute and one who has worked most of his life in the interests of the united Empire, I should have had very great pleasure in responding to this toast at some little length, but I must be brief at this late hour. This year is one of the most important years in the history of the Empire. We speak of "The United Empire," and although we have an Empire which in one sense is united, still in another it is not yet a united Empire. It is not combined in every way, or organised for defence, and I think it is absolutely necessary that steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to have it properly combined. The coming conference of Premiers will be one of the most important events in the history of the British race. I am under the impression that when this conference meets it will either do some good work in connection with the unification of the Empire, or it may be that either through sloth or indolence, or lack of appreciation of the extraordinary importance of the occasion, the critical moment may be allowed to lapse, and we may soon see our career as a great and powerful people approaching a close. I certainly hope not, but speaking as a Canadian, watching closely the trend of affairs in that country and having had a good deal of work in the fight we had some fifteen years ago against commercial union with the United States, I tell you this is a most critical period, and that this Empire must combine for defence and for trade. For defence, because every great thinker and every man who has studied the subject knows we may have war upon us at any moment. Take the last words of that great statesman, Lord Dufferin, when he said that nothing, neither a sense of justice nor the precepts of religion nor the instincts of humanity, would prevent any of these foreign

nations from attacking us at the first favourable opportunity. Why did Lord Salisbury, two years ago at the Primrose League gathering, say that the whole thing may come as a wave upon us? Is it not necessary that we should combine the Empire both for defence and for trade? Now we have considered this subject carefully in Canada and held meetings all over the country, and the proposal we wish to see adopted at this conference, a proposal I have been asked by the British Empire League of Canada to lay before you, is, that at that conference every representative there should agree to a proposal to put from five to ten per cent. duty on all foreign goods at every port in every part of the Empire. What for? Not for Protection or Free Trade, but to form a fund for defence. That is why it has got to be done, and you will require large sums of money to put the thing on a proper footing. We want also to combine for trade. We want some proposal which would help to a certain extent to protect the trade of the Empire in every part, which would tend not only to protect trade in every part, but to stop the merciless attacks made on the trade of this country by foreign nations. We have never had to face such a pitiless commercial war in all our history. The commercial war in the time of Napoleon was a mere incident in actual war, but we are to-day feeling the attack at every turn. I think this proposal which the Canadian people wish to see adopted would have one other effect. We have four hundred millions of people in this Empire, but only fifty millions of British stock and bound together by ties of kindred, race, and blood. The rest are satisfied to be in our Empire—but why? On account of the just administration of affairs, the freedom and liberties they enjoy under the British flag, and for one other reason also—because of the great prestige we have hitherto held as a great and dominant power. The proposal we suggest would have the effect of giving a direct trade interest to all these alien races under our flag to-day. I believe our good friend Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, will soon be in this country and be with us on this point. I hope our Australian friends will be with us also, and that the people of England will be willing to make some slight sacrifices for the purpose of holding our great and powerful Empire together, and at the same time we also shall be making sacrifices and doing much more than ever before for the common cause.

Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Hong Kong): The agreeable duty is confided to me this evening of proposing for your acceptance the toast of "The Chairman." This duty is all the more easy of performance in that "good wine needs no bush," and

the name of my noble friend Lord Grey is well known in every part of the Empire as one of the best specimens of the British working man. On an occasion at a rent dinner in Ireland during the last century, when rents were paid in that country, the noble host at the head of the table, who had not shirked his liquor, was accosted by a contented farmer who said in a loud voice, "My lord, I am proud to see that your Lordship possesses the hereditary thirst of the British aristocracy." Now, gentlemen, thirst is a term fairly applicable to other things than a bibulous appreciation of strong drink, and I congratulate Lord Grey upon having inherited, with a great name, a thirst for work and a devotion to public duty that have made the name of Grey a household word in English politics for over a hundred years, and all the independence that was so marked a characteristic of the great statesman who guided the fortunes of Great Britain during a portion of the stirring period in the early part of the last century. When administrator of Rhodesia, Lord Grey successfully dealt with the Matabele rebellion in conjunction with that great Empire-builder who now lies sleeping in lonely grandeur on the Matoppo hills, amid the scenes of his triumphs, and who showed his appreciation of Lord Grey's qualities by naming him as an executor for that great Imperial Trust to which he devoted his fortune. Since then he has taken the lead in operations against our greatest and deadliest foe—the foe that, if not conquered, will do more than all the enemies of all the centuries to check, and ultimately destroy, the onward sweep of the Anglo-Saxon race. That foe is Drink. It has resisted frontal attacks from pulpit and platform, but Earl Grey has made a flank attack by means of the Public-House Trust Association, of which he is president, that aims at eliminating temptation while satisfying legitimate desire—an attack that, when fully developed, will, I am persuaded, profoundly affect and improve the condition of our people. But, great as are these public services, our acknowledgments are peculiarly due to his Lordship for the interest that for over thirteen years he has taken in the affairs of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he is now a Vice-President, and for his presence here this evening as Chairman. This Institute has borne its full share in the development of Imperial ideas, and offers a welcome to every exponent of British expansion, with the British catchwords of Fair Play, Freedom, and Security. The question Imperial Federation has entered into the region of practical discussion, and will, in all probability, become an accomplished fact on the basis of equal rights, burdens, and sacrifices, and at

such a time I congratulate the Institute upon having such a Vice-President as Earl Grey, to whom I ask you to join me in raising your glasses with every good wish for a long life of public usefulness and personal happiness.

The Chairman replied, and the proceedings terminated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 13, 1902, when a Paper on "The Recent Royal Tour" was read by Canon Dalton, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G.

General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., a Vice-President, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 53 Fellows had been elected, viz. 17 Resident, 36 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Julius Auerbach, E. Ashleigh Boddington, John G. Butcher, K.C., M.P., George Campbell, Henry E. Campbell, George W. Compton, Horace Daubney, Henry Wilson Fox, Major F. Nelson George, Lewis Haslam, George H. Holley, W. H. Lever, Sir Edward L. Samuel, Bart., Walter Sharpe, Keith J. Thomas, Major the Hon. Robert White, John B. Whyte.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Arthur G. de la Poer Beresford (South Australia), E. J. K. Cordner (Southern Nigeria), Herbert A. Cowlin (Lagos), Arthur E. Dainton (Natal), James E. Davenport (New Zealand), William B. Gradwell (Orange River Colony), Joseph B. Hartland (Rhodesia), Arthur Hall (Lagos), Thomas A. Jackson (Natal), Ernest E. Keep (Victoria), Richard Knights, A.M. Inst. C.E. (Gold Coast Colony), Johan B. Knobel, M.B., L.R.C.S. (Transvaal), John Lane (Lagos), His Honour Chief Justice W. Llewellyn Lewis (British Honduras), William McKewan (Transvaal), James A. McMillan (Natal), Thorley D. M. Orde (Tobago), William Palmer (Natal), Lieut.-Colonel George Patterson (Queensland), Alan G. Pendleton (South Australia), Charles Plant (Transvaal), Benjamin T. Profit (Lagos), G. E. Rae (Cape Colony), S. B. Rimington (Lagos), Harry Roberts (Cape Colony), James Roberts (Gold Coast Colony), James T. Rousseau (Tobago), F. B. Smith (Agricultural Adviser to High Commissioner, Transvaal), Reginald T. E. Southwood (Rhodesia), Thomas F. Tannahill, M.D. (Cape Colony), L. H. Twentyman (Cape Colony), Arthur Tyndall (South Australia), Alan C. Walker (Tasmania), Clement D. Webb (Transvaal), Luke Williams, F.G.S. (Tasmania), Henry Woodard (British Central Africa).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : Before proceeding to the business of the evening, I desire to express, on behalf of the Council and of the

Institute, our deep sorrow at the dreadful calamity that has befallen a French and an English island in the West Indies; and I am sure our feelings are shared by the whole nation—in fact, by the whole civilised world. I dare say there are a good many persons here who, like myself, have visited these islands, and can to a feeble extent realise the scene of desolation that they must now present. We do not even yet know the whole extent of the calamity, but I think we may hope that the volcanic outburst has ceased and that succour will speedily reach the survivors. This afternoon the Council of the Institute despatched a telegram to his Excellency the Minister of the Colonies in Paris expressing heartfelt sympathy in view of the disaster that has overtaken Martinique. I will now ask Canon Dalton to read his Paper. You are all aware that Canon Dalton played a very important part in the training of the late lamented Duke of Clarence and of the present Prince of Wales, and accompanied them in their long voyage. He recently accompanied also the Prince and Princess of Wales through their tour in the *Ophir*. The whole world was deeply interested in that event, and we greatly rejoice to believe that the tour has tended largely to strengthen the affection for the Mother Country, both in the great united Colonies of Canada, Australia, and South Africa (though as yet, perhaps, we can hardly speak of South Africa as united), and in the smaller but yet important Colonies that they visited.

Canon DALTON then read his Paper on

THE RECENT ROYAL TOUR.

THE subject which the Council have done me the honour to ask that I would speak to you about for half an hour this evening, is one that has already been treated, more or less exhaustively, by far abler persons than I can pretend to be. While the tour was in progress, the daily newspapers furnished the public with ample details of all that was done; and since its conclusion three of the four correspondents that took part in the cruise have published still fuller and illustrated *souvenirs de voyage*, which probably most of you have seen and read.¹ Therefore I am really afraid

¹ With the "*Ophir*" round the *Empire*, W. Maxwell, of the *Standard*, Cassell & Co. With the *Royal Tour*, E. F. Knight, of *The Morning Post*, Longmans. *The Queen's Wish*, J. Watson, Reuter's special correspondent, Hutchinson & Co. The official Diary, by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., entitled *The Web of Empire*, is announced as ready for publication this month by Macmillan & Co.

that I can add very little, if indeed anything at all, to what you already know, and I must sincerely ask your indulgence for my belated lucubrations which I should never have ventured to put before you had I not been urged to do so by the Council. During the cruise I was so far fortunate as to hold no official position; by the Prince of Wales's great kindness I went only as a private guest and spectator to make the circuit once more with His Royal Highness of the principal colonies of the Empire, which he had visited twenty years previously with the late Duke of Clarence. Whatever therefore I may venture to say this evening represents only my private individual opinion, and the casual conclusions I may tentatively put forth to run the gauntlet of the audience commit nobody else in any way to anything whatever.

The Prince and Princess left Portsmouth on board the *Ophir* in the middle of March last year. She was escorted by two cruisers of the Channel squadron, the *Diadem* and the *Niobe*, as far as Gibraltar; here their post was taken over by two cruisers of the Mediterranean squadron, the *Andromeda* and *Diana*, as far as Malta and Port Said. At Aden the *St. George* and *Juno* were waiting, and continued to escort the *Ophir* until at St. Vincent, in September, the *Diadem* and *Niobe* once more met their Royal Highnesses, and accompanied them thence across the Atlantic to Canada and Newfoundland, and home to England. The cruisers were stationed generally one on the starboard and the other on the port quarter of the *Ophir*, not nearer than six, and not further off than ten cables.

I. *General impressions.*—The Prince of Wales has told us all in his speech at the Guildhall on December 5 last that "if asked to specify any particular impression derived from his late journey throughout the Colonies, he would unhesitatingly place before all other that of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the old country." And with the loyalty were "unmistakable evidences of the consciousness of strength, of a true and living membership in the Empire, and of power and readiness to share the burden and responsibility of that membership." "This was more especially evidenced by their spontaneous rally round the old flag in defence of the nation's honour in South Africa." This loyalty to the Crown of the self-governing Colonies is writ so large that he who runs may read. But there were many other impressions of persons, places, and things, that could not but be derived by one who went with his ears and eyes open. Some of them, if carefully considered, might perhaps act either as an encouragement or as a warning, to

those of us at home, either to advance upon, or to abstain from, certain courses of policy or conduct that have pretty uniformly characterised our dealings with our fellow-countrymen beyond the seas in the near or further past. For, after all, the chief reason why we, who are living in the present, study the past is that we may be prepared, like sensible men, to meet the future; and therefore I hope that I shall not weary your patience when I dwell, at the conclusion of this Paper, on a few points which appear to me of paramount and immediate importance in this connexion.

There were two things which were never out of sight during the whole cruise; one was the South African war, and the other the Navy. At every place we touched at all round the globe we found some of the well-known khaki men who had returned from the former, most of them sick or wounded, many of them anxious to go out again, and to these the Prince was commissioned by the King to distribute medals in recognition of service willingly and faithfully borne to the Empire, and in every Colony he helped to consecrate memorials to those who had sealed their patriotism with their lives. As regards the Navy, the cruise led onward through each of our eight naval stations that girdle the world, the Channel, the Mediterranean, the East Indian, the China (at Singapore), the Australian, the Cape, the North American, and the Pacific. The admiral in command of each of these (with the single exception of China, who was then actively employed on the northern portion of his station) met the Prince in his flagship, with other attendant vessels. If the war had evoked the Imperial spirit and sentiment, the Navy represented the sea-power and force by which alone that spirit was enabled successfully to manifest itself in martial action; the one indispensable and pre-eminent link that binds the Empire together. The distance traversed by the Prince was over 45,000 miles; of these by far the greater part, 33,000 miles, was on the ocean. So the largest portion of the seven and a half months we were absent from England was spent at sea out of sight of land. As a rule we were very lucky with the weather that was encountered, but naturally, as the course took us twice across the line, and we ranged over the whole expanse of the deep, from 50° south to 50° north, we met with fair samples of all, rough and heavy as off New Zealand, the Leeuwin, the Banks of Newfoundland, and in the Channel, and at other times calm and bright, with favourable breezes. The constant change of sky and colour, of wind and waves, night and day, could not but be exhilarating to all, while ample time was thus afforded for study and contemplation. We made on an average 350 knots in every

twenty-four hours. And if in every port we entered we were impressed with England's sea-power, yet nevertheless we could not fail to recognise that there was need for its healthy growth and development commensurate with the increasing risks attendant on the maintenance of the unity of the Empire. Some signs of these we saw at Gibraltar, where the fourteen ships of the Channel squadron were at anchor in front of the Rock. The excavation of the great graving dock, the extension of the Mole and Breakwater, the torpedo slip, and the tunnel right through to Catalan Bay on the eastern side were tokens that at last the much-talked-of necessary works were there being carried out. So too at Malta, where the greater part of the Mediterranean squadron was moored in the harbour, we witnessed the excavation for the dry dock in Bighi Bay, though the breakwater necessary for the security of the great harbour was not yet begun.

II. *Three Crown Colonies.*—Besides the self-governing Colonies, the Prince visited Ceylon, Mauritius, and Singapore, samples of our Crown Colonies, all three outlying offshoots of the Indian Empire, though of course each quite independent of it and of each other. At Colombo the various races of the Singhalese, the Tamils, Parsees, the Burghers, and the Mahomedans—members of most of which are nominated by the Governor to represent their class upon his Council—were living in contentment and prosperity under British rule. Here and throughout the island secular education has made an immense change in the natives of late years. The extension of the railways, the irrigation works in the interior, the enterprise of the planters are stimulating examples of what our race can yet achieve. At Colombo the Russians too seemed much in evidence. They have several firms engaged in the tea trade; two warships of their flag are always on this station, and the Volunteer cruisers from the Black Sea to Vladivostock are constantly calling in. In time of war when the Canal was blocked they would endeavour to hold Colombo at the same time as their French allies attempted Mauritius. It is doubtful whether our East Indian squadron as at present constituted is strong enough to prevent either regrettable incident from happening. Mauritius is more and more gravitating to India, for whose sake the British originally acquired it. The coolies imported from India for cultivating the sugar cane, the principal production of the island, save money and when they have served their time buy small holdings, and so gradually are ousting the old French proprietors, whose estates are frequently mortgaged up to the hilt—the English pro-

prietors are already gone—and in the course of a few more years the Indian coolies will thus possess the greater part of the cultivable land. At Singapore there is a very large immigration of Chinese ; these with the Malays and other native races are prospering and enriching themselves beneath our rule. The Sikh police are another sign here of intimate relationship with the Indian Empire.

III. *Australia.*—On looking back upon our visit to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada, one prevailing reminiscence seems ever present to the mind, that of ample space, largeness, and freedom. This is borne in upon an Englishman not only when he travels across the bush, the veldt, and the prairie, but the same is the impression created by all their great towns, whether it be Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, or Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, or Durban and Capetown, or Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Each of these cities spreads itself over an acreage quite prodigious to our insular conceptions. The extent of the public parks and botanical gardens, the breadth of the roads, and each house for miles along them on either side standing in its own little garden for the most part, are most remarkable. They thus spread themselves up the surrounding hills, or over the plains as the case may be, without any regard to distance, for everywhere the cable-electric tram-cars and a perfected telephone system form a wonderful network of convenience, and every one seems to be using one or other of these all day long, and often far into the night. One consequence of this is that the population even of the towns live far more largely in the open air than here at home. Their physical strength and vigour, and perhaps their general outlook upon life, are thereby enlarged and invigorated ; certainly the action of the pulse and thought is accelerated. The congested state of our English towns presents a contrast full of meaning, both as to their past and their future. The population of the whole of Australia, for instance, is under four millions, or less than are to be found crowded together in the Metropolitan area of London alone ; and these fringe the outskirts of an island continent larger than the whole of Europe.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the enthusiastic welcome which the Prince and Princess received everywhere in Australia from their first landing at Melbourne to their magnificent send-off at Perth. Crowds from all parts of the continent had streamed into Melbourne for the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament on May 9. The scene in the Exhibition Building that morning was most stirring, and can never fade from the memory of those who were privileged

to take part in it. Neither can that of the review that followed at Flemington, where the mounted khaki troops of bushmen and townsmen and their general strength and efficiency would open the eyes of many in England. Splendid material only wanting organisation! Self-reliance, self-confidence is the natural result; sometimes leading even to the feeling that they could stand alone, and want no help from England. Melbourne is a city of fine public buildings—the Government House, the Parliament, the Public Library, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, and others dominate each portion; and its population is more cosmopolitan than any other in Australia. Numbers of Italians occupy high positions under Government; there are Germans also in large numbers, and nearly every European nation is represented there in trade or commerce. The sentiment therefore of direct attachment to the Empire is of a peculiar character. At the time of the Prince's visit it was predominantly British—the decorations, the festivities and general holiday business all alike incited utterance and demonstration in that direction. Naturally, too, at the time all were full of the greatness of Australia, and the illimitable future that awaited her "advance." There was an unexpressed sense perhaps in the background that "one fleet, one flag, one throne" would sustain them and add to their greatness; but it was a remarkable thing that no note of Imperial union was struck in any local public manifesto during the opening week of the Commonwealth. It is idle to conceal from oneself that there exists a strong under-current of Republican aspiration in Australia, chiefly, perhaps, in Victoria and New South Wales. If only they could feel thoroughly persuaded that they would be powerful enough to stand alone, there are many in the rising generation—amongst whom those of non-British blood are by no means a negligible quantity—who would be eagerly ambitious for an independent Australia thus to take its place among the other great nations of the world. But then Germany, Japan, and France have interests in the Pacific which they cannot but perceive are too likely to clash with the part they are anxious for Australia to play; nevertheless the younger patriots sometimes indulge a vague hope that a friendly Republic on the other side might help them to formulate a Monroe doctrine for that Ocean, though at present they have no fleet of their own, and are not likely to have one for some time to come. The majority of the more thoughtful Australians regard such views as idle vapourings, or at best as a sign of the nation's mannishness rather than manhood. Certainly they are not encouraged by the Federal Ministers. Mr. Barton, the Premier,

has gathered round him the strongest ministers from each of the constituent states of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the conflict of interests that is embodied in the exclusive demand for "a White Australia" (though nearly one third of the great island continent is in the tropics)—the placating the Labour vote, the adjustment of the Tariff so as to reconcile the free-trade of New South Wales with the protection in vogue in Victoria, the expense that must inevitably be incurred in erecting a federal capital—which will be enormous and is only necessitated by the rivalry of the two last-mentioned states—all these are difficulties to surmount which will call for all the zeal and concentrated effort of the Commonwealth; but that they will each be successfully surmounted in the long run I myself have not the faintest doubt. But volunteering to join in British wars in the future will not be so easy as before. There will no longer be a friendly rivalry between separate Colonies in coming forward, each anxious to outdo the other in the eyes of the world, so that when the men of one Colony volunteered, others felt more or less bound to do so. Henceforth all will depend on the fiat of the Federal minister of defence for the time being. He may decline to call for volunteers, or throw cold water on such display of feeling if not directly useful for Federal purposes. Meanwhile we must remember that no great nation has ever been born without the travail pain of war. It is an Australian who writes :

In matters of this kind the Australian Colonies are apt to think of the Napoleonic wars, and European *imbroglios*, as matters beyond their immediate concern. Because Sydney was not besieged, because no hostile fleets joined battle in Storm Bay, Australia plumes herself on her peaceful origin, and talks pityingly of the blood-stained lands beyond the oceans. Yet Australia was conquered on the shores of Europe; Jervis and Nelson did for her what Hawke and Wolfe did for Canada. We owe it to Trafalgar that the island continent to-day is free and peaceful from end to end. What it might have been we see on the new map of Africa—a parti-coloured congeries of European settlements, each suspicious of its aggressive neighbour. But the event of the Napoleonic wars placed in Britain's hands the unfettered control of all Australia, so that when in 1859 the French asked how much of the continent (a large portion of which in their official maps was marked *Terre Napoléon*) we claimed, Lord John Russell could say "The whole" and with that answer dismiss them.¹

IV. *The constitution of the Commonwealth and of the Dominion.*—A comparison between the federal constitution of the Canadian Dominion of 1867 and that of the Commonwealth of Australia,

¹ *The Growth of the Empire*, A. W. Jose (Murray, 1901), p. 123.

established thirty-three years later, and between both and that of the United States in one or two cardinal points, is very instructive.¹

The Australians appear to have been much influenced in the genesis of their Federation by Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," which was published in 1888, even to the adoption of this name in preference to that of Dominion, as was first entertained by some of them in 1891. With them the constituent colonies, states, and provinces, like those in the United States, only delegate certain definite powers to the central Federal Parliament; all not specified in the Imperial Act remain as a reserve with each state, whereas exactly the opposite is the case in Canada. In Canada all authority radiates, as it were, from the centre outwards and downwards; in Australia all authority radiates from the several states upwards and inwards.

The makers of the Canadian Constitution took three main precautions to avoid the ill consequences of over-decentralisation. They gave to the Governor-General in Council with the Dominion Ministry a veto over any Provincial legislation; they substituted in all important judicial posts and in the case of the Upper Chamber of the Dominion Parliament, the principle of appointment from above for that of election from below; and they made strong the sphere of the Central Parliament as against that of the Provincial legislatures.

If such Acts in themselves are *ultra vires*, a supreme court of appeal, established in 1875, can entertain and settle the question, and also adjust any collision between the Dominion and provincial legislatures. An appeal can be made from its decision to the King in Council. "As in the United States, so now in the British Empire, a great school of constitutional lawyers is arising to meet the new problems involved in the Federal system." The Canadians, therefore, seem to have desired a stronger central power and a smaller sphere of state rights than the Australians. Canada was to be rather a nation divided into provinces than, as Australia, states united, for certain purposes, into a nation. In 1867 one Parliament was established for the Canadian Dominion, with an upper

¹ The valuable work by Sir John Quick, of the Victorian bar, and Mr. Robert Garran, of the New South Wales bar, entitled *The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*, published last year, affords the amplest opportunity for the student of federal constitutions in this direction. In it the chief leading federal constitutions existing at the present day—the Swiss, the German, the American, and Canadian—are compared in detail with that of Australia.

house, called the Senate, to consist of members nominated by the Crown—that is, by the Dominion Ministry—for life (twenty-four for Ontario, twenty-four for Quebec, and twenty-four for the maritime provinces), and a lower house, called the House of Commons. Certain definite and specified matters are committed by the Imperial Act to their power, and others to the provincial legislatures; but no attempt was made to construct these latter on a uniform scheme. Ontario (Upper Canada) had a single house only, Quebec (Lower Canada) two chambers. The Governor-General may either assent to any bill passed by the Dominion Parliament, or withhold his assent, or reserve it for the King's pleasure—that is, of the Imperial Ministry. And, even after the Governor-General has assented to a bill, it can be annulled by the King in Council within two years after its passing. This time is limited to one year under the Australian Commonwealth in similar circumstances.

The two houses of the Federal Parliament of Australia are styled Senate and House of Representatives, as in the United States. Canada avoided, apparently by instinct, too close a following of American precedents; Australia seems rather deliberately to have courted them. In Canada every power not expressly given to the provincial legislatures is reserved to the Dominion Parliament. In Australia, as in the United States, the reverse holds good, and the Commonwealth Parliament has those powers only which are expressly assigned to it by the Constitution. An Australian State (they preferred this name for the individual Colonies to be incorporated rather than province, the Canadian term) resembles an American State, and differs from a Canadian province in that the Commonwealth Ministry, acting through the Governor-General, has no veto on State legislation. The Australian Senate, again, unlike that of Canada, but like that of America, contains an equal number of senators from each state, great or small, six chosen directly by the people of the state—not two, as in America, chosen directly by the state legislatures. The term of their election in either case is for six years; one-third retire in America every year, in Australia one-half every three years. Vacancies occasioned by death or resignation are filled up in Australia by the state legislatures for the term yet remaining of such senator's vacancy.

Now, the point to which I wish to draw your attention in comparing these federal constitutions is this. It is part of the irony of history how constitutions develop in quite a contrary way to that contemplated at their inception. The development of the American

constitution, as is well known, has been quite different in two most important points from what its founders intended. As the election of president was elaborately planned to take place indirectly, so as to be above all party considerations whatever, and has become entirely and beyond all else the one supreme thing on which each political party concentrates its full strength, so also in the constitution, where the States were each so jealous of their independence and so loth to part with any portion of it whatever, it is just there that they have seen their State powers dwindle away before the growing power of the central authority they thought they had so successfully curbed and limited. Similarly, on the other hand, in Canada it might have been supposed that the tendency of establishing a strong central power, from which emanated delegation to outlying members, instead of strong provincial centres delegating only a portion of their full inherent power to a central authority, would have been apt to lead and tempt that central authority to override and ultimately perhaps to swallow up the outlying local authorities. In practice the development has tended rather the other way. It is easy to say after the event, that this was the natural result of setting in action respectively the centrifugal and the centripetal forces: all I wish now to remark is that the result does not appear to have been anticipated. The United States are, every year, in an increasing degree, becoming one nation by natural fusion. The Federal authority at Washington, the Senate and the House of Representatives, bulk larger and larger, and the States legislatures—though the central power has no veto on their measures—dwindle in importance. Several of them meet only for a specified number of days every other year, and then often merely to record that a local law adopted in a neighbouring State shall henceforth apply to their own State also. It may therefore be expected that in Australia, in spite of the mutual and more or less natural jealousies and rivalries of the constituent States, a similar law of development may possibly exhibit itself. If so, it would be accelerated by one clause in the Commonwealth Act that makes provision that any State may hand over to the central federal authority any further portion of its powers. A State might thus at last commit euthanasia. A party in Tasmania, for instance, even already deprecates the retaining of state powers, and would be willing to be content with one unitary government only. The tendency in the same direction, but of course nothing like so strongly, is already manifested in Victoria and New South Wales. The number of members in the State legislatures, and the salaries

of the State Governors and State Ministers, are being reduced; and as the Federal Parliament establishes itself in the people's confidence, the local legislatures will be still further dwarfed. Queensland and Western Australia will probably be the last to assent to such development, since those individual States are further removed from the central Federal authority, and have quite particular and peculiar requirements of their own. In Canada, on the other hand, there is no trace whatever of such diminution of State or Provincial power. The central Dominion authority established once for all as supreme is regarded with a far more jealous eye. There is a tendency alike in the Western and in the Eastern Provinces to stand more and more on their rights, and to endeavour to extend the range of their individual powers.

One other point must not pass without remark. The Canadian, the Australian, and the American Senate are all constituted as continuous bodies; but in Australia the Senate may come to an abrupt end. In the event of the Senate failing to pass a Bill which comes up to it from the House of Representatives a second time after an interval of three months, in the same or the next session, then both Houses are dissolved simultaneously. And if the newly elected House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, and the newly elected Senate again rejects it, they are to sit as a joint body, for debate and voting, and an absolute majority of the total members present may then pass the bill *ipso facto*, for the Governor-General's assent. The Australian Commonwealth has also adopted the principle of a responsible Ministry, dependent practically on the vote of the Lower House, as in the Imperial Parliament. These two most important items, the liability of the Senate as representing the States to be overridden by the majority of the population in the larger States, and the Federal Ministry being answerable to the popular vote directly in the Lower House, differentiate the Commonwealth of Australia completely from the American constitution, where the executive Federal Ministry hold office, independent of the vote of either the Lower or Upper House, and are dismissed by the President at his own will. The consequences that are likely to result in Australia have been forcibly pointed out by the Hon. Sir Richard Baker, the present President of the Senate.¹ The Australian people have never taken their Upper

¹ Sir Richard drew up *A Manual of Reference to authorities for the use of the members of the Sydney constitutional Convention which met on March 2, 1891, for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the Dominion of Australia*, and he was elected their chairman. No one in Australia has made the whole

Houses very seriously, and it would appear they are not inclined to extend to the Senate of the Commonwealth any power or respect relatively greater than to their provincial Upper Houses.

There can be no doubt that the Commonwealth constitution is a well-designed, well-thought-out, and highly perfected scheme of government, in the framing of which any one may well be proud to have been associated—a machine of government, which should work smoothly. But it may yet be asked whether

(1) State rights and State powers have not been unduly subordinated to nationalism :

(2) and whether the Australian Federation is not pregnant with a Union closer than was originally intended.

The answer to these questions will to a great extent depend on the Senators who are elected to compose the first Senate. If they are strong men, if they can throw off the ideas of Upper House and Lower House, under which most of them have probably received their political education, and realise that a Federal Senate is not an Upper House, and if they will insist on the Executive being the servant and not the master of Parliament, a true Federal union may result. If not, the people of Australia may before long be called upon to decide whether it will not be better (it certainly will be more economical) to become one Nation in name and in fact—whether, if the advantages of Home Rule are to be gradually but surely taken from them, they ought not to abolish the corresponding disadvantages, six local governors, six local ministries, six local parliaments, with all their consequent cost and expenses, to say nothing of the worry, vexation, and loss of time of electors necessary to carry the Federal system into effect.

V. *New Zealand.*—

Shut out from annexing any part of Australia, the French had for some time been meditating a descent upon the twin islands to the East. Private enterprise anticipated and indeed hastened Government action. Colonel Wakefield went out in command of an emigrant ship and ran up the British flag at Port Nicholson in the northern island just two days before Baron de Thierry arrived with a French flag. It was not the only escape in New Zealand history, for the same year a French fleet sailed to annex the southern island, but putting in at the Bay of Islands on their way, they gave unintentional warning to a British naval officer, who sailed in hot haste to their goal at Akaroa and beat them by four days.¹

subject more his own, by study and careful thought. He has since published *The Executive in a Federation*, Adelaide 1897 (in which he endeavours to point out the difficulties of combining a responsible Ministry, a principle adopted from the British Parliament, with a Federal government), and also *The Commonwealth Constitution of Australia*, Adelaide 1901. In the latter he sums up his opinions on this matter alike of the Cabinet and the Senate after a discriminating weighing of possibilities in the words quoted in the text,

¹ *The Growth of the Empire*, p. 259.

Australia and New Zealand are alike then in one respect: they each very narrowly escaped becoming French instead of British. But in most other respects they differ largely. Auckland too is as distant from Sydney as Newfoundland from Ireland. New Zealand prefers to retain her own name and individuality rather than to be regarded as merely a far outlying portion of Australasia. There does not appear any prospect of her joining the Australian Commonwealth. Every one of her interests points the other way. She is ambitious of becoming the nucleus of an island confederacy; this is the goal which all her statesmen from Sir George Grey onwards have ever set before themselves to aim at. She has also shown herself capable of solving the native question in her wise and successful treatment of the Maoris, who now send members to her parliament, and she has recently annexed, with the sanction of the Imperial Government, the Cook Islands on the extreme eastern side of the British sphere of influence in the Pacific. New Zealand both in geographical position and climate is a great contrast to Australia. There is no portion of either the northern or southern islands out of the reach of the sea breezes; her rainfall is abundant (the arum lilies grow wild everywhere in the open air), and droughts are unknown. This environment has already affected the development of our race and will do so still more. They are sturdy, healthy, and largely engaged in agricultural or dairy farming. As is well known, the community is one of the most democratic in the world. An absolute and refreshing, because natural and not artificial, equality prevails. Woman suffrage has been adopted; but none or few of the beneficial changes its advocates confidently predicted, and none or few of the disasters its opponents as confidently prognosticated, have taken place. It makes no appreciable difference for better or worse in the state. Then again, the resumption of large landed estates by the Government where required for *bona fide* smaller agricultural holdings naturally met with much opposition at first. These estates had been acquired by early settlers for a comparatively small sum from the Government, and their value was now enormously enhanced. The owners naturally resisted compulsory sale. The Bill provided that a fair market value should be assessed upon any estate that was scheduled for public use. The leaders of the opposition now candidly confess that it has been fairly done, and that on the whole great advantages have resulted. One can imagine what a fever of excitement would be raised in England if any such measure were attempted; if, for instance, it was proposed that the Church lands, which in theory are national

property, and which were given away as rewards by the Tudors to those who made themselves useful to the Crown in those days, were now resumed by the Government, at their simple market value for sale to agricultural holders. But the New Zealanders confess quite frankly that the social experiments they are trying in this and other matters might not answer in the Mother Country, where all the circumstances are so much more complex and so much more involved than in a new country. At Christchurch the Prince held a review, not soon to be forgotten, of 8,000 khaki men, for the most part stalwart young farmers from the interior, on good animals and well groomed. Each locality vies with its neighbour in equipping its own body of horse, "Our boys" as they call them, and each squadron is distinguished from another chiefly by the colour of the feathers in the hat, or by the facings. There were also 5,000 cadets in uniform taking part in this review. Here, as in Australia under the new Defence Act introduced into the Federal Parliament by Sir John Forrest, they have already made it practically compulsory for every able-bodied boy to receive the rudiments of military training and drill in the State schools, while at home in the Old Country we are still in a comparatively half-hearted way talking about it. Nothing was more remarkable than the intense enthusiasm displayed in this ultra-democratic country of New Zealand. As we travelled from end to end of the South Island, over the Canterbury plains from Christchurch to Dunedin, there were crowds at all the railway stations, labourers cheering, children on the shanty gates waving pampas grass and flags, the ploughman at plough stopping in the furrow as the train passed to salute the Prince and Princess. Young and old, one and all, seemed thoroughly imbued with the Imperial spirit and love of the Motherland. Not least their Premier and leader, Mr. Seddon, whose forceful vigour and masterful will have raised him from the rank of a miner in his early life to the proud position he now occupies. At the Colonial Conference in 1897 he was almost the only Colonial statesman, Sir Edward Braddon, the then Premier of Tasmania, being another, who there declared plainly that the time had come for a closer union between Great Britain and her self-governing Colonies; and so doing he followed in the footsteps of another New Zealand Premier, Sir Robert Stout, who made the same declaration in 1887.

VI. *South Africa*.—In South Africa the shadow of the long and grievous war under which they have suffered was over all. But nevertheless it was impossible not to recognise how both Natal and Cape Colony had developed and progressed during the last twenty

years. Durban is spreading itself all over the hills in its rear, and Capetown with its suburbs and electric tramways right up to the very foot of Table Mountain and beyond. There were many opportunities in Cape Colony of conversing with some of the leading men, both those of Dutch extraction and of British. They one and all were united in the sentiment that the one thing that was required in the future was a steady and consistent policy on the part of the Home Government. They and theirs had too long been the shuttlecock of political parties in Great Britain, neither of which really cared or knew much about them. All over South Africa both for Dutch and British, in Cape Colony, in Natal, in the native territories, in the Transvaal and in the Orange River, it had been turn and turn about, again and again, to the utter ruin and confusion of everybody and everything; policy after policy had been adopted, reversed, adopted again and yet once more reversed; governors recalled, others sent out, and these again recalled, and yet further shiftings.

And even now, though the present war has cost Great Britain more than 220 millions—a larger sum than in the eighteenth century up to the Treaty of Paris in 1763 was expended in the subversion of the Bourbon French Colonial Empire in North America, and which purchased alike unlimited scope for the development of the Anglo-Saxon race in that continent, and which laid also a firm foundation for an Indian Empire¹—even now, judging from what has happened on former occasions, there is no certainty that your present policy will not be reversed when the war is over. Your words and your promises are no stronger even now than they were before. You say now you will retain the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal as constituent parts of the Empire. You established the first in 1848, and in 1854 not only abandoned it, but insisted upon forcing the inhabitants to be independent. The farmers of the Orange River in those days clung to the Empire, they would gladly rule themselves like another Colony, but they begged to be allowed to remain part of the Empire. The Imperial Government would not have them. Again, in 1852 by the Sand River Convention “all right of the British to any territory north of the River Vaal was *for ever* abandoned,” and “full right was guaranteed to all north of the Vaal River to manage their own affairs without any interference on the part of the British Government,” and further, Great Britain undertook “*never* to meddle with any natives north of the Vaal.” In 1877 you reannexed the Transvaal, and when Kruger and Joubert came to England in June 1878 to protest, they were informed that “as the Transvaal had been relieved at a large cost to the Imperial Government from the difficulties into which it had fallen, the reasons which forbid a reversal of the steps then taken are tenfold greater

¹ *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xix. p. 11.

than those which dictated the act itself to those who had most reluctantly undertaken it." In 1879 Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out from England with full military and civil command, and on coming up to Pretoria in June he twice announced that "as long as the sun shone the Transvaal would remain British territory," and in his proclamation issued in the Queen's name, "this Transvaal territory shall continue to be *for ever* an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa," and again "there is no Government, Whig or Tory, Liberal, Conservative, or Radical, who would dare under any circumstances to give back this country." "Under no circumstances whatever can Great Britain give back this country; facts are stubborn things, and it is an undoubted fact that the English will remain here." In 1880 before starting for England Sir Garnet proclaimed once more at Capetown that the Queen's sovereignty would never be withdrawn. In May, four Ministers of the new British Government, one after the other, three in the Commons and one in the Lords, stated officially, "It was quite impossible to hand back the country to the Boers. The annexation had been accepted and ratified by two Cabinets, which were so diverse that they might be said to represent almost every element which exists in British political life; and whatever they might think of the original act of annexation they could not safely or wisely abandon the territory. We had at the cost of much blood and treasure restored peace; and their judgment was that under no circumstances could we relinquish the Transvaal. Nothing could be more unfortunate than uncertainty in respect of such a matter." This was in May. Are any utterances now made stronger than these? Yet within a year, on March 21, 1881, under the shadow of Majuba the Republic was restored, as you remember well, for you were then here in the *Bacchante* at the time. It will not do to throw the blame on the Liberal Government—you are all tarred with the same brush. In 1867 the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. H. Beach, speaking for the Conservative Government in the House of Commons, said: "We have no Imperial interests in South Africa excepting the holding of Capetown; and one battalion alone ought to be maintained in South Africa at the expense of the home government."

What could one reply to such statements as these? They were all true. We could only plead that the fluctuations of public opinion at home were inevitable for two reasons. First as regards the statesmen who may be at any moment in office. The natural inclination of overburdened men is to shrink from responsibility, to avoid trouble, to take the shortest cut out of a stiff place. Of course, whether for the individual in private life, or for the nation as an aggregate of individuals, such shirking is always most expensive, and productive of greater trouble in the long run than obedience to the higher law would entail. The Olympians will not allow their
be lightly disregarded, and when their fiat has gone forth,

"Do this" or suffer, they chastise with whips of scorpions the laggard or the coward who refuses or turns aside from obeying their behests, and declines to take any additional burden beyond what he can help. Nevertheless, this natural inclination is also further fostered by the ingrained habit of "living from hand to mouth," which necessarily results from parliamentary and party exigencies; and more especially from the fact that since Imperial questions are, under the present system, managed by the same hands to which is entrusted our domestic and island legislation, the Government for the time being must always keep one eye askew on how their position to retain a majority for the latter will be affected. And secondly, as regards the electorate. We must remember that a democracy for good or for ill is always, from its very nature, liable to be swayed by gusts of feeling and sentiment, praiseworthy often in themselves, though unpractical. Statesmen, from constitutional temperament or mental bias, will always be found either more timid or more bold, eager to use and fall in with such currents of popular feeling, whether for advance or for retreat, as the case may be, but in either for a reversal of the policy of "the ins" by "the outs." In an English democracy there will also always be a number who distrust their first inclinations, are shy of being made fools, as they think, and who will pride themselves on wishing to hear the arguments on the other side of the question; others, again, who, for some reason extraneous to the matter in hand, are dissatisfied with "the ins," or else who, sympathising with "the outs" in a vague way, desire to give them a chance of sitting on the right hand of the Speaker—these are the voters who cause the majority of the electorate to fluctuate now for one party and again for the other in the State. Hot fits are always succeeded by cold fits. Reaction surely comes to every policy: and when the question of honour or of keeping promises is stirred, it may be asked "Which promises?" For so many have been made contradictory to each other, that to keep one set necessitates the breaking of another. From quite legitimate fear of one extreme, that of over-meddling, aggression, and annexation, men shrink back into that of vacillation and uncertainty, and cloak their hesitation with words of magnanimity and forgetfulness of the past. All this is merely the necessary price which we must pay for popular government. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The wave that is now working up for a reconsideration and possibly a reversal of the policy of the present Government is largely emotional, but all the above considerations go in a greater or lesser degree to give it impetus and force. At the

present moment, however, there is a counter wave of stronger emotion on the other side, for there the flood tide has risen unusually high. The sacrifices that have been entailed on the British nation, as well as on the self-governing Colonies of the Empire, are so large that there is scarcely a family "at home" or in Canada, and Australia, and New Zealand, that has not lost a member in this war whose memory is still fresh and sanctifies the cause he died for in his relatives' estimation. These feelings impel the majority still for a while to cling to the emotion that stirred them two years ago, and then bit so deeply into their souls. But for this, there is little doubt the pendulum could be made to swing more rapidly than at present it seems to be doing, though the tendency to do so is inevitable and manifest. It is no use deprecating such fluctuations of policy. We must use the instruments placed in our hands, and not find fault with them. A democracy, whether ancient or modern, must always be largely emotional. It has its noble as well as its ignoble phases.

I am afraid these general considerations seemed lame excuses after all to our South African friends. They said: "We shall all out here get on well enough together after the war is over, if your people at home will only be firm and steadfast. After a while we shall either federate or form one unitary state: but we never do things here in a hurry. Above all, a federal constitution must not be sent out ready-made from England as was attempted to be done by Lord Carnarvon. For there will no doubt now be a temptation to some at home to disclaim all further responsibility by mumbling the word 'federation' as a talisman. But federation to be healthy must grow naturally, gradually, and slowly, if it is to meet our wants, as did the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia; and very likely in years to come when it arrives it will differ in essential points from either. Though Africanders will naturally be as keen for the recognition of their nationality as Canadians and Australians are for theirs; and the growth of such national feeling need not in the least of necessity imply that Africanders may not be as proud of being part and parcel of the British Empire, as Scotchmen or Canadians, as Australians, Irish, English, Welshmen, and New Zealanders. The feeling of uncertainty and apprehension which so naturally predominates here when the past is regarded can only be overcome by patience and firm rule."

The problem regarding the future of South Africa is of intense interest to one who believes in Greater Britain, but the demand on

Hope and Faith is more than usually large, for here there is little in the study of the past to guide and help towards the formation of any clear or trustworthy vision of the future.

VII. *Canada*.—We arrived in the St. Lawrence on September 14, the anniversary of the taking of Quebec in 1758, though the *Ophir* did not anchor in front of that historic gateway of the west, with its ancient citadel and the Plains of Abraham in the rear towering up above the French town and the broad and rapidly flowing expanse of water at its foot, until two days later. Below the citadel the picturesque façade of the huge Frontenac hotel, and further away on the right the vast buildings of Laval University, dominate the scene. Here began the Prince's journey of more than 7,000 miles of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back. A special train had been built by the Canadian Pacific Company for the royal party which ran not only over their system but over that of the Grand Trunk and Inter-colonial as well. All along the first 170 miles from Quebec to Montreal we passed the neat homesteads and well-tilled fields of the French *habitans* and lumber-men. At Montreal, the commercial capital of Lower Canada, the MacGill University possesses one of the finest schools of applied science and medicine in the new or old world, endowed and equipped with most costly and perfect lecture-rooms and apparatus by the magnificent munificence of Lord Strathcona. From the eastern outlook on the summit of Mount Royal the view extends out and away across into the United States, to the Adirondacks in the west, Maframagog on the south, the Hogback over 4,000 feet high on the east. Amongst those hills and valleys the tide of our old wars with the Bourbon and the Indians had ebbed and flowed backwards and forwards when those States were our Colonies and Montreal where we are standing was French. On the west inland the open wooded country still presents the same appearance as it did in the old settlers' days. What a contrast is here suggested alike in geographical position, in people and in history between the Canadian Dominion and the Australian Commonwealth! The latter covers an island continent with no land frontier, the former extends over the larger half of the North American continent with a land frontier over 3,000 miles long. A third of the surface of one lies within the Arctic circle, a third of the other within the tropics. Australia has a comparatively scanty water supply, and no large rivers; Canada an overflowing luxuriance of huge lakes and mighty river-systems throughout the whole extent of her territory north, east, and west. Here, there are dwelling two races, the French and British, side by side, different in

language and in religion, but with a continuous and stirring background of over three hundred years. While away in the southern hemisphere Australia has just been able to celebrate the centenary of its discovery without any reminiscence of hostile invasion in the past. For as regards Canada it is well worth observing that it was war repeated in threefold wise that welded that nationality into one. At the close of the American War of Independence many of the Loyalists who had during it taken our part against their fellow colonists, and whom above all others the Americans hated most bitterly, were anxious to leave the States, where they were very badly treated, since all the efforts of British statesmen had failed to secure an amnesty for them. At the peace they came streaming over the Canadian borders, leaving behind them all that had made their life happy, forced to starve and struggle for years before the new country became anything like the old homes they had been driven forth from. A public grant of £4,000,000 was voted for their assistance, and land provided for them along the bays of Nova Scotia, in the valleys where they made New Brunswick, in the eastern farms round Sherbrooke and throughout a fertile forest-land from the Ottawa to Lake Huron. There the United Empire Loyalists built up a British Canada and gloried in the title which they so well deserved, and which their descendants cherish with love and reverence to the present day. It is estimated that 20,000 Loyalists went to Nova Scotia, and 10,000 to Western Canada or Ontario.

They comprised (as Mr. Lecky says in his "History of England," iv. 192) some of the best and ablest men America has ever produced, and they were contending for an ideal which was at least as worthy as that for which Washington fought. It was the maintenance of one free industrial and pacific empire, comprising the whole English race, holding the richest plains of Asia in subjection, blending all that was most venerable in an ancient civilisation with the redundant energies of a youthful society, and likely in a few generations to outstrip every competitor, and acquire an indisputable ascendancy on the globe.

These formed the nucleus of the British population of the western half of Canada. As time went on a number of British settlers established themselves in the eastern half as well; they were energetic and enterprising, and much of the wealth, trade, and commerce of the province passed into their hands. In religion, education, character, pursuits, language, and ideas, they were in strong contrast to the Canadian peasant farmers.

Then in 1812 came the unsuccessful invasion of Canada by the United States, and the three American armies thrown upon

the quiet Canadian farmlands were repulsed by inferior British forces: the strongest after a stubborn fight in the dark at Lundy's Lane within hearing of Niagara in 1814. On Christmas Eve that same year the peace of Ghent was signed.

But to Canada, in spite of the cruel ravages of the border war, the three years of struggle had brought confidence and prosperity and the sense of a common nationality through all its territories. The heroes of the war were common property; and in that list men saw names from the three nationalities of Britain, from French Canadians, from United Empire Loyalists, from the friendly Indian tribes. Brock and Tecumseh had taken Detroit; de Salaberry and McDonnell had saved Montreal; and all the petty grievances of past years disappeared in a white heat of patriotism which welded the Canadas into one, while Congress saw vanish its last hopes of winning over a people whose homes it had so wantonly attacked or so brutally destroyed.¹

And yet once more, it was the Civil War in America in the sixties, the outcome of which was to bind the United States more indissolubly than ever together, that helped also to weld Canada into one Dominion, and make both Upper and Lower Canada and the other provinces feel the absolute necessity of standing still more closely united than before. Other motives there were also, it is true, prompting in the same direction, which led up actually to the Dominion Act in 1867, championed so strenuously by Sir John Macdonald.

At Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, the Prince unveiled a statue of the Queen handing the Federal constitution to Canada, who is represented as a female figure kneeling below; the group is well placed on the left of the Parliament buildings, that, with their Gothic towers and halls, are seated upon the crest of the wooded cliffs that rise above the rushing Ottawa river. The library, a large octagon like the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey, contains a collection of *Americana* finer than that in the British Museum, and second only to that in the Astor Library at New York. Of the population of the Dominion, about five millions, nearly half are French. These are increasing faster than those of British origin, and are overflowing from the province of Quebec into that of Ontario or Upper Canada. The Roman Church is strong, and growing wealthier every year, and helps its faithful children to spread abroad, to purchase farms and settle in the west. We hear there is no party that now advocates annexation to the United States; the McKinley Tariff has built up a wall of partition between the

¹ *The Growth of the Empire*, p. 126.

Dominion and the States. It is possible that if a modification of the present American tariff towards Canada took place, the present wall of partition would be broken down; at any rate, there would be a reversion to the former state of things, and possibly a revival of the party for annexation. Meanwhile, now all are proud of their growing nationality; a very few may, perhaps, indulge aspirations for complete independence in the future, but most perceive that this would mean ultimate absorption by the southern Republic. There is, however, a party among the younger and more ambitious French Canadians who would desire to establish a *nation Canadienne* of their own. Their elders, however, regard this as an impracticable boyish dream; the effort to realise it would tear the Dominion asunder in the bitterest of civil wars.

On leaving Ottawa, the railway line bears away northwards through the province of Ontario, the old Upper Canada, where in each village and township, as also further westward, the Hudson's Bay Company's stores are still in evidence, speaking memorials and relics of the past history of the land. It then skirts for two hundred miles the shores of Lake Superior, "the little brother of the Sea." This is not the place to dwell upon the natural beauties of the illimitable prairies and the three consecutive grand mountain ranges, the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Gold Range through which the Canadian Pacific forces its way down the cañons, and over passes 5,000 feet above sea level into British Columbia. But the utter silence of the treeless plains over which floated the sweet scent of the wild sage, where the herds of horses and cattle are being reared on the ranching farms, still lingers in the memory. It is more settlers who are everywhere wanted, as well as on the fertile wheat lands of Manitoba, where sixty million bushels of wheat were harvested last fall for exportation, though a mere nothing to what the yet untilled land would yield, which should be the granary of the British Isles, did we but recognise its value. In the North-West Territories alone, consisting of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan there are 300,000 square miles of land of unsurpassed fertility. A square mile contains 640 acres, so the above area contains about 192,000,000 acres—an enormous agricultural area. In Saskatchewan alone there are over 100,000 square miles of splendid rich soil open for settlement. The new Canadian Northern railway now in course of construction through the Saskatchewan valley will gradually open up these regions. Every settler can get 160 acres of land free, and thus becomes a landowner for himself. It is a land where men of energy can make

for themselves and families a home, while living under the old flag, and enjoying the liberty of British institutions, the protection of British laws. But to attain success the emigrant must be a fit and proper person. "Remittance men," too often thriftless creatures who vaguely surmise a good thing is to be had without strenuous effort, come out living on the remittances sent them from home, hang about the drinking shanties, and of course sink lower instead of rising. Wastrels such as these are not wanted. On the other hand, we came across a man who, not so long ago, had been a national schoolmaster in the Isle of Wight, thrifty, cautious, enterprising. He had taken up a holding in Manitoba, saved a small capital to begin with, and now, with all his grown-up sons around him, was one of the most prosperous farmers in the province. Another sample of the kind required was a stalwart young Scotchman from Edinburgh, with whom I casually conversed in Alberta. He had been out nine years in the country, and was twenty-five years old. He had one more year to serve in the North-West Mounted Police, and would then take up a ranche already booked to his name and contiguous to another held by a friend of his, when his father had promised him 5,000 dollars to stock it. In his own words, "it was all right for young chaps to come out if they would only keep from drink, work hard, and *watch*." Then afterwards invest what money they might have.

At Calgary the Prince held a review of the North-West Mounted Police. These, it is simply truth to say, were one of the finest bodies, if not out and out the finest body, of men we had ever seen, both in *physique* and *morale*. They are all picked men: drawn from every rank and class in life both here and in the old country. Men enlist for five years, and then can renew for a similar period. At the end of twenty years they receive a pension. There are many retired officers from the army in the force, and promotions are constantly made from the ranks. Their duties in keeping order in the North-West and on the frontier are multifarious and most responsible: a man who proves unworthy of his trust is quickly weeded out. In Alberta and Assiniboia as elsewhere the South Africa medals were given by the Prince to such men of the Canadian contingents as were there to receive them. Conversing with one of these, a smart intelligent youngster, I learnt he was going out to South Africa again to join his brother who had set up in trade there. Near Hamilton, more than a thousand miles away in Eastern Ontario, I chatted with two sergeants of the local militia, who had both been in South Africa; one of these remarked

that next time the call came for help he expected it would be to go to India or China. He was ready for either. The second said he was going out again to South Africa as clerk to a lumber merchant in his town who saw an opening for Canadian timber when the war was over. Meanwhile the man was now learning French and German at the College preparatory to so doing. All, he said, were quite ready to go again if wanted. Those who went got good positions afterwards on their return to Canada if they were fit for them.

At Toronto, the capital of Ontario, there was a reception that surpassed if possible in enthusiasm all that had awaited the Prince and Princess elsewhere. The country round is more settled than in the West, and in every village and town that the train passed through, young and old, men, women, and children, turned out to cheer as heartily as they knew how. The maple leaf was everywhere, on the buildings, the lads, and their vehicles. Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Premier accompanied the royal party from the time they landed at Quebec to that of their departure from Halifax. There is probably no single statesman of the present day whose individuality is more popular with so large a number of British subjects than is his, whether in the Dominion or in the old country. To many on this side the water his stately and genial personality became known at the time of the Diamond Jubilee when he drove in the Queen's procession at the head of the Colonial representatives. He it is who gave the first practical impulse to the long-talked-of project of a penny postage within the Empire: he it is who has made the first step towards reciprocity of trade throughout the Empire, by carrying through the Dominion parliament the bill that places a lower tariff on British goods imported into Canada than those coming from foreign countries.

The *Ophir* left Newfoundland on October 25, and got into touch with the Channel squadron through Marconi's telegraphy on the 29th. Early on the morning of the 30th we met them some miles south-west of Cape Clear, approaching in two lines. They formed up on either side of the *Ophir* and her attendant cruisers. Each ship in turning to take up her station saluted the royal standard with one-and-twenty guns. The six battleships and seven cruisers then advanced in three columns line ahead. The *Diadem* led the centre column, ahead of all the others, and was followed by the *Ophir*, the cruisers *Niobe*, *Juno*, and *St. George*. On the port beam of the *Ophir* was the flagship *Majestic*, followed by the *Mars* and *Jupiter* battleships and the cruiser *Hyacinth*; on the starboard beam was

the flagship *Magnificent*, followed by the battleships *Prince George* and *Hannibal*, and the cruisers *Arrogant* and *Furious*. In this stately order we advanced, until at dusk the Prince sighted his own Duchy of Cornwall once more, the red light of St. Agnes on the Scillies, then the Longships and the Wolf before turning in. The next morning found us going up the Channel, a regular north-easter (logged seven) blowing full in our teeth, a typical and cheering welcome home. The battleships and cruisers were bowing their heads and plunging into the grey weltering sea, which broke ever and anon in white torrents right over their funnels. On board them it must have been rather wet, but the *Ophir* went as steady as could be. The bright sun came out after we passed Portland about noon; the Dorset coast was clear, Lulworth Cove, St. Aldhelm's Head, Worth, Tilly Whim, Anvil Point; then Bournemouth and Christchurch, and the well-known white cliffs of the Needles with Lord Tennyson's cross on the summit of the Downs above. The fourteen ships then formed in one single column, and the *Ophir* led them through the narrow entrance into Yarmouth roads. Those time-worn cliffs had never witnessed a more magnificent spectacle of naval strength, even as there had never been through all our Colonies a royal progress equal to that thus fitly terminated. Whether the effects of that progress will be as evanescent as the traces of the keels of those ships upon the waves, or remain stable and permanent as the rocks themselves, by tending to bring about a closer union between the Motherland and her daughter nations, depends now largely if not wholly on the decision and course of action taken by the predominant partner in the empire, the forty million souls located in these isles.

VIII. *General Conclusions*.—One of the most striking, and to my mind one of the most encouraging, things about the growth of the British Empire is that its development in India, in the Pacific, in Africa, in Egypt, and in North America, in fact all the world over as shown again and again in history, has been made in spite of the passive resistance, and even against the will, of those in authority from time to time, and in spite of all the fluctuations of public opinion. This surely argues some inherent strength of the organism so persistently developing, and points also to the conclusion that there must be some general law, Destiny or Providence, call it what you will, which it is futile to attempt to resist. Mr. Chamberlain said very truly at the Guildhall that the British Empire was "loosely compacted," though "the invisible nerves of sympathy which run through that great organism now beat in unison." But people with

large and loosely compacted organisms, who think chiefly of their nervous systems, have not generally overstrong constitutions, are shortlived, and are liable to many nervous disorders. Is it possible to *do* anything to strengthen the Unity of the Empire we are all applauding, to insure that as it advances to maturity its constitution may be a healthy one and carry *mens sana in corpore sano*? Or shall we be content to sit still, gently tickled with self-satisfaction as we look upon it admiringly, somewhat as the hedge sparrow looks upon and feeds the growing cuckoo in its nest? If the latter be our temptation under the plea of "letting well alone," let me draw your attention to what we are apt sometimes to forget, that the Americans before the outbreak of the War of Independence were as firmly attached to George III. and to his throne as the Canadians and Australians and New Zealand people are showing themselves to be to that of his descendant to-day. Franklin, in a letter to his son dated March 23, 1775, narrates a conversation which he had with Lord Chatham in August 1774.

I assured him that having more than once travelled almost from one end of the continent to the other, and kept a great variety of company; eating, drinking and conversing with them freely, I never heard in any conversation from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation, or a hint that such a thing would be advantageous to America.

In May 1775 Washington met a clergyman, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, in the middle of the Potomac River. As their boats crossed, Mr. Boucher warned Washington that he was pursuing a course which would lead to complete separation from England. Washington said: "If you ever hear of my joining in any such measures, you have my leave to set me down for everything wicked."¹ These utterances of Franklin and Washington, and the loyalty of the American Colonies to the throne and flag of England a few years only before their final separation, surely merit the most serious and weighty attention of those who would learn from the past to prepare for the future. Precisely similar sentiments are now actuating the self-governing Colonies. There is no danger that they will be killed by exactly the same course of conduct on our part as obliterated them a hundred and twenty years ago; but the mere fact of their existence now is no reason why we should plume our-

¹ I am indebted for these quotations to Mr. Bernard Holland's thoughtful and suggestive work *Imperium et Libertas, a study in History and Politics* (Edward Arnold, 1901), where they occur on pp. 19 and 67.

selves on their indestructibility. They may perish just as surely now, if we neglect to adapt ourselves at home here to the growth and requirements of the Empire, as they did through our forefathers' neglect. At present the Imperial Parliament is unquestionably paramount over all portions of the Empire, and the self-governing Colonies have no voice in it.

If nations within the Empire, while freely managing their own affairs, have no formal means of taking part in the general councils and sharing in the burdens of the Empire, this is contrary to the governing principle of the British policy, and can only be a temporary phenomenon, comparable to the non-representation of large towns before the first Reform Act.

It is certain that as the Colonies grow into powerful states there must be a change in the present arrangement. There are now forty millions in the United Kingdom and twelve millions in the self-governing Colonies. That is to say, nearly one third of the whole of our fellow-countrymen have no direct voice now in the formation of our foreign policy. Whether they approve or disapprove of it, they have to take the risks and consequences attending it. It is vain to imagine they might remain neutral. A serious war with a European power would precipitate the result which, in any case, time must bring to pass if the Empire is destined to hold together. In the opinion of more than one responsible Colonial statesman, the present condition of things is not likely to last more than ten or twenty years, at the outside. They hope for closer union, and that *some* means may be devised for giving the self-governing Colonies a voice in the control and direction of those questions of Imperial interest in which they are concerned equally with the Mother Country. Such was their decision at the Conference in 1897. But there is no organisation here on our side in England for them to take hold of now in order to become more closely united. According to all laws of national development, whatever form such union takes, it must be grounded on direct representation of the electorate concerned, and in a body where the members are in proportion more or less roughly to the population they represent. Every member who sits therein must be directly responsible to the constituency that elects him, and none other. A regenerated Imperial Parliament would appear, therefore, to be the proper organ to employ for Imperial purposes.

The Imperial Parliament as now constituted has been built up simply by bringing the national parliaments of Scotland and Ireland to London, and joining on their lower houses with the English House of Commons. The Scotch House of Lords still

meets in Edinburgh to elect representative peers from time to time, and similarly the Irish House of Peers still meets as occasion requires to elect representative peers; and so the three national parliaments have been fused and united into one Imperial Parliament. The most natural and simplest solution therefore would be for the Imperial Parliament to delegate to the English, Scotch, and Irish people the management of their own national and domestic affairs, while retaining the supreme control of Imperial affairs in its own hands, and to it then the Colonial representatives could, if they desired, be admitted. I need scarcely say that I am quite aware of all the difficulties that attend such a proposal. One half of them disappear to some minds when the alternative is offered of one Domestic Parliament for these Islands instead of three. That of course would meet the case as far as the point I wish now to establish is concerned. The congestion of business in the House of Commons has for the last thirty years been a commonplace in every one's mouth; and such plethora must inevitably increase both as regards Imperial and domestic matters. For our own sakes here "at home" we want this division of labour suggested, even if there were no other wider considerations in view, in order that our Imperial and Domestic business may be each thus more efficiently managed. Of course, such executive and legislative division could not be carried out unless both the political parties in the State, the Liberal and Conservative, were thoroughly at one as to its desirability. But a matter of this kind should be lifted entirely above all party exigencies. In the long run I believe that the objects that each party has most at heart would be the better achieved by such procedure.

The one great thing to insist upon is this, that if the Empire is to endure these Domestic affairs must be entirely separated from the business of Imperial affairs, that is the supreme questions of peace and war, India, the Crown Colonies, and foreign affairs. Under the last head is embraced everything connected with diplomacy and consular affairs, under the first everything connected with the navy and army, naval and coaling stations, postal and telegraphic communications, and the defence of the whole against all external foes. The Imperial executive and Parliament would then deal directly with everything that in fact affects the interests of the Empire as a whole. But all other administrative and legislative matters would have been delegated to one, or more, national executives and national legislatures. The number of members in the Imperial Parliament would of course be largely reduced. The present

number is overwhelmingly large either from a Radical or Conservative point of view. The theory of the latter is that the wisest men are elected to take counsel together—six hundred are far too large profitably “to take counsel.” The Radical theory is that the members are delegates to register the mandate of the electors, and for that purpose sixty would do as well as ten times that number. There is no legislative body in the world so large as the House of Commons. The American and the German lower Houses represent each a larger population than ours, but are far smaller. The unit of electoral representation might fitly be, roughly speaking, one member for every 200,000 inhabitants, instead of as now, one for about every 50,000. Can any one doubt that a House of Commons thus reduced to some 150 or 200 members would be more likely to transact Imperial business satisfactorily than the present, even supposing Canada, Australia, and New Zealand took no part in it? That they would take part in it, one by one, and under certain modifications to be discussed elsewhere, there can be little doubt. Meanwhile the other four hundred eliminated members, if they were still desirous of parliamentary life, would find ample, and very likely more congenial, employment for their abilities, if they were returned by their constituencies to the lower National House or Houses, for the consideration of social and domestic questions.

Some persons have advocated the proposition that the Imperial matters common to ourselves and the Colonies might be committed to the care of a newly to be constituted department of the Privy Council, or to a Council of Defence on which the self-governing Colonies might be represented. But at best, even if feasible, such council could possess only deliberative and not executive power. Its decisions, to be valid, must afterwards come before the Imperial Parliament; for the Imperial Parliament would never delegate its Imperial powers to any other body, though it might delegate the National and Domestic. Besides, this would be no closer union than we already have. We have a Confederation with our Colonies now. There have been Colonial Conferences like those of 1887 and 1897; their High Commissioners and Agents-General are here for consultation with the Colonial Office. Their recommendations, before they are actually carried out, have to obtain the sanction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and sometimes that of the Parliaments of the Canadian Dominion, the Australian Commonwealth, and of New Zealand. The colonial ministers who take part in such conferences have no direct power to determine anything once for all without resubmitting it to their own constituent assemblies,

neither has the Imperial Colonial minister without the same process. This is Confederation, not Federation. No Confederations as such have ever endured for any length of time. They have either broken up from their manifest and inherent weakness, or they have served as stepping stones to an ultimate Federation. In the opinion of many persons both at home and in the Colonies we seem to have already passed through this preliminary stage and to be fully prepared for the latter.

While, however, we at home approach the subject of Imperial Federation chiefly from the defence side, the Colonist is wont to do so from the trade side. Canada has already made the first step towards Reciprocity by lowering tariffs for inter-Imperial trade; and judging from what has occurred in the formation of every other Federation, whether in the Old or the New World, some such modification of trade arrangements would follow a closer Imperial union. Here the "shibboleths" of Free Trade and Protection resound at once in the air. But in reality the sober-minded man is not daunted by such phantoms. He remembers that it was a Liberal minister (Lord Melbourne) who declared that "a man must be mad who thought it was possible to repeal the corn laws." And recalling similar and more recent utterances of one and another leading statesman as to the impossibility of this or the other change, he can but come to the conclusion that none of us are infallible prophets. Many of the doctrines and conclusions that are put forth under the name of Free Trade and the arguments that are used in support of them are part and parcel of the development of thought that issued in the perhaps over-emphasising of individuality in men and nations in the past generation. We read them, we feel their force, we allow their full cogency at the time they were formulated. But the years advance, circumstances change. The period of their genesis has been succeeded by a period when combinations, both for social and for trade purposes, appeal more to the popular imagination and conviction, and when the consideration of what is most for our interest is now based upon a wider outlook than in former years. There are also many ways of turning an enemy's position, some of which are sometimes preferable to attacking it in front; and one possible way of meeting the difficulty as regards encouragement of inter-Imperial trade without raising the dust of old controversies has sometimes occurred to me as perhaps feasible, which would be to levy a tax on importation of goods according to their bulk. That is to say, a regenerated Imperial Parliament might enact some such law as that every ship that

entered a British or Colonial port should pay tonnage dues according to her size. These, if the freight or cargo came from a foreign port, or the ship was under a foreign flag or owned by a foreign company, should be considerably higher than if the port of origin was an Imperial one, and the cargo the produce of British or Colonial lands. The effect of this would tend to encourage inter-Imperial trade without directly touching the question of protection; and the produce of such tax should go to the support of the navy necessary for the protection of such trade.

To sum up in few words, I would say: If you wish to work for the closer union of the Empire, consider and weigh well—1. The possibility of separating Imperial from merely national matters. 2. Try to keep an open mind on the question of Reciprocity of trade.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.: Canon Dalton has told us he was so fortunate as not to hold any official position in connection with the cruise of the *Ophir*. I may say that I, on the other hand, was so fortunate as to hold an official position in that connection. Nobody could have gone on that cruise without being extraordinarily struck with the feeling displayed by the people of the Colonies. It is quite true that in some places a republican spirit may have made itself manifest—possibly in Australia, possibly amongst some of the inhabitants of Canada—but I don't think any young rising nation has ever been without a certain number of persons who thought they could improve upon the particular government under which they lived, and Canon Dalton has very truly told us that the more thoughtful shook their heads at the proposals which these younger men sometimes bring forward. They have to reflect what their position is with reference to the world—a small community growing up gradually into a big nation. They realise that their actual existence depends on the support that they get from the Mother Country. For that support and that protection they are extraordinarily grateful, and I believe they will do their utmost to preserve it. Wherever we went we became aware of the same feeling actuating almost every one with whom we were brought into contact. It was really most delightful to witness the enthusiasm of the people at the other end of the world when they beheld the representatives of the great Royal Family, of whom so many of them had only heard. I believe that visit has done a great deal to increase the

respect and the love for the Monarchy of Great Britain, and though in some quarters, as has been said, we may hear expressions pointing to a feeling more of affection for a Republic than a Monarchy, yet, in the great chorus of enthusiasm and loyalty which made itself manifest, these various expressions did not appear very much on the surface. One point which could not escape the observation of any one who made this tour is the enormous extent of territory in various parts of the world which is still left unoccupied, and which is waiting for strong and willing hands. Another point which Canon Dalton raised was that of military and naval defence, which of course naturally excites profound interest at the present moment. I don't know that I am perfectly ready to endorse what he said, that in these important matters the feelings and wishes of the predominant party are those which must make themselves most felt, but of this I am sure, that no agreement can be come to unless the Colonies themselves are willing to come forward and subscribe to whatever plan may be adopted. You have all heard of the part played by the Duke of Cornwall and York, as he then was, in this important tour, but I don't think the people of England have properly realised the important part played by his gracious Consort, the Princess of Wales. I myself can bear testimony to the splendid manner in which she took her share of the arduous duty which fell upon both herself and the Prince of Wales, and what an extraordinarily good impression was left upon every one with whom she was brought into contact. I think the whole country ought to know how deeply indebted they are to Her Royal Highness for the part she took—a part which cannot have failed to improve and consolidate the affections of the people of the Colonies.

Sir DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.: With regard to the narrative part of my friend Canon Dalton's Paper, one can have nothing but praise, but as to his general conclusions I am not sure I agree with them all. At the same time I don't wish to obtrude any differences to-night. What I feel is that we should be very careful in laying down general principles as to the lines on which the future increased union is to be effected. We all wish for that increased union—at all events, during the whole tour I encountered no one who did not desire it. It was not my good or bad fortune in the course of the voyage to meet any of those people who have been referred to in the course of the evening as having republican feelings. I confess I found nothing of the sort. Everywhere there seemed not only a desire for greater union, but a

general conviction that the only possible way in which an empire of any considerable size could be founded and maintained was on the basis of those principles of constitutional monarchy of which the British Empire is the representative. It is when we come to details that one is inclined, like some horses, to jib. However, I have no wish to put forward my own ideas, principally because they are exceedingly vague. What I want is, that those who are interested in the question should for the present keep an open mind. I remember a conversation I had with one of the most distinguished of Colonial statesmen, who said, "Don't be in a hurry—the question is not yet ripe." With that I completely agree. If we attempt to put into hard and fast forms the vague ideas and aspirations towards unity which animate us all, I am afraid we may make serious mistakes and possibly retard that consummation which we all desire. I venture to think that suggestions should come less from the predominant partner than from the other partners in the concern. I therefore give way to others who can help us in the matter, for certainly we need help in the way of suggestions as to how this great aim is to be realised.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: First of all I would wish to thank my old friend Canon Dalton for the eloquent and forcible Paper he has given us to-night, and I would only make one or two short observations as to why I differ from him somewhat on one or two points. It is a matter of congratulation that this Institute should have secured Canon Dalton to give the views and opinions at which he arrives after this great and wonderful tour. A most important event is about to take place in this country under most auspicious circumstances. I refer to the Imperial Conference next July. It is, I think, one of the most deplorable signs of the times that we people at home are paying so little regard to it. We see telegraphic despatches from the Colonies concerning the departure of Ministers, and anticipations of what is to be accomplished at the Conference. But at home there are apathy and disregard. Therefore I think that Canon Dalton and this Institute have done great service in drawing attention to matters, some of which at least must come before the Conference. To my mind the position is this. You have got a great Empire, you enjoy it, and it has to be maintained. You see all the other nations of the world pushing out to acquire territories, and interests, and ships, and you cannot ignore that fact. You see they have a definite policy and end. In every other State in the world all resources are combined for the purpose of common defence. The only Empire in existence that

expects to survive in war without combination of all its power and resources, in an organic form, is our own Empire. Surely it is a grave question that confronts us. It is neither for us nor the Colonies to refuse to combine. It is not for one side or the other to dictate, but surely Ministers meeting at that Conference have got to take note of what is happening. I differ somewhat from Canon Dalton. I don't think any man can propose exactly the scheme by which the object we all have in view can be accomplished. It must be the result of growth. It will, however, never be the result of standing still and doing nothing. The question is, Are we or are we not in a satisfactory position as regards the defence of our Empire? No man can say we are. We have arrived at a stage when we cannot stand still. It is said, "What are you going to do?" I say if you're going to have a joint arrangement for defence, you must have common responsibilities and a common council, not a mere arrangement under which the Colonies and outlying parts contribute something to the defence of the Empire. The great British communities, home and Colonial, must come into an honest and real partnership for maintaining the Empire in which they have all so important a stake. The machinery by which this may best be carried out is a matter for statesmen. Canon Dalton has said that the Colonies have no voice now in the formation of our foreign policy. (Canon Dalton: "No direct voice.") Well, they have a voice. I think the whole history of the last twenty years shows that the Colonies exercise a direct and most powerful influence in shaping the policy of this country, and both Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery have borne testimony to the fact. Now, as there is a direct or indirect voice, there should be direct responsibility. Whatever form the machinery may take to carry out the objects, the time has arrived (especially if we are to preserve our sea Empire) when we have got to recognise the fact that all British communities are partners, that they have an equal responsibility and obligation in defending the Empire, and ought to have a fair and equal voice in managing the Empire's affairs.

Hon. Sir JOHN COCKBURN, K.C.M.G., M.D.: There is a sentiment which is shared by every member of this large audience, and that is one of most sincere and Christian envy of those distinguished individuals who had the good fortune to join in this great Empire-voyage. Nothing ever so closely riveted the attention of Colonists who happened for the time being to be on this side of the world. We followed that great object-lesson in Imperial Geography with most intense interest. It is a matter of pride to Australians that

this significant journey was undertaken in the first instance in connection with the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament. And the analogy that flows therefrom is of deep import. The Federal leaven has been planted in Australia as in Canada, and that leaven will expand, as the Empire-voyage scheme was expanded, from the Federation of Australia and Canada to the Federation of the whole British Empire. Canon Dalton expressed surprise that during the week that attended the celebration of the opening of the Commonwealth no note of Imperial Union was struck. I am inclined to think that in organic processes it is well not to be too impatient. One best attends to the requirements of to-morrow by faithfully fulfilling the duties of to-day, and Australians had quite enough on their hands for the time being. The seed was planted; let it grow. In the course of his Paper Canon Dalton spoke of the rivalry between the two great capitals being the cause of delay in fixing the capital site. Now the principle which led to the decision that the Federal capital should not be in either of the two great cities is a principle which has been recognised in all federations—for it would never do to have the Federal capital placed within the precincts of a powerful city. Such a course was not pursued in the United States or Canada, and I do not think it would be well in any case that such a course should be pursued. With regard to the alleged conflict of opinion about "White Australia." As far as I have been able to judge, there is a practically unanimous and intuitive feeling amongst all classes in Australia on the subject, which, to my mind, is amply justified. Canon Dalton spoke of Singapore as practically a Chinese Colony. We do not want the northern part of Australia to become a Chinese Colony. Commerce is not everything. There are some national demands which are more imperious even than the desire for extension of commerce, and I think this feeling in favour of a White Australia arises from an imperative national instinct which will be to the best and most lasting interest of the British Empire. In common with all present I have been both informed and delighted with Canon Dalton's eloquent address. The next best thing to witnessing the events of the voyage is to hear them so graphically described. No more impressive event can be pictured than the slender silvery form of the *Ophir*, guarded on each side by a grim lion of the British Fleet, placing a girdle round the world, and yet never departing from the Home Waters of the British Empire.

Senator JOHN FERGUSON: We have listened to-night to a very interesting Paper. Particularly interesting to me was the part

which deals with the visit of their Royal Highnesses to Melbourne. As one of the representatives of Queensland in the Federal Senate, I had the opportunity of being present at all the functions and public ceremonies which were carried out during the visit to Melbourne. There is no doubt that the chief object of the tour was this visit to Melbourne, the seat of the Commonwealth Parliament. It was chiefly due to the loyal feeling of the citizens of Melbourne that the Prince and Princess were received in such a loyal and hearty manner. You must not, however, think that the loyalty of the people of Australia was confined to Melbourne, for they came to the city in their thousands and hundreds of thousands from all parts of Australia, to welcome the Royal party and attend the public ceremonies. The crowning ceremony was over when the Heir to the Throne opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, so that a continent of rival Colonies had been made a united Nation with full power to work out its own destinies. Surely this is a momentous incident in the history of the British Nation. This Federation has made Australia one of the Powers of the world, and one which will have to be taken into account in the councils of the nations. This young nation will become a strong power to the British Empire in the east. As a citizen of Queensland for over forty years, before I sit down I wish to express my great pleasure in being on the same platform at a meeting presided over by our late esteemed and beloved Governor, Sir Henry Norman.

Mr. GEORGE BEETHAM (New Zealand): I wish also to thank the lecturer for his excellent address. There is a point about which I should like some information. I cannot quite understand the lecturer's metaphor *re* the cuckoo. Is it meant to indicate that the Colonists may possibly hereafter take the position of the cuckoo, and devour the food of the small sparrows in the parent nest? I cannot think that this can be the meaning of the reference, because I am sure that such a position can never be taken by the Colonists. I thoroughly agree with Canon Dalton's conclusion that the time has come when we should approach the question of some form of representation of the Colonies. I believe I am right in saying that the affairs of the Colonies in England are now in good hands, and that we may rest assured that the present Ministers and those eminent men that are now coming from the Colonies will take this matter into consideration fairly, and with, I hope, every possibility of dealing with the question to the satisfaction of the Empire at large. As regards what has been said about an undercurrent of

republicanism, I believe that feeling now is almost nil, but a short time ago it certainly was existent in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, and I have no doubt in the other Colonies as well. I think, curiously enough, that we have to thank Mr. Paul Kruger very largely for the change that has taken place, for the feeling of common danger caused by the South African War has been a factor that has increased the loyalty of the Colonists, and has drawn together the citizens of the Empire in a most marvellous way. I hope in the future, should any common danger arise from whatever source, that the Colonists will be found as at present, standing side by side with the Mother Country with a determination to uphold the honour of the British flag.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I should not have obtruded myself upon you this evening but for the fact that at the invitation of a very esteemed friend of mine, the Rev. Principal Grant, head of the University of Kingston, I crossed the Atlantic for the first time last year, and, on October 15, I was present at one of the most remarkable and interesting functions connected with the Royal Tour. I was profoundly impressed and delighted with the fervent enthusiasm that was displayed in the city of Kingston, which was only, as I was told, what had been seen throughout the whole of the Royal Tour. It was thrilling to me to see the loyalty exhibited by all classes not only in that city, but in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and other cities which I visited in the course of my trip. I was very much pleased to hear the remarks made by Lord Wenlock with reference to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, because I had an opportunity on the occasion to which I have referred of observing the kindly feeling, the Royal courtesy, and the considerate attention which that Gracious Lady displayed towards every one with whom she had to do. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my great and profound regret that Professor Grant, who was unable to be present at the ceremony owing to illness, never really recovered, and died on Saturday last. He was an old member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was a very distinguished man, and I know his loss will be very deeply felt not only in Kingston, of whose University he was the head, but throughout the whole Dominion.

The CHAIRMAN (General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.) : We have heard a very able and interesting Paper, and also some most interesting speeches. You won't expect me to add anything to them, or even endeavour to sum them up. The one piece of advice which, as a tolerably old man who has seen something of the world, I venture to give, is that whatever union we may

expect in the future (and no doubt closer union will come about) you must not attempt to hurry that union. If you do I fear it will bring about disaster. I agree myself that advances towards closer union will come very much better from the Colonies than from the Mother Country. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Canon Dalton for his Paper.

CANON DALTON : After expressing my gratitude to you for your cordial vote of thanks, there are just two observations I should like to make. One gentleman said he thought that to bring forward a scheme of Imperial Federation was unwise. Another gentleman said that the thing must be left to grow and come rather from the side of the Colonies. I am very sorry I expressed myself so inarticulately. All I advocated was that we should prepare the ground for the plant to grow in. I advocated no scheme whatever. I merely showed you the absolute necessity of keeping your minds open as to the division of Imperial and domestic affairs, but as to propounding a scheme or trying to force anything on the Colonies nothing was further from my imagination. Again, I did not say a word about republicanism in New Zealand. There as elsewhere I took great pleasure in mingling with the crowds as one of themselves, and talking with anybody whom I chanced to find myself next to for a few minutes. In New Zealand I did not hear anything of that kind, but what I did hear constantly expressed was surprise as to the way in which popular enthusiasm had been evoked there by the South African War. It was the common confession that nothing of the kind would have been anticipated ten or five years previously. But candidly I don't think anybody can doubt that there is both in Canada and Australia a strong republican feeling, and quite naturally as I have already tried to explain. It is a phase of political thought, but will pass, if we are wise. Sir John Cockburn thought I was surprised that there was not any expression in any public manifesto in favour of Imperial Union at the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth. I did not mean to express surprise. I merely took notice of the fact. The overwhelming tide of feeling was in one direction, and that found expression in hope for the greatness and advance of Australia. At the same time it is only right to say that the *Argus* newspaper on the morning of the Commonwealth inauguration contained the following passage in its first leading article :

The Federal Parliament of Australia will be opened to-day by the Heir to the Throne in person, and thus the vision of a United Australia becomes an accomplished fact. It is good for the world, good for the

Empire, and good for ourselves that this dream has been realised. . . . Our unity is good for the British Empire, for it is a long step towards that Imperial Federation which will be the consolidation of the Empire's power. Some of us who take part in the rejoicings of the week may live to see the larger union accomplished, the British people possessing the one Parliament, and the one Customs law, as well as the one Sovereign, the one literature, and the one flag. It may be the happy fortune of the Duke of Cornwall and York, who opens the first Parliament of Australia, to open other Parliaments in which all parts of the Empire will be directly represented. We sincerely hope that this honour will fall to His Royal Highness. . . . The Union of Australia brings Imperial Federation close to the line of practical politics. It is the next step.

I will now ask you to give a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Norman for presiding over us this evening. You know what and how great his services have been to the Crown, not only in India, but as Governor of various Colonies both in the extreme west and in the east of the Empire. You know how he has distinguished himself in every one of the offices that he held, and how warm and steadfast a friend he is of this Institute.

The CHAIRMAN responded and the proceedings terminated.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, May 27, 1902—the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., in the chair—when Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Crown Prosecutor in the Yukon since 1897, read a paper which was illustrated with a large number of limelight views on “The Klondike—a Four Years’ Retrospect.”

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said Mr. Wade had been in the Yukon district for four and a half years—that was to say, ever since mining commenced. As Crown prosecutor he had had to do with the administration of the criminal law. Happily, the settlers in that district had on the whole been most law-abiding. It must indeed be a gratifying reflection that the first years of gold-mining in British Columbia—following the great rush to California, where for so many years there was really nothing of the ordinary course of law—had been marked by so little crime, although there had not been any great material force to support the local authorities.

Mr. WADE then read his Paper on

THE KLONDIKE—A FOUR YEARS’ RETROSPECT.

Mr. Wade said that the Klondike was not altogether a new subject for the consideration of the members of the Royal Colonial Institute. It had been introduced to them on January 31, 1899, in a Paper read by Miss Flora L. Shaw,¹ who had visited the country in the summer of 1898 in the interests of the *London Times*. Mr. Wade, in the same month and year, had lectured on the Klondike at the University of Toronto.

Lectures dealing with the pioneer stage of a mining camp or of a country are naturally taken up with what is startling, romantic, or picturesque, as of necessity there is little of development to record.

¹ *Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxx. p. 109.

At the time of Miss Shaw's visit the White Pass Railway had not been constructed over the mountains and onward to White Horse; some little steamers had been whip-sawed out of spruce timber at Bennett and "did all they were expected to do when they proved themselves capable of floating on the river" as far as White Horse; "there was no fresh meat, nor vegetables, nor milk, nor wine. Nothing had ever been grown in the country for human food."

Miss Shaw herself lived in a tent. Dawson was a collection of tents and huts. The mining methods were crude. There was little material development that would be perceptible to a stranger, however considerable it appeared to those who had grown up with the camp from the beginning.

The object of the lecturer was to dwell no longer on the romantic and pioneer stage of the country than might be necessary to contrast the conditions then prevailing with the marvellous transformations which have since occurred in all branches of its development. This he proceeded to do, illustrating the position, area, and topography of the district by maps, and the remarkable changes which have occurred in methods of travel, transport, commerce, mining, agriculture, education, and the social life of Dawson City and the mines by a series of strikingly beautiful lantern pictures.

The Yukon, he said, is one of that long procession of mining camps, paralleling the Rocky Mountains, which extends through the United States, British Columbia, the Yukon, and Alaska to the Arctic Ocean. In the United States the series includes the mines of New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana; in British Columbia, the Slocan, Rossland, the Kootenay, the famous old camps of Omineca, Caribou, and Cassiar, and in the North, Atlin; in the Yukon, Cassiar Bar, the Salmon Country, the Stewart and Henderson district, the Klondike, and the Sixty-mile district; in Alaska, the auriferous deposits of Cripple River, the Nome region, the Krubzgamepa Valley, and the basins of the Solomon and Niuluk rivers constituting the Southern belt, the placers of the Bluestone, the Agiapuk and Kugrouk in the Northern belt, the Bendelben group in the centre, and the placers of the York region, the relations of which to the others have not yet been determined.

Some idea of the enormous extent of this pay streak can be gathered from the fact that the Canadian section alone is 1,650 miles in extent—equal to the entire length of Europe.

The Klondike, the subject in hand, is but a fragment of the Yukon. The great Yukon river unrolls its magnificent length of

2,200 miles from the mountain passes near Skagway to the Behring Sea. The Yukon territory is 198,300 square miles in extent, or 77,000 square miles greater in area than England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland put together, and is watered by 7,000 miles of rivers and creeks. Of this vast area of territory the Klondike occupies but 800 square miles, and the total area of creeks which are being worked for gold is estimated at fifty miles.

Illustrating with maps as he went on, the lecturer next called attention to the peculiar topography of the Klondike gold fields, the central position of the Great Dome (elevation above sea level 4,250 feet) in their midst; the gold creeks falling away from the dome on all sides, like spokes from the hub of a wheel, into the Klondike river to the North and Indian river to the South, the combined waters of all finally reaching the Yukon at elevations of 1,200 and 1,233 feet. He also gave the names and lengths of the principal creeks, and distinguished between rivers, creeks, gulches, and "pups" as understood by placer miners, and from the point of view of the mining regulations.

It was to this country that the attention of the whole world was turned when George Carmack staked Discovery claim on Bonanza Creek on August 16, 1896. It was through the narrow defiles of the White and Chilkoot Passes that the terrible stampedes of 1897-8 in search of gold were directed with such fatal consequences that 3,700 horses lay dead on the White Pass trail after the autumn rush of 1897, and the whole district had the appearance of a battle-field. That it justified all the hopes that were entertained of it, the lecturer then gave figures to demonstrate. The total gold product of Canada for 40 years (from 1862 to 1902) exclusive of the Yukon had been \$84,097.81. The Klondike alone produced \$10,000,000 in 1898, and by the time the present clean up is completed her total output will in all likelihood equal the \$84,098.81, the total product of Canada in forty years—an equal amount in one tenth of the time.

Transportation was the first subject which Mr. Wade took up and illustrated by lantern views. First he showed photographs of the Chilkoot and White Passes in 1897, with the long streams of men laboriously carrying goods over by hand; then he showed the steel bridges, solid road-bed, and locomotives of the White Pass Railway of to-day. Similarly, he showed the wild rapids and the open skiffs of the miners used in making the anxious journey down them in 1898, and the present water fronts of White Horse and Dawson, with their clusters of steamers. Four years ago it was the open three-ton skiff; to-day there are fleets of steamers whose value he

estimated at \$2,500,000. Then he showed the Dawson of 1898, a vast huddle of dishevelled tents, and the Dawson of to-day, a town whose assessment in personalty and realty is \$12,000,000. Outside of Dawson there is an assessment of \$5,000,000; add the steamers already mentioned, the railway, &c., and there was property worth \$20,000,000, in addition to the \$80,000,000 odd of gold output, a total of more than \$100,000,000 of product and improvements—nearly all since Miss Shaw's visit four years ago!

Another phase of the means of transport existing which Mr. Wade illustrated was the dog teams, which, in 1898, were the sole means of transportation. To the dog he awarded high praise as the miner's best friend, and he added some curious details as to the respect in which the dog is held in the Yukon—qualifying his remarks by the addition that the bigger the dog the more respect he got. To-day there are 1,500 horses in the country, in addition to about 3,500 dogs. Even cows have made their appearance, and now number about 250. Not only had the bicycle established itself, but the automobile had made its appearance.

Progress in administration formed the next topic. First, he showed the post office of 1898, the heap of letters on the ground sorted over by anxious men, then the commodious and comfortable post office of to-day. The tent of Commissioner Walsh as compared with the big office and residence of to-day, the heap of bags of gold-dust, guarded by a file of mounted policemen, which represented banking in 1898, and the Bank of Commerce building of 1902; all these were rapidly shown; the slight foot and horse bridge of 1898 and the Ogilvie bridge of to-day; the miry track which passed for a street in 1898, and the many well-kept streets of 1902; in 1898 the miners had to make their way as best they could over the country as nature left it; to-day there are 248 miles of road, while 850 more are in contemplation.

The changes in mining methods next occupied Mr. Wade. By a series of illustrations and explanations he showed how the gold-bearing creeks form almost a street of cabins. Dawson and the creeks together include a population of 27,000. He illustrated the old crude and sometimes dangerous methods of thawing the soil by fires of cordwood and showed the newer method of thawing by steam, which has so cheapened production as to enlarge the area of production. One striking fact he related in this connection was that when this steam method came in, great scarcity prevailed of "thaw points," iron or steel tubes thrust into the frozen earth through which the steam was forced into the ground. The original

miners almost all came armed, the Englishmen because of the national sporting habit of carrying a small arsenal for game destruction, the Americans partly for the same reason and partly because of the lawlessness of American mining camps. In a short time the second-hand shops were filled with rifles, and when thaw points were needed they were improvised out of rifle barrels—a new method of beating swords into ploughshares. In this connection Mr. Wade observed that during the first five years of the gold fields in California, 4,200 homicides occurred; in the first five years of the Yukon gold fields, fifteen.

One feature of the progress of mining to which Mr. Wade drew attention, was the presence of quartz in the country. He showed a photographic view of a large piece of quartz, and stated that there were two customs quartz mills in Dawson; that they were over-worked, and that, instead of making a fixed charge per ton, the proprietors are confident enough in the industry to prefer to do the work for half the proceeds.

After a series of views showing the success with which potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, and almost all other vegetables can be grown in the Klondike, Mr. Wade proceeded to illustrate the social advancement. He showed the first church, the only permanent part of which was the bell, the rest consisting of canvas and wood, and went on to tell of the several fine structures now erected. At Skagway, he remarked, the church people staked out a site, and to prevent it being jumped left on the ground a reasonably eminent and reformed pugilist; the emblem left on the ground to indicate the nature of the intended edifice was a plate. The Salvation Army, Mr. Wade observed, conduct an excellent work in addition to their religious services. In 1898 there was only one white child in the country, and Mr. Wade showed a view of the big school of to-day, which has nearly 200 pupils. Hospitals, theatres, barracks, court-houses, administration building, all showed the advance in the four years, while pictures of the interiors of cabins, of church bazaars, balls, banquets, of the triumphal arches erected for the reception of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Minto, and of wonderful floral displays, proved that the gentlest natures even will have much to enjoy and little to fear under the improved conditions prevailing in the Klondike.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wade for his address, to which, he said, as it proceeded, they had listened with

increasing interest. Mr. Wade had shown that the Yukon was a very different territory indeed from what the preconceived ideas of many people would have led them to expect. It was said that Canada might be a very large country, but that its northern regions were absolutely useless. Now, however, we found that the particular portion that was looked upon as being useless for ordinary purposes of commerce and in other ways had become a great country—a country which, like the rest of the Dominion, possessing great resources, would endure. In regard to the services of the Mounted Police, he remembered their being sent out to the North-West, now some thirty years ago, when Winnipeg was scarcely more accessible than was Klondike to-day, and when the Indians who roamed in the district were constantly at war with each other. The Mounted Police did good service there. They had increased in numbers since then, and everywhere they had gone they had—with the assistance of such men as Mr. Wade—given valuable assistance to the cause of law and order. Not only so, but alongside the soldiers of the Mother Country they had recently done very good service indeed in South Africa. No better scouts—no men better fitted for such warfare as has had to be waged in South Africa—were to be found than these men from the prairies of the North-West. So eager were they to aid England in a just cause that some of them so far away as the Yukon traversed the whole 600 miles to the coast, crossed the continent, and joined our forces for South Africa. Mr. Wade had spoken of the endurance of the Indians and their capacity to carry burdens, and to this he himself could testify from experience in the days of the old Hudson's Bay Company. Horses and dogs had also been very useful. Time was when dogs were put to a different purpose, for they were fed up and (he was told) made very toothsome mutton. As for the horses, those from the ranches of the North-West had in endurance proved themselves second to none of all those sent to South Africa. It had been pleasant to hear that in the Yukon they not merely existed but enjoyed life. True, the thermometer might go down to fifty or sixty, but there as in other parts of Canada one was very often not really so sensitive to the cold until one began to study the thermometer. It had been said that the further north one went the better was the vegetation where it existed, and the truth of that was proved by the fact that the hard wheat of the Canadian North-West fetched 1s. or 2s. more in the market here than any other wheat. In the Yukon, he supposed, the turnip would be almost as good as an apple. Schools had already been established in this

new district, and in this connection he should like to say that throughout the Dominion the system of education would do no discredit to and in fact would equal that of the Mother Country. Mr. Wade had described the difficulties attending the distribution of letters in the early days of the settlement. It was wonderful how one became reconciled to the non-delivery of letters. For years together he had thought himself very well off if he got his letters twice a year. A friend of his got his only once a year, together with a whole bundle of newspapers and reviews, and he remembered how his friend insisted on reading the newspapers at breakfast one a day, beginning not with the last, and therefore the latest, but with the first, so that every day they were just twelve months behind the date. He well remembered the exclamations of various kinds as the news of the day was read out. "The fact is," said Lord Strathcona, "the good or ill of the world is very much as we make it ourselves, and a man may be as happy in Yukon as anywhere else." Reference had been made to the fact that a great many of the settlers at Yukon were Americans. He was glad—Canadians generally were glad—to be able to say that during the last three or four years some 70,000 industrious well-to-do people from the Western and Middle States of the United States of America had settled in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada, and in the course of the present year they expected some 30,000 or 40,000 more. They were people who did well in their own country, but as that country filled up they were anxious for more room, not so much for themselves as for their children. He himself had seen many who came from the States, and no better and more loyal British subjects were to be desired than these Americans who became citizens of Canada. Some saw danger in this immigration, but he himself did not. It was a blessing, he thought, that all should enter who were willing to work, because with their industry and intelligence they could not fail to do great good both for themselves and the country, and therefore for the Empire. Mr. Wade was under the impression that he had seen the first cow that ever entered into Yukon, but he could inform him that sixty years ago Mr. Isbister, afterwards Dean of the Faculty of Preceptors in this country, visited Yukon along with Mr. Bell, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they took a cow which travelled with them the whole distance, so that that would probably be the first cow that entered the district. In regard to mission work, to which Mr. Wade had alluded, the Chairman said he himself could testify that both Catholic and Protestant ministers earnestly devoted themselves to their work, and in this connection

he referred to the splendid example of Bishop Bompas, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who, after serving in other parts of the North-West Territories, went to Yukon, where, as was supposed, no white man would ever dream of going. Instead of finding himself in a solitude, Bishop Bompas came across the thousands of people who were being attracted by the gold, and he was working in their midst. It was well that attention should be called to instances of devotion such as this.

In reply, Mr. WADE also bore witness to the good work of Bishop Bompas, and said that a prominent Indian chief told him that when the good Bishop died all the Indians would weep. As to the Mounted Police, he might mention that when the war broke out one Jack Brothers sold his mining property and took with him several others, whose expenses he paid. They travelled 610 miles to the coast, 900 miles down the Pacific coast, crossed the continent, and proceeded to South Africa. Soon after they heard that Brothers had been shot in an engagement in which he exhibited great gallantry.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, confessed his amazement at the account which the meeting had heard of the marvellous development of the Yukon territory. Only four years ago they heard Miss Flora Shaw's description of the then state of the country; now they heard what had been done in the meantime. It was difficult indeed to realise that such advance had been made in so short a time. In the present day ancient and modern history were so rapidly blended that, instead of hundreds of years separating them, less than a decade fully described them. Like every one present he felt much indebted to the noble Chairman for his kindness in taking the chair, and for the interesting speech he had made on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said the meeting might feel assured that there were plenty of others who, should necessity arise, would be prepared to follow the brave example of the men to whom Mr. Wade had referred.

The proceedings then terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 10, 1902, when a Paper on "Our Future Colonial Policy" was read by Archibald R. Colquhoun, Esq.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 64 Fellows had been elected, viz. 13 Resident, 51 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Alfred Beit, Sir James Blyth, Bart., Francis Gaskell, Frederick W. Hamilton, James Knowles, Henry J. Krauss, C. H. Kregor, Donald MacVein, J. D. McLaurin, Thomas W. Parkinson, M.D., Sir George Scott Robertson, K.C.S.I., Arthur Verdon, A.M.Inst. C.E., William J. Walker.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Scott Alexander (Natal), Guy A. F. Belisario (New South Wales), William M. Beor (Orange River Colony), Alfred Bickford (South Australia), Arthur D. Browne (New South Wales), William H. Coghill (Cape Colony), William D. Copley (Rhodesia), Everard P. Corbet (Natal), George E. Dugmore (Cape Colony), T. M. Duncan (Cape Colony), C. V. Espeut (Gold Coast Colony), Sydney Fawns (Tasmania), Harry E. Fulford, C.M.G. (China), Arthur G. M. Gillott (Costa Rica), Thomas Goldsmith (Orange River Colony), William A. B. Greaves (New South Wales), Noel G. Harper (Natal), James H. Hartley (Cape Colony), T. Henshell (Cape Colony), Thomas M. Hocken, M.R.C.S.E., F.L.S. (New Zealand), William J. Holmes (Cape Colony), Horace B. Hulett (Natal), J. B. Leach (Cape Colony), Thomas Hope Lewis, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A. (New Zealand), William M. Lewis (New Zealand), Charles Lloyd (Natal), Lionel Ludlow (Rhodesia), Charles J. Lumpkin (Lagos), Angus Mackinnon (Rhodesia), Clifford K. McCallum (Rhodesia), Harcourt G. Malcolm, B.L. (Bahamas), W. A. Martin (Transvaal), Percy S. Molyneux (Natal), Henry Nicholson, M.L.A. (Natal), Hon. S. C. Obeyesekere, M.L.C. (Ceylon), A. S. Paterson (New Zealand), Henry Pearce, J.P. (Orange River Colony), Edward Prichard (New South Wales), Bernard W. Ridley (Western Australia), Henry B. Shave (Cape Colony), Otto Siedle (Natal), Professor R. Neil Smith (Tasmania), Charles E. Stuart (Transvaal), Adolphus J. Taylor (New South Wales), Dudley Trenchard (Victoria), Thomas E. Underdown (Liberia), Frederick C. Wade, K.C. (Canada), William Wallace, C.M.G. (Northern Nigeria), William D. E. Watkeys (Orange River Colony), William Wheeler (British Central Africa), Maurice E. Wingfield (Queensland).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c. had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United

Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: We are met this evening under happier auspices than those under which for some time past we have gathered together, and I think I express the feelings of every one present to-night when I say we all heartily rejoice that peace once more reigns throughout the Empire. It is especially fitting that those who belong to the Royal Colonial Institute should take this their first opportunity of stating how glad they are that peace has come, "Peace with Honour," but something, I hope, even more than that, peace with contentment in that land which has been so riven by strife during the last two years. If it is peace with contentment, as we all believe, surely we may look forward to a prosperity such as South Africa has never known. Those who belong to this Institute, and have always used their influence to bring together every portion of the Empire, to make all feel that under one Sovereign we may yet enjoy in different parts of the world our different systems and our different ways, must be glad to think that that influence is being still further enlarged. To-night we shall hear a paper from Mr. Colquhoun full of interest. Our future Colonial policy is a subject which I leave to him, but I am certain that our Colonial policy will be crowned with success if so guided as to bring within its compass the goodwill and support of all the races that live within the Empire.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun then read his Paper on

OUR FUTURE COLONIAL POLICY.

I do not think it will be necessary for me to emphasise in any way the importance of the subject on which I am to have the honour of addressing you to-night. There is, to every thinking man, one great central problem round which all the questions of the day which affect our Empire have been gradually gathering. The plot has thickened fast, fresh phases of this era of our empire-drama are being unrolled day by day, and, as the curtain goes up upon the grand Coronation scene, with its attendant pageantry and loyal subjects from every quarter of the globe gathered together in this ancient capital, one thought is uppermost in our minds—What is to be the future of the great Empire to which in the person of its ruler we are giving honour, of which each of us feels himself a small but proud unit? The future of the Empire—this is a great and wide field for speculation, but whether we are at present at the zenith of

our power or whether we are destined to an even greater future I think you will all agree with me that the most important factor in shaping our course is what I have called, for lack of better words, "Our Future Colonial Policy."

At the outset I want to disarm any critics on one point—especially critics from oversea—by saying that in any use I make of expressions such as "Colonial," "Imperial," and so forth, I mean merely to convey my ideas as plainly as possible, without circumlocution. These expressions have come to have more significance in the eyes of some people than their face value warrants. They are identified with certain schools of thought. I use them, however, merely in their simplest sense, and I approach this problem entirely from the point of view of a citizen of our great Oceanic Empire. There are many in this audience whose practical knowledge of certain phases of the subject must be superior to mine. There are others who have made it their life-study, and have written brilliantly on it; and I hope in the discussion that follows we may hear them speak out of that knowledge. I come to you without these qualifications as a specialist, but as a man whose career has taken him to the furthestmost portions of our oversea dominions, who has had administrative experience on the fringes of the Empire, has had opportunities of mixing with the men who are making history in those distant regions; and who has had, moreover, the advantage of studying other Empires besides our own. I want to emphasise two points to-night, and these are points which my experience has taught me to appreciate. *First*: We must look at the subject from a point of view which is wide enough to embrace other nations as well as our own. *Second*: We must be prepared to throw overboard many shibboleths and prejudices. We must approach the problem in the spirit of fair-play and open-mindedness which is eminently characteristic of our race. Not as Australasians, Canadians, Englishmen, or Africanders can we approach this momentous question. Not so, believe me, do I wish to speak to-night. We of a household must be united in spirit, if our unity is to become a living fact. I make this plea with all the force I can command.

Let us take first, then, a bird's-eye view of the world in which our Empire finds itself to-day. Europe is a series of military camps. Extraordinary sacrifices are being made by the various States to improve their military organisation. The expenditure of Russia upon her army is 88 millions sterling per annum, Germany spends 28 millions, France 29. The smaller States are either dominated or swallowed up. Russia possesses half Asia, and is spreading east and

south. The United States expends 29 millions yearly on her army and army pensions. She has been obliged to leave her isolated position, and has come into the arena of European politics in the Pacific, a step which will inevitably lead to further military organisation. There are two island Empires—our own, and Japan. Japan has an extraordinarily efficient army, considering her circumstances, on which she spends 4 millions, and has nothing to defend save her own island empire, Formosa, and her interests in Korea.

Of these countries all, save the United States, have national conscription, a fact which must be taken into consideration in reckoning the expenditure.

Now, as to naval organisation of the World-Powers. France spends $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions; the United States, $12\frac{1}{2}$ —an increase of fourfold in twenty years; Russia, 10 millions—over threefold increase; Germany, 4 millions—a fourfold increase which does not include the expenditure on shipbuilding. Japan spends 2 millions, but an extensive shipbuilding programme is being carried out independently of this. It must be recollected that the United States, although possessing an enormous seaboard, has until recently been confined within her own continent, and needed far less of a navy for her protection. Russia has practically no open seaboard except in the Far East. Her naval expansion is consequently abnormal from a merely defensive point of view. The same may be said of Germany, for her attempts at oversea colonisation are at present far from justifying her increase. There are other forms of State organisation practised on a rapidly increasing scale by all these Powers, such as the erection of hostile tariffs, subsidies, preferential rates, and the support given by the various Governments through their diplomatic and consular services to the enterprise and commerce of their nationals.

Now let us turn to Great and Greater Britain—the greatest Oceanic Empire the world has yet seen. We have a British population of about fifty millions—of which roughly forty must be credited to the Mother Country, so that about one-fourth of our people live oversea. In India there are 295 millions of Oriental subjects of the Empire. There is no other empire with conditions resembling these.

Our expenditure in peace time on army organisation is over twenty, and on our navy thirty-one millions; eight times as much as Germany, and three times as much as Russia. Our naval expenditure does not, however, keep pace *relatively* with that of the Powers mentioned, for it has only increased threefold in twenty years against the fourfold of Germany and the United States, and over threefold

of Russia. Of course our naval expenditure is largely increased by the peculiar nature of our commerce, which has to be protected in every ocean on the face of the globe. *En passant*, I may say that the policy of the Mother Country towards the trade and enterprise of her nationals has almost always been to let it severely alone until it was strong enough to stand on its own legs—very different from the careful fostering practised by our Continental rivals.

There is one other contrast to which I must draw attention. In Germany and the United States there is an enormous expenditure by Government on a system of State education—a system which, especially in Germany, ensures not only thoroughness but unification and leads to the evolution of a trained and disciplined national character.

I have alluded to the other great Powers of the world as our rivals, and that is the character in which we should do well to regard them, bearing in mind that rivalry need not necessarily be hostile. Our rivals, then, particularly on the Continent, have shown an extraordinary activity during the past twenty years or so. I have said that small States are being absorbed or dominated by large ones, and this is true in all parts of the world, but I want to refer you to the most extraordinary instance of this—the federation of Germany. Following on the gathering together of a congeries of States into a great empire came a complete reorganisation of all affairs on a national basis. The two great features in the reorganisation of Germany have been compulsory military service and compulsory national education. Other States have followed more or less closely in the same path. I can only briefly indicate these developments to-night, but the result is that we are confronted by rivals whose Governments are far more highly organised than our own, hold in their hands the threads of national evolution, and are in a far higher state of efficiency, from a naval, military, commercial, or economic point of view. It is a little difficult for John Bull to allow the superiority of any of his rivals to pass unquestioned, but if any one should feel doubtful as to the points I have raised let him ponder the marvellous growth of Germany since her federation, the amazing increase of her industrial output, her commerce, and her revenues, which in twenty years have risen from twenty-seven to one hundred millions sterling. Progress, it must be remembered, is the criterion of a nation's greatness.

I must now turn again to our own Empire. I have already said that our circumstances are quite unique, especially in that one-fourth of our population is domiciled oversea. There are other

unique features in our situation. The Mother Country is almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for its food supplies and raw materials. It is a workshop, a huge hive of industry, but its prosperity depends almost entirely on supplies from abroad ; and to ensure those supplies maritime strength is a first necessity. Take, then, the scattered members of the oversea dominions. Here we have producing countries dependent on maritime supremacy for the carriage of their produce to the markets of the world, and for the importation of manufactures. None is capable of self-support. The gigantic shipping interest evolved by the necessity for keeping open the highways of the world to our scattered peoples hardly needs to be dilated on. We are justly proud of it. Lately, however, we have received a shock to our complacent belief that our position as regards the mercantile marine was secure. The Atlantic Shipping Trust came as an unpleasant surprise. We are assured that this transfer of about one-fifteenth of our steam-tonnage is of merely economic significance, but we must not deceive ourselves. We may be sure that it will receive the support of a strong and ambitious Government, and under certain conditions it may be made a powerful political engine. Already we see the British lines practically annexed, while Germany has secured an alliance under highly favourable terms. A quieter, less ostentatious process has transferred a great part of our carrying trade in the Far East to German ships. If any one cares to verify this statement and learn how it has come about, he will find the information in my latest work, "The Mastery of the Pacific." I will give only two significant instances. There are now in the Far East two British possessions—a Crown Colony and a protectorate—which are connected only by German lines of steamers ; and the whole of the carrying trade between Singapore and Siam, a few years ago wholly British, is now entirely German.

I am purposely trying in this Paper to show the weak spots in our armour, and it would besides be superfluous before such an audience as this to dwell on the immense progress and unparalleled development of the self-governing Colonies themselves. We can congratulate ourselves also on the success of our policy in many of our Crown Colonies and protectorates. We have evolved a system of dealing with coloured races which has been peculiarly successful. I need only mention Singapore and Hong Kong as instances of this. In speaking of our future Colonial policy I am inclined to think that in communities of coloured people, ruled by a small number of whites, no better system can be devised than our present one,

though a *redistribution* of the burden of defence of the Crown Colonies would be an improvement. It is not, perhaps, generally known how largely some of the Crown Colonies contribute to defence; but the burden is unequally distributed, and could with advantage be readjusted. Another reform which is most pressing is a rearrangement of the spheres of the Colonial and Foreign Offices. At present the Crown Colonies, protectorates, &c., are divided between those departments without any reference to geographical conditions or political developments.

The West Indies are one of our sorest points. We cannot congratulate ourselves upon our management of them, and unless we are prepared to take strong measures they will drift away altogether. Their political and strategic importance, especially in the future when the Trans-Isthmian canal is made, renders them of such value that to lose them would be a serious calamity. Moreover, there are still possibilities for development in the islands. It would be more advantageous for them as well as for Great Britain that they should be confederated, but the first step must be to stimulate their decaying industries and to foster by every possible means their trade. The present assistance is a mere stop-gap.

The question of our future policy in India is one of the most difficult. The United Kingdom is, however, not the only Power which has had to face the necessity of ruling certain races without allowing them representation. I am not prepared to say that our government of India is too perfect to be improved upon, but I confess I do not see how any radical change could be made to bring India into line with Colonies of our own race.

The maintenance of British rule in India is of great importance to both Australia and Canada, especially to the former, the highways to the East being so largely dependent on our position there. A distinguished colonial has said truly that "India reduced to anarchy by the withdrawal of British rule, or India governed by Russia, would mean a serious blow to Australasian trade, present and prospective—it might easily mean exclusion from all the markets of the East." It may be mentioned here that the somewhat general idea that India is a burden on Imperial revenues is a mistake. India pays for her own defence and government, and indeed contributes to the cost of the India Office in London and to the maintenance of the ports of the Red Sea, including Aden, which protects, *inter alia*, the highway to Australasia. She also contributes towards consular expenses in China, and the British Embassy and consulates in Persia.

I have dwelt on this because I am anxious to bring out the interdependence of all our dominions on one another. The same moral could be drawn again and again. Take, for instance, the chain of coaling stations with which we have girdled the world for the convenience of our commerce. Consider the great coalfields of the various parts of the Empire. How could we spare any of them? How necessary they are to enable the far-distant Colonies to keep up their intercourse with the outer world! We have seen recently a most important development, the increase of intercolonial trade. Canada, for instance, at one time with an outlook only across the Atlantic, has, in the recent opening of the Pacific, which I endeavoured to describe in my last book, found fresh outlets for her energy, and an immediate result is the increased communication between Canada and Australia and New Zealand. Again, she is developing her trade with the West Indies, which, it must be remembered, might also be of much value to Australia and New Zealand when the canal is opened. Further, both Australia and New Zealand are deeply concerned in the security of the British position in South Africa, and already have a great and growing trade with that country. Every year sees the rapid increase of this interconnection of the various sections of the Empire, and the sign is a very hopeful one.

Thus we have our scattered Empire, composed of a vast number of units, governed in various ways, the great self-governing communities held together by sentiment, by rapidly growing commercial interests, and by the necessities of defence—but by no organisation. It is a magnificent Empire, with the greatest resources of any in the world's history, but, like the woodman's bundle of sticks, it is without power unless bound together.

I think we are all agreed as to the necessity for this bond, but probably few of us are of one mind as to how it should be effected. The one idea which is present to all is that of Federation. This is the *Zeitgeist* of the present era. The aggregation and organisation of small States into large empires is rendered inevitable. Two of our great self-governing Colonies have federated themselves, and a third will follow suit as soon as possible.

The idea of Imperial Federation has long been an aspiration with all thinking and patriotic men both in the Colonies and the homeland, and the result of long and deep consideration has been the conclusion that to federate the Empire by a great act of constructive statesmanship is not possible, and that the safer course is to adhere to a policy of improving the existing machinery bit by bit, a policy

of "slow and sure," which is perhaps more in favour with the conservative and rather antiquated Mother Country than with the younger and more go-ahead daughter States oversea. But the times have changed, and our pace must be accelerated. We must discard many of our old methods and adopt new ones, if we are to hold our own in the international contest.

There are three important steps which most of us are considering at this time, and which it is believed will lead towards Federation of the Empire. They are: closer commercial union, representation, and common defence. I do not arrange them in their order of importance, but merely for convenience. As a matter of fact, I am inclined to think that they cannot be considered separately at all, being inextricably interwoven.

Broadly speaking, there are two suggestions for promoting commercial union: a British *Zollverein* which would establish Free Trade throughout the British Empire, leaving the various contracting parties free to make their own arrangements as regards duties on foreign goods; an essential condition being, however, that the Mother Country should place moderate duties upon certain articles—such as corn, meat, wool, and sugar—now largely produced in the Colonies. Such is the principle which underlay Federation in the United States, a principle which, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, "might commend itself to an orthodox Free Trader." The case of the German *Zollverein*, which so greatly helped the consolidation of the Empire, is perhaps not enough to prove that a close customs union *must* conduce to closer political union. The circumstances, of course, are very different. But its marvellous success must be borne in mind, and it is the most striking example of the advantages arising from Federation. To-day we see instead of a scattered Empire a compact State, highly organised, pushing its trade into the uttermost corners of the earth, supported by all the resources of the Government, with revenues which, as has been said, have risen within twenty years from twenty-seven to over 100 millions sterling (nearly fourfold), and able to quadruple in that time its expenditure on the navy.

The trend of public opinion would seem to be in favour of a certain degree of preferential treatment within the Empire, and the feeling grows, certainly in the oversea dominions, that the Empire is so composed that it could, to a great extent, soon be made self-supporting.

As regards the proposals for preferential treatment, that coming

from Canada is for a uniform war-tax throughout the British dominions for purposes of defence. Canada, it must be remembered, already gives us a preference of 38½ per cent. The suggestion is practically the same as that which was first made publicly by Hofmeyr in the Conference of 1887 for an Imperial Customs Tariff. Every section of the Empire is to impose a primary duty of, say, 5 per cent. on all imports from foreign countries as its contribution to common defence, while the various fiscal tariffs of the different parts would remain untouched. All would share the burden equally. The Colonies would feel they were helping towards defence and enjoying certain advantages which in time would develop into a powerful bond of union. Another proposal is for a reduction or differentiation of duties between the Mother Country and the Colonies in each other's favour.

It is said, however, that such action would rouse the hostility of foreign Powers. That seems to me rather a craven fear and a foolish one, for they are not only Protective in every possible way, but they are hostile to us already and, as a Colonial put it, they are "hitting us all the time." The denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties in 1898, we were told, would be met at once by reprisals; but the result has not been at all serious.

But of course any such proposal is bound, on economic grounds, to meet with the most serious opposition from a large section of the public. It is to be hoped, however, that we are not so tied to the fetish of Free Trade—a one-sided Free Trade system in a Protectionist world—that, for the sake of a great political advantage—one transcending in importance any other before this country—we shall fear to make some departure from our traditions. Rhodes was a Free Trader, but he saw that there was no Free Trade for us with barriers erected everywhere against us and our defences all removed. "Being a Free Trader," he said, "I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war" (that is, a commercial war).

The principal arguments, economic and political, against any such action are: First, that as a workshop dependent on cheap food and raw material we cannot make any change which would increase the cost of these, would destroy our foreign trade, while the Colonies and India, at present providing only one-fourth of our foreign imports and taking only two-fifths of our exports,¹ could

	Imports to United Kingdom	Exports from United Kingdom
¹ Colonies and India	110 millions sterling .	. 102 millions sterling
Foreign countries :	413 " " .	. 252 " "

not take the place of our foreign markets for generations. Thus the readjusted burden of defence would fall chiefly on the Mother Country.

It may be argued that the cost would increase temporarily, for a brief term of years, until the oversea dominions were developed, and that the *quid pro quo* is not sufficient. But it is absurd to say that preferential duties within the Empire—the very minimum of Protection, if Protection at all—would *destroy* our foreign trade. Has Protection killed the foreign trade of Germany or the United States?

To make the Empire self-supporting, it is said, would require a revolution in the conditions of industry, and an enormous and quite impossible rate of increase of population oversea.

But could the Empire not be made, not absolutely but largely, self-supporting? That is a subject which deserves our most serious attention.

The extent to which we are dependent on foreign countries for our food supplies and raw materials is not usually understood, nor how peculiarly vulnerable in this respect, as compared with other nations, the people of this country are. Any hindrance to our regular supplies would mean widespread disaster, and in any case it is necessary to develop our own sources of supply. An important factor in this question is that of our oversea population. One of our chief duties, hitherto sadly neglected, is the building-up of our national strength oversea by means of a stream of emigration of the right sort, and there can be no doubt that some sort of preferential treatment would greatly stimulate the underpopulated Colonies—those great expansion grounds for our race—induce a rapid growth of population, and bring about vastly increased productive and purchasing power. The true secret of emigration is to make it attractive; that is, to increase the advantages and decrease the disadvantages which are to be found by British settlers in the oversea dominions. One of the most practical steps towards this is the improvement of all means of communication—penny post, All-British cables, subsidised steamer lines—anything which decreases the distance from the Mother Country. One of the anomalies in our Empire to be removed, if that Empire is to be really united, is the congestion of population in the Mother Country and the underpopulation in the oversea dominions, with their boundless territories. The population of Australia averages now 1·5 per square mile, of Canada 1·4, while that of Europe is about 100 and the United Kingdom 332. Even allowing for vast areas unsuited for settle-

ment in Central Australia and Northern Canada, there is room for a vast increase of population . . . Canada is thirty times and Australasia twenty-six times the size of the United Kingdom. National security demands on other grounds that something should be done in this direction.

We now come to the question of representation. It is quite clear that the Colonies are going to have a powerful and increasing influence on our councils, whether represented or not. Now, the extreme anomaly, the grave danger, of an indirect and irresponsible power need not be dwelt on. Our foreign policy, Lord Rosebery told us ten years ago, "has become a colonial policy. Our great Empire," he said, "has pulled us, so to speak, by the coat-tails out of the European system; and though, with our great predominance, our great moral influence, and our great fleet, with our traditions in Europe and our aspirations to preserve the peace of Europe, we can never remove ourselves altogether from the European system, we must recognise that our foreign policy has become a colonial policy, and is in reality at this moment much more dictated from the extremities of the Empire than it is from London itself." How much more is this the case to-day! Participation in power must be accompanied by participation in representation, by responsibility for the common welfare. The rights of citizenship and the duties must go together. The Colonies have shown by their action in South Africa that they are prepared to share the burden, and their interests demand that they should have the rights, of citizenship. In view, then, of the circumstances, representation must be given to the Colonies, and the coming Conference should lay the foundation of a scheme which would enable the resources of the Empire to be organised and would settle the broad principles of some form of representation. The initial step might be the creation of an Imperial Council, distinct from Parliament, to which, as Mr. Chamberlain said in 1897, "the Colonies would send representative Plenipotentiaries—not mere delegates who were unable to speak in their name without further reference to their respective Governments, but persons who by their position in the Colonies, by their representative character, and by their close touch with Colonial feeling, would be able, upon all subjects submitted to them, to give really effective and valuable advice." Such a Council, which might slowly grow into the Federal Council, the ultimate ideal, would deal eventually with the Imperial fund for general defence. The Council should be acquainted with all questions of foreign policy, so that it could deal wisely and effectively with defence, the Imperial navy

being under its supervision. Local defence would of course be maintained by each section of the Empire, a complete uniformity being observed throughout, interchangeable between the different parts.

Parliamentary representation has frequently been proposed, but the objections are apparent, and have been frequently stated. Briefly, the plan would not satisfy the Colonies, their representation being so small, while the people of the Mother Country would not be masters in their own house. On the other hand, an Imperial Council would seem to satisfy all requirements. The present Parliament, dealing with the affairs of the United Kingdom, would still have control of the revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom up to the moment supplies were voted, and the same with Canada and Australia and South Africa. All acts of the Council would be subject to the acquiescence of Parliament, as they would also, through the Colonial representatives, be subject to Colonial approval. At any time any Parliament, by a change of Government, could ensure that the Council should represent public opinion. There is small doubt that the Colonies, once they understood the facts of the case, would welcome such a scheme, by means of which they could make known their wishes, and give effect to them by the votes of their representatives. These representatives would, of course, be eligible for Imperial offices. The advantage of such a scheme would be that, avoiding any suspicion of revolutionary methods, it would follow on the constitutional lines which from earliest times have been the paramount characteristic of British political history.

Among the questions to be considered by such a Council, in which oversea Britain would be fairly represented, is that of our foreign relations, especially concerning our oversea Empire in, for instance, New Guinea, New Hebrides, and other moot-points arising from the changing conditions in the Pacific, where Australia and New Zealand are coming into close contact with Continental Powers and even with the United States: The financial federation of the public debts of the Empire, following up the action taken in the Colonial Stock Act of 1900: The development of National cables and steam communication (so fully recognised by foreign nations, especially Germany), with British vessels, British-manned (Lascars being eliminated), to safeguard the inter-imperial highways: The purchase of Chartered Companies and placing their territories under direct government, their initial work being accomplished: The systematisation of our national education and the improvement of

our common intercourse and knowledge. We have recently had a lead given us in this matter by a great colonial statesman, who had the keenest appreciation of the wants of our time. Much might be done in schools, here to make the Colonies better known, and oversea to enable them to understand the Mother Country better; and the press could help both here and oversea to forward the welfare of the Empire.

I look forward with the greatest optimism to the representation of oversea Britain in our councils. We want fresh spirit, different points of view, the quickening influence of young and ardent spirits. Our parliamentary and governmental system is no longer equal to the gigantic task imposed upon it. We see the congestion and confusion, we know that many of our public servants, although worked nearly to death, are incapable of dealing with the masses of accumulated business, and that in the hurry and rush of modern life public men find less and less time to devote to thought and study, overwhelmed as they are by masses of detail and routine. In the reconstruction of our councils, in the redistribution of the business of the Empire, in the decentralisation of much that is now centralised, and *vice versa*, we shall find the greatest assistance in the presence of men who are fresh from the newer arenas of activity in our scattered Empire, who are vigorous and enthusiastic, and who are moved by the spirit of the time rather than by traditions and conventions.

I come to my last point, but it is one that by virtue of its importance is first in every sense of the word. There is a question which cannot and must not be shirked by any man in this audience or in this Empire—I speak of national defence. The first law of nature is that of self-preservation, and no thinking man who has studied world-affairs can deny that at this moment the struggle for existence among nations is entering a fierce and desperate stage—I speak of national existence in its widest sense—and that the British Empire is ill-equipped for that struggle. That is my principal point to-night. We have seen already that she has lost on her strongest ground, maritime supremacy, and the South African war has taught us the lesson of our military inefficiency. As for the present conditions under which our naval organisation is carried on, there is no parallel for it in the world's history. We see great communities of white men—rapidly increasing in numbers (already one-fourth the population of the Empire to which they belong) and making great strides in trade and revenues—possessed of unlimited powers of self-government, and yet having no voice

in national affairs and bearing no part of the burden of maritime defence, upon which our very existence depends.

Of the naval burden, which increases not only with the ambitious growth of other Powers, but with the rapid development of inter-Colonial interests to defend, the Mother Country bears practically the whole weight of thirty-one millions. The oversea self-governing peoples contribute only £220,000! In the days of their infancy the Colonies could scarcely be expected to take any share of this burden, but now that they have attained to manhood, have one-fifth the commerce of the Empire, one-fourth the population, and much more than one-third the revenues of the Mother Country, with growing interests and increasing responsibilities, arising from closer contact with other nations, such an anomaly cannot long continue. Not only is there no contribution to Imperial naval expenditure by Canada, and merely a trivial sum from the others, but they contribute nothing to the diplomatic and consular services throughout the world. And while this is the case, the military expenditure of the Colonies is not one-tenth of the sum ordinarily paid by the United States and Britain, and is incalculably less than that of Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and other nations. As for extraordinary expenditure, the Mother Country has just spent 220 millions on what was really a Colonial war, and has to face a heavy expenditure for years to come.

I have already given figures which show the immense naval and military increase of Continental Powers. Now, why are all these nations making these great sacrifices? The Continental Powers expend vast sums on military preparations partly because their land frontiers need protection; but a new stimulus has been given, for they are fast becoming commercial and industrial, and are turning themselves into Sea Powers to extend and protect their commerce. Now, for our scattered ocean Empire the safety of the ocean highways is the very essence of its being—it is paramount to everything—and if for no other reason Federation must come for that reason. Unsupported by the oversea fourth of the Empire, the Mother Country alone cannot continue the competition with those federated and highly organised States. If left to her alone, feeling herself unable to compete with the expenditure of other Powers, or provide the necessary organisation, there will be the constant temptation to neglect naval defence, on which the very existence of our Empire depends. The system, then, is an unsafe one for all concerned, and not least for the Colonies. In justice to them it must be remembered that great difficulties have had to be overcome in these new

lands, in clearing forests, developing railway systems, introducing telegraphic communication, and so forth, for which heavy debts have been incurred. Some of these works undoubtedly have great political and strategic value. But, after due allowance for all this, I venture to say that, man for man, our oversea kinsmen are better off, and that the burden they bear is far lighter. This, however, is of minor consequence. The point is that, threatened as we are by common dangers, the Mother Country can no longer act in the capacity of protectress; her sons, according to their ability, must come into the councils of the house, contribute to its defence, and bear its burdens, if that house is to endure.

It is urged by one contending section that defence must be settled first; by another, that closer commercial union must be the first step. For my part, I am of opinion that defence is the basis of everything, that defence and representation are indissoluble, and that closer commercial union must necessarily follow and would help to lighten the burden of defence for the Colonies and pave the way to their increased prosperity, with great advantage to the Mother Country. Federation, founded on defence and representation, should be *assisted* by closer commercial union. It should not be made a matter of bargain. And I, for one, believe that if put fairly and squarely before our oversea kinsmen they would not shirk the burden which all other great peoples bear.

It is not within the scope of this Paper to discuss the details as to how our defences can be put on a national basis—though doubtless we shall have some valuable suggestions in the discussion about to follow—but I venture to hope that the great seafaring reserves available oversea will be utilised. The initiative should come from the Colonies themselves, who will, I am convinced, realise that the Empire is facing a common danger, that naval supremacy is our one source of safety, and that we cannot preserve it without national sacrifices.

The next war will be a commercial and industrial one, and already the firing has begun from the opposite camps. The principle of co-operation and union is one that is absolutely necessary in these days for commercial prosperity, and upon that must largely depend our national existence. It is not because I am blind to the importance of this that I say defence is the first question for our Empire, but because our commerce depends upon our line of defence, and because, until the defences of the Empire are truly national and efficiently organised, it is waste of time to try and bolster up our commerce or develop our relations. To be strong is the first

necessity for the Empire, and it is impossible to be strong without unity.

I speak on the eve of a great Colonial Conference, at which the questions I have raised will be debated by far abler speakers. But these questions cannot be settled by statesmen in conference; they must ultimately be decided by the people themselves—the scattered members of the British race. I appeal, therefore, to my countrymen here and overseas to study the subject dispassionately, to rise to the occasion, and to sink the provincial in the national point of view; and I appeal with confidence. We want to see the birth of a truly national spirit, and we must remember the old motto, none the less true for being a platitude: “United we stand, divided we fall.”

DISCUSSION.

Col. GEORGE T. DENISON: I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity of speaking for a few minutes on this admirable Paper. In almost everything that has been said I thoroughly concur. There is only one point in which I may vary a little from the lecturer's view, and that is, perhaps, because I understand the condition of affairs in my own country better than he does. He says we should combine for defence and also for trade; but he thinks we should do the one and let the other stand over till the first has been accomplished. I say they ought to be done at the same time. There is a large portion of the population of my country not bound to you by ties of blood, race, or kindred, who therefore have not that strong sentimental feeling which exists among people of the same race. In trying to do the best for this Empire, we should therefore endeavour to do something which will unite all our people and cause all of them to be satisfied with the arrangements made for unification. A proposal will in all probability be brought before the coming Conference that there shall be a tax, of whatever amount may be agreed upon, at every port in the Empire, the proceeds to be applied to purposes of defence. What does that mean to us? It means, if we put a tax of 10 per cent. on everything which comes into the ports of Canada, we shall be paying five times for defence what we have been paying hitherto. If you do the same here, it does not necessitate your paying one farthing more than you do now; it simply means a slight change in the incidence of taxation; that you may have to put some tax on bread, perhaps double the

present paltry tax—a tax which really is not worth talking about. But you could easily take it off tea and tobacco. Why in the world do statesmen go about talking of the terrible burden on the poor on account of this tax, not thinking of the poor women who have to pay out on their tea, and men who have to pay out on their tobacco? You collect £6,000,000 on tea and £12,000,000 on tobacco; a 10 per cent. tax on wheat would not amount to more than 8½ millions, even if paid on all consumed. Ought any little difficulty of that sort to stand in the way of uniting a great Empire? Are you going to allow yourself to be tied up by such economic pedantry? We have to look at these things from the condition of affairs to-day. I notice that Mr. Bryce, speaking of the bread tax, said that when you approach that large section of the people, in many places 80 per cent. of the population, which lives on the verge of want, it becomes a crushing burden, meaning reduced subsistence, frequent hunger, weakness of body, and susceptibility to disease. Now I reckon that this tax amounts to about 7d. a year, and 7d. a year, we are told, means reduced subsistence and the other evils of which he spoke. Is this a condition in which any country should be? On Saturday night in Edinburgh Mr. John Morley made a speech, and he made an attack on the policy which Mr. Colquhoun and myself have been advocating. In one place he says: “As I said long ago, great economic forces will flow with a tidal sweep over communities which are only half-conscious of all that is befalling them. That may be our case now.” That is the case of the people of this country to-day. You don’t know the condition you are in. You have had one rude awakening in connection with the “combine” of ships, but other trade is going in the same direction. Mr. Morley says that we are in a great state of prosperity and that we have enormous wealth, and that this is due to Free Trade. I want to draw your attention to one or two points in that connection. In the years after the Napoleonic wars England was able to enlarge and improve her manufactures, while in Europe the whole country had been fought over, and one well knows that in these conditions manufactures could not thrive nor the countries be prosperous. From 1815 to 1845, when you had Protection in this country, the exports of Great Britain increased regularly, and the balance of trade all the time was in favour of these islands. All the time you were rolling up wealth and capital and making investments on which you are living to-day. In France, on the other hand, there was revolution in 1848, in 1859 war in Italy, in 1864 in Denmark, in 1866 between Austria and Germany, and in 1870–1

between France and Germany. How could manufactures increase under these conditions? The United States also had their navy and mercantile marine injured a great deal by the war we had with them, and afterwards they were very much set back by their own terrible civil war. But in 1871 they began to attend to business. Germany also, after the war with France, soon began to set things in order. She was organised so as to make the most of her conditions, and Mr. Colquhoun has told us what progress has been made. In the United States, in 1871, the balance of trade against them was 15 millions sterling per annum: it is now 186 millions in their favour. It is in those thirty years we have not been progressing, and in the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the whole exports of this country, if you take out coal, were less than in ten years before. How does Mr. Morley answer that? He says—

You import—it is the only figures I am going to trouble you with—from the colonies 110 million pounds' worth of stuff. These are the last figures I have got. You sell to them 102 million pounds' worth. Therefore the whole of your colonial trade is 212 million pounds. Now, what is your trade with foreign countries? We take from foreign countries 413 million pounds. We sell to them 252 millions of pounds. Therefore your colonial trade is 212 millions of pounds, and your foreign trade is 665 millions of pounds.

Therefore, we are told, our foreign trade is much the best, although on that trade there are 160 millions balance against us. According to this method of computation, if the foreigners only buy a million from us and we buy 1,000 millions from them, there would be one thousand and one millions of trade. Would that be profitable? I tell you the trade of this country is not in a prosperous condition. Inquiries made in New York show me that the British people are selling out largely their holdings of American securities. Stock-brokers say the same thing in the City; there is where the money comes from which goes to buy your ships, this adverse balance of trade; and I say any balance of trade that is adverse is not satisfactory trade.

Hon. Sir HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G.: Had there been to-night any other official representative of the Colonies present, I should hardly have felt disposed to address you, for I don't know the position in which I stand in regard to the coming Conference. It is not probable the accredited delegates of the Governments of the States of Australia will take any part in that Conference, but in view of the doubt I shall not enter into any argumentative discussion in regard

to a Paper so largely controversial that no one can charge me with not being devoted to the Empire. My existence in political life arose from my desire to encourage a true Imperial spirit. A man who fourteen years ago called another an Imperialist would be considered to have used to him a term of reproach. I remember Mr. Dalley writing of the ingratitude of Australian people in regard to his action in sending out the first contingent to the Soudan. In 1887 a Colonial Conference was held in London, and an agreement was made by the Australian Colonies to contribute towards the Navy in their own waters. I am sorry to say that in a portion of Australia difficulties arose which delayed the ratification. I then saw public opinion in Queensland was taking a wrong direction, so I decided to offer my services and strongly advocated we should make some contribution to the naval defence of the Empire. Having made that preface I am still prepared to take my fair share as an Australian of the responsibilities of empire. Still I must say that some of the methods suggested in this Paper are repugnant to my feelings. I do not at all like, especially at the present moment, the attack I find in this Paper. It is irritating to me to be told: "We see great communities of white men—rapidly increasing in numbers (already one-fourth the population of the Empire to which they belong) and making great strides in trade and revenues—possessed of unlimited powers of self-government, and yet having no voice in national affairs and bearing no part of the burden of maritime defence, upon which our very existence depends." Is that a fair statement of the case? I acted for some years as Minister for Defence in Queensland, and I claim it is not a fair statement of the condition of affairs in that young Colony, where we did assist to the best of our ability. We were a young community struggling under all the difficulties attaching to pioneers of new lands, but we bought gunboats, paid to England the agreed tribute for naval defence, erected the Federal fortifications on Thursday Island and Albany, and always kept a number of naval men in case they were required for the purposes of the Empire; and although we did not keep many permanent soldiers as a land force, yet with a relatively small adult male population we managed to send several thousand citizen soldiers to the service of the Empire at a moment's notice, and were the first to offer to do so. I deny therefore as an Australasian that we have been bearing no part of our burden. It also does not accord with my views that we should, as suggested, constitute a fixed Council of the Empire in this country. But we shall be delighted, and I can speak for our public men, to come

over here and meet in conference, as we have already done with good results. What I wanted instilled into the mind of every citizen was a true spirit of empire, and that exists now throughout all the Colonies. Can there be anything grander at the present moment than the British Empire? Is it not the worthiest of all? Does it not stand to-day a lesson of unity to the world? That has risen under a system of gradual evolution. A British spirit has been created. But I would advise you, from the point of view of those who live across the seas, not to attempt to put that into paper bonds. It has come from our affections, and Great Britain will never find her Colonial citizens refusing to take their share of the responsibilities of empire. I want it to remain voluntary and spontaneous. I see immense difficulties in all these trade questions, but there is no use talking about them to-night, for your Chancellor of the Exchequer has plainly told you what is the policy of His Majesty's Government, and that he is not prepared to make the sacrifice of the British Empire for the sake of her Colonies, and no Colonist is likely to ask him to do it. We prefer these questions to remain over until we can bring them to the Empire, possibly in the first form of preferential trade, and the response we have lately had from the Motherland is the surest evidence that in her own interests she will do her utmost to promote the welfare of her Colonies, even though such involve large sacrifices to herself. If the Conference should determine that Australasia should be prepared to supply over 100,000 citizen soldiers for any event of stress or storm affecting the Empire as a whole, there will be a ready response. The Colonies do not like the system of paying tribute to England in respect of matters in which they have no voice. Save by conferences it is impracticable for them to have that say, and therefore they desire to accept their responsibilities in some form within their constitutional privileges. As regards maritime defence, I think they would prefer to train their sailors and keep them on their coasts, in ships suited for their own defence, ready to be transferred to British men-of-war whenever required; they are not likely for a long time to desire to build or maintain ironclads. This they claim not only to be the duty of the Motherland for the protection of its trade and commerce, but it is the most efficient method, their contribution being more in the direction of a mobile force of men and horses. These are, however, matters of detail; the principle is recognised that to the extent of their ability they are prepared to accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of empire.

Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.: The Paper that we have heard

read is a contribution to the literature of Imperial Federation worthy of the well-established reputation of its author, and the subject is uppermost in our minds now that the Angel of Peace has spread her pinions over this troubled Empire, and when the shouts of triumph are mingling with generous appreciation of a brave enemy we turn to our Colonial brothers, who sprang to our side in our hour of trial with a ready devotion that showed that neither distance nor stormy seas can divide us, and each asks the other, What can we do to weld our fiscal systems into a unity that will demonstrate that you are of our house and we of yours? I listened to the Paper with very great pleasure and interest, and with equal interest and gratification to the able and statesmanlike observations of Sir Horace Tozer. Defence, to my mind, must be the basis upon which we approach this question, and in its consideration we are immediately faced with all the difficulties that may arise if that Imperial Defence is based upon a common contribution from the whole Empire. I listened with great interest to Col. Denison's observations. I could not quite understand what he meant by a 10 per cent. tax all round upon imports—whether he meant that the duty was to be put upon all imports or upon foreign imports only.

COL. DENISON: Foreign imports.

SIR HENRY BLAKE: If that tax were on foreign imports alone, a 10 per cent. tax would mean that every man, woman, and child in Canada would pay about 6s., in Australia about the same, and in the United Kingdom 20s. I do not think that that solution would be fair. I prefer very much Sir Horace Tozer's suggestion. I think that when we approach this question, involving the proposition that the representatives of the Colonies are to have a greater voice in deciding the foreign policy of the Empire, we should bear in mind the old adage that to call a tune you must first be prepared to pay the piper, and that would mean that this burden must be equal all round, especially as Mr. Colquhoun has stated that our brothers over the sea are, man for man, better able to pay than we are. Already the people of the United Kingdom pay £88,000,000 for the Army and £31,000,000 for the Navy. This sum of £119,000,000 is expended not alone for the protection from insult or injury of the United Kingdom, but equally for the protection of the smallest portion of the Empire over which the Union Jack floats. And we spend in addition half a million on the diplomatic and consular services, which are at the disposal of the Colonies; therefore so far as the Colonies are concerned they have no reason to object to the arrangement at present existing for the protection

of the Empire. On the other hand we have every reason to acknowledge with gratitude and pride the readiness with which our brothers over the sea sprang to arms the instant that the interests of the Empire were threatened. I have the utmost sympathy with the anxiety to enter into some arrangement in the coming Conference that may bring us closer together, but I cannot close my eyes to the great difficulties that present themselves on every side. I am not afraid of the word "Protection," if we are satisfied that it would have the desired effect, for no amount of Protective duties would equal the injury done to our trade at the present moment by the tyranny of the trades unions. How our people who talk so loudly about liberty can permit the compulsory limitation of output and of labour effort is a mystery. Were we to imitate the strenuousness of Americans or the thorough business methods of the Germans we could, I believe, increase our output at the present moment by 30 per cent. I must apologise for detaining you so long. The valuable Paper read by Mr. Colquhoun covers so much ground that it would not be possible to touch upon all its points, but I have no doubt that it will bear good fruit in the discussions at the coming Conference.

HON. JOHN DOUGLAS, C.M.G.: I don't appear before you to-night in any representative capacity such as that belonging to my friend Sir Horace Tozer, but I am an old resident of Australia, having lived there for the last fifty years and more. I have administered one of H.M. Protectorates in New Guinea for three years, and for many years I have exercised a kind of patriarchal control of Torres Straits. Some thirty years ago I became a Fellow of this Institute, but I have never before had the privilege or opportunity of addressing its Members. I am very glad indeed to have had the opportunity of listening to such a Paper as that which has been read by Mr. Colquhoun, a Paper so full of matter, every paragraph of which would admit of being treated separately on a separate occasion. It contains no doubt some disputable matter. Sir Horace Tozer has shown you in what respects he agrees and differs from the Paper. I can endorse most heartily on behalf of those people whom I know, and whom Sir Horace Tozer knows, what he has said with reference to the public opinion of people in Australia. I believe he has given expression to that opinion faithfully and truly. Of course we know public opinion changes. I have been a witness to that. How different, for instance, is the public opinion of this country and of the Colonies from what it was when this Institute was founded! There never yet has been

known in the history of this Empire such a growth of public opinion and of action based upon it. That being so, what may you expect? What may you not expect? The Paper, as I have said, contains much controversial matter. With regard to the subject of Free Trade and Protection I shall only say that, strange as I am now to this country, I have had no very good means of arriving at what public opinion is. Still I see there is a great change coming about—a crisis which may lead to far greater changes than any we have seen. I read the other day the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons by Sir Robert Giffen, an economist of high standing, and one to whom has been attributed the most advanced principles of Free Trade. I think you would infer from that evidence that a complete change is coming over the spirit of his dream. He advocates what seems to me a most astounding doctrine as a possible necessity if we are to engage in this great commercial war which other nations have declared against us. They at any rate are taking advantage of the permission which we give them to trade with us, an unfair advantage, as has been pointed out. If it is commercial war, then we must be prepared to answer war with war. This will become a burning question in this country. Of this I am very sure, that you have men of great ability and experience who are profoundly patriotic and determined that this Empire shall not be driven to the wall; that whatever is done, and whatever expedients you may have to have recourse to, the attacks of the enemy shall be repelled. In Australasia there are great questions to be decided, and the Commonwealth has to face them. The Commonwealth has lately undertaken one of the most difficult tasks you could have imposed upon our Government, and that is the administration of New Guinea. It will have to undertake an equally difficult task in the Government of Northern Australia. You must not ask too much, but there is this which you may congratulate yourselves upon, and that is that now you have to deal with one Power instead of with half-a-dozen Colonies. You need not have recourse to half-a-dozen Agents-General. The time is shortly coming when the Commonwealth will be represented by its authorised Agent, its High Commissioner, just as Canada is; and when that time comes you will have overcome a great obstacle to treating with Australia. It was one of the happiest incidents of my life to have the privilege of being present at the opening of the Commonwealth, and on that occasion there was nothing which I am assured pleased the Prince of Wales more than the great and grand display of well-disciplined young Australians in Volunteer

uniform. You all know, and are proud of, what has been done in South Africa; they have proved themselves good soldiers. My great trust is that our men will prove themselves equally good sailors. If ever there was a country which should produce sailors, Australasia is that country, surrounded as she is by the sea, and with a population which takes great interest in every maritime pursuit. But the commanding necessity at the present time is that you should evolve out of the youth of Australia a fine maritime spirit, which will result in the formation of a good naval reserve.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., M.P.: After this most admirable Paper, so full of suggestive matter, anyone speaking now must find himself in some perplexity with regard to the selection of any particular topic. I shall therefore devote myself exclusively to the naval aspects of this question. When my friend Sir Horace Tozer touched upon that question I noticed a great difference in his attitude towards the two branches of defence. He spoke with generous enthusiasm about the readiness of Australasia to hold in reserve 100,000 soldiers to be called upon when wanted, but as to the Navy he spoke in a much more halting tone. Now I put this to him. If the Navy of the Empire be not sufficient to control the sea, what is the use of holding the soldiers ready at all? Your 100,000 men would be locked up in a watertight box. ("No.") If your Navy, I say, is not sufficient for the task of holding the sea absolutely secure, then all your military strength in time of war is a locked-up force. I understood Sir Horace Tozer to repudiate the idea that it was the business of Australasia to consider anything with regard to naval defence outside her own waters.

Sir H. TOZER: Nothing of the kind.

Sir J. COLOMB: I am extremely glad to hear it, because it would be a great pity to have any misunderstanding on that point. I am glad he recognises that a common duty rests upon Australasia to provide money and ships and all that is necessary for the exercise of that naval power without which the Empire is a dream. I presume, then, that when the Conference meets we shall have this question dealt with by Australians, that they will be ready to find the money to produce the force to apply in naval war where necessary. Now the objective in naval war is the enemy's ships wherever they are. The frontier of every part of the Empire is one and the same. We hear people talking about the Colonies defending their own frontiers. It is nonsense when you come to the sea aspect of the question. The Empire has but one maritime frontier, and that is the enemy's coast. Therefore I rejoice to find Sir Horace

Tozer giving an assurance that Australasia is ready to pay her fair share to provide money to produce ships and all appliances to apply force to the coast of the enemy.

Sir H. TOZER: What I said was, to the extent of her ability.

Sir J. COLOMB: That is all anybody could ask. It must always be borne in mind that if the burden of Empire is to be shared there must be an agreement on a fair basis, and there must be an Imperial Council to see the bargain is fairly kept. All other questions are subsidiary to the security of the Empire. It is no use mixing up with the Navy all these other and difficult questions if you have any shadow of doubt, or there is any hesitation on the part of any portion of your Empire, to discharge its duty towards the fleet and bear a fair and equal burden with all the other parts and with the Mother Country. I would only say in conclusion that I am more than satisfied to have had such a declaration from so distinguished a man as Sir Horace Tozer.

Hon. A. WILMOT: As a member of the Legislature of Cape Colony I think we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Colquhoun for his excellent Paper. I think we should not be hypercritical in commenting upon it. It seems to me that in considering these great questions we should remember that there is one great basis, and that is an Empire ruling all its people through their affections. By this means we have gained the Australasian Colonies and Canada, and by these means we have continued to keep Greater Britain united. In one respect I differ a little from the lecturer. He speaks of the fable of the woodman and the bundle of sticks. We have the bundle of sticks united by the best of all bonds—mutual affection and love—and we look upon this great Mother Country not as a stepmother, but as a beloved mother whom we all love and desire to serve. I think Sir Horace Tozer remarkably accurate in what he said. The policy of *festina lente* is most desirable in great matters such as those connected with Federation. We know how the Constitution of this great country was built up. It was built up by slow degrees, by hurrying nothing; and not on any paper-made, doctrinaire system. We must build up by degrees this system which has been spoken of to-night. Above all things we must attend to defence, and as a means to that end I cannot help thinking a tax is reasonable and right, and in fact due to the Mother Country. It is very desirable, I think, considering the enormous sums which have been lavished, considering how the blood of our sons and our treasure have been poured out, that in every Colony of the Empire there should be differential duties, so

that your goods should come in at a lower rate than foreign goods. Great Britain has endeavoured to rule South Africa in the kindest and most liberal manner. No more liberal Constitution could have been given than that conferred on Cape Colony. I am sorry to say we have not been sufficiently grateful. I think it is most desirable that the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony should not for some time to come be ruled under Parliamentary government, and that we should not by a general election or by bitter speeches accentuate race feeling. We have a trusted Councillor out there who thoroughly understands the subject, and whose ability is equal to his integrity. Let us follow the advice of Lord Milner.

Mr. J. C. WASON, M.P.: If the time for Imperial Union is ever to come, surely a time like the present will hardly arise again. The generation of English, Scotch, and Irish that has practically turned Australasia from a wilderness into a powerful, prosperous State is rapidly passing away. The coming generation there, looking to Australasia as their home, will gradually drift further and further apart from the Mother Country unless the necessity for union is kept before them in a concrete form. The necessity for a strong Imperial Navy is the primary condition of our existence, and naturally the first requisite of that Navy is that it must be paid for. All Colonials would, like Mr. Colquhoun, advocate a preferential tariff against foreign goods; but the serious objection to that is that the very predominant partner is at present very sternly wedded to the doctrines of Free Trade; and a further serious objection to such a scheme is that, if successful to the fullest extent, it would practically fail in its purpose, and while that result to many of us will be most satisfactory the problem of contribution would arise again. The matter must be very carefully handled. Nothing could be more mischievous than to make such a question a rallying party cry. Colonials would resent very bitterly being made the shuttlecock of political parties in this country. Evidently the first step is the formation of an Imperial Council. Canada, Australasia, South Africa, would send their best; the East and West Indies would be represented. Such a Council would have the duty of fairly proportioning the cost of the Imperial Navy, and probably direct contribution by way of assurance on the trade would present a satisfactory solution. But at the outset it would be fatal to lay down any hard-and-fast line. Preferential tariffs might suit some Colonies and not others. Responsibilities of Empire must be brought home to Colonials. Australasia knows the difficulties that

beset her with reference to China and Japan, and, in a smaller degree, with France and Germany. Newfoundland has the Fishery Question with France, and Canada a variety of complications that might arise with the United States. Up to now, all those great questions have of necessity been dealt with by statesmen who were burdened with European and domestic affairs. That time is now past, and from the fire of trouble and adversity I believe the British Empire, with an infusion of fresh blood into its councils, will arise more powerful than ever.

The CHAIRMAN (The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.): Much has been said from different points of view, and varied points have been raised. I must frankly say I do not feel myself in complete unison with all that has been said, but at the same time I am not going to pick out everything from which I differ. The question before us has been the future Colonial policy of the country. We must remember what that policy has been of late years. Under the skilful guidance of Mr. Chamberlain the Colonial policy of this country has certainly not been an unpopular one, either at home or over the sea. The result of that policy has been lately shown. Do you think that you are going to introduce a more powerful policy than the one which has brought all the Colonies to the assistance of the Mother Country? Will you do it by regulations or by treaties? Personally I heard with great pleasure what Sir Horace Tozer said. The Colonies of this country have not been built up by the fostering hand of a Council at home. They have prospered mainly because they have been allowed to work out their own salvation, and I very much miscalculate the feelings of my fellow-countrymen in different parts of the Empire if they prefer to hand over to any great extent their destiny to an Imperial Council in London. After all, if you have a fixed Council in London its members must by degrees lose touch with their different countries. If, on the other hand, you adopt the policy of Conference, when there are subjects to be conferred about, I think you will ascertain in London the very latest views held in various parts of the Empire, and therefore I say for my part I should prefer Conference to Council. There are some other points I will not touch upon. I will only remark that the history of the Empire has not been very favourable to taxes imposed by one authority, and I think we must take great care we do not make any mistake of that kind. Doubtless the different Colonies will be ready to take their share in the work of the defence of the Empire. I certainly would prefer to see them do it as they have done lately—done it, as has been pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain,

to an extent far exceeding what one might ordinarily have supposed their resources to have been. With regard to what Mr. Colquhoun has said about the Federation of the Empire, I am all in favour of the federation of Imperial feeling, but I am not quite so certain that it would be possible to carry out federation in the way in which the different States of Germany, for instance, have been united. I shall not stray into the great questions of Free Trade and Protection, but shall close by asking you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Colquhoun for his Paper, on the ability of which there can be no difference of opinion.

MR. COLQUHOUN: I am extremely gratified at the discussion my Paper has raised, and that we have had the opportunity of hearing the opinions of so many distinguished men from various parts of the Empire. The Chairman seems rather to have taken exception to the spirit of my Paper, urging upon us all that the Colonies should be left to work out their own salvation. I misconceive the spirit of my Paper altogether if it is not in that very spirit the Paper has been prepared and, I hope, received by this audience. I propose no coercion of the Colonies. I propose no paper systems to be prepared in this country and carried into effect over the sea. What I propose is, that there should be some practical move in the direction of Federation. In a few words my advice was, in the phrase of Sir Wilfred Laurier, that we must call these Colonies to our councils, if we are going to exist as an Empire. People in this country are very much given to telling us that we must not do anything to hurry Federation; that we must go slowly, that the movement must grow slowly. This would be admirable counsel if we had the whole world to ourselves, if the world-conditions were not changing; but unfortunately we are dealing with rivals whose growth and progress are anything but slow. *Festina lente* is not their motto. We shall never be able to cope successfully with those rivals until our Empire is united, and the basis of unity, to my mind, is national naval defence. My object to-night has been to arouse the interest of my countrymen, to stimulate discussion and promote the study of the most vital problem which has probably ever been placed before the Empire. I am fully aware of the many shortcomings of my necessarily sketchy survey of the situation, and I am far from being prepared to fill in the outlines or to present any complete scheme in detail. The time is not ripe for that. My wish was rather to lay down what I believe to be the vital principle on which the success or non-success of our Empire depends. I wanted at the outset of the great discussion about to take place to

raise a voice—even if it be but a feeble voice—to warn my countrymen of the pitfalls in their path, and to exhort them to sink all party, all provincial, all petty ambitions, and to rise to the height of their capacity as citizens of a United British Empire. If we can only arouse that spirit, awaken that enthusiasm, fire that patriotic aspiration, we need have no fear as to the success of “Our Future Colonial Policy.”

On the motion of Mr. Colquhoun a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Friday, June 20, 1902, and was attended by 8,124 guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The String Band of the Royal Marines (Chatham Division), which accompanied the *Ophir* on the recent Royal Tour, conducted by Lieut. J. Wright, performed in the Central Hall, and the Band of the King's Colonials I.Y., under the direction of Mr. Arthur J. W. Keightley, played in the Gallery of Fossil Mammalia.

Refreshments were served throughout the evening in various parts of the building. The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms and with the flags of the various outlying portions of the British Empire. The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents: The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Lord Brassey, K.C.B.; Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.; General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors:* Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.; Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Mr. George S. Mackenzie, C.B.; Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.

EMPIRE CORONATION BANQUET.

A SPECIAL BANQUET to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King took place at the Guildhall, by the kind permission of the Court of Common Council, on Friday, July 11, 1902, being organised by the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire League, the Colonial Club, the Australasian Club, and the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London, who deputed the following Committee to make the necessary arrangements :

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.	FRED. W. BRAUND.
(Chairman).	EDWARD W. BROWNE.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF JERSEY,	F. H. DANGAR.
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	L. J. DAVIES.
SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.	W. HERBERT DAW.
SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.	EDMUND T. DOXAT.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN,	FRED. DUTTON.
K.C.S.I., C.B.	W. GARLAND SOPER.
HON. SIR JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.,	J. S. O'HALLORAN
M.D.	C. FREEMAN MURRAY
F. FAITHFULL BEGG.	} <i>Honorary Secretaries.</i>

In the absence of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), through an unfortunate accident, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), presided. The principal guests from His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas were invited, and covers were laid for 652 persons.

The guests were received by the Committee in the Library, which, as well as the Guildhall, was decorated with palms, flowers, and trophies of flags bearing the Union Jack and the distinguishing badges of the various Colonies. The string band of the Royal Marine Artillery, conducted by Mr. B. L. Green, performed a selection of music during the reception and the dinner.

Grace was said by the Right Rev. Bishop Webb, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, and formerly Bishop of Grahamstown.

The CHAIRMAN, after asking for indulgence under the distressing circumstances which placed him in the Chair instead of the Colonial Secretary, read a telegram from Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the following words: "My father is going on well, but is still confined to his room. It is a great disappointment to him that he cannot be with you this evening."

Continuing, the Chairman said: The toast I am going to propose to you is one which, under ordinary circumstances, is, I

think, better given upon its own merits and without any words. But I cannot but feel that at this moment a few words are indispensable in connection with it. His Majesty the King has been spared to his people. His coronation in the Abbey is but postponed—postponed, I think we may say, to a very early date. Though His Majesty has not been crowned in his Abbey of Westminster, he has already been crowned in the hearts of his people. Throughout the Empire there has been one thrill of joy at the rapid recovery of a Sovereign who is beloved from one end to the other of it. I give you the toast—"His Majesty the King." God save the King.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now to ask you to drink to the toast of "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." I do not think that anyone who has witnessed the recent appearances of Her Majesty the Queen in public can doubt the hold she has upon the hearts of this people. That has been so at all times, but when she appears amongst us now as the sorrowing wife coming from the vigils of her Royal husband's bedside, she has been greeted with a warmth of affection that could not fail to touch the heart of any woman. Of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales I need hardly speak in this hall, in the presence of so many with whom they are personally acquainted. Their Royal Highnesses have visited almost every part of our Empire, and have built up for themselves on a lasting foundation the love and affection of the people.

The CHAIRMAN: In proposing the toast of "The United Empire" in the presence of this illustrious gathering, I am again reminded that I stand in the place of one who would have performed the task with an ability and an authority second to none in the Empire. The people of London have had an opportunity of seeing a most remarkable collection of the armed forces of this Empire. It was Lord Rosebery, I think, who once said that he wished the British working man could be put into a ship and taken round and shown his Empire; but I think His Majesty's Government have done even better than that, for they have brought the British Empire to the British working man. We have round this table to-night the most illustrious representatives of that Empire who are now in London. First of all, we have those who come from our great Dependency of India. There are those not well acquainted with India who are apt to think of it as a country, such as one of our Colonies, where the people are much of the same

class, of the same race, and of the same religion. But India is, in truth, an *Imperium in Imperio*. It is an Empire within the British Empire, and there are not greater differences between the Dane and the Turk or between the Gaul and the Tartar than there are between the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, the Bengalis, and the Ghourkas. To-night we have with us several representatives of that Empire, and I shall presently call upon one of the great representatives of the Mahratta race, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, to respond to this toast. Then, upon my right, we have our old friend, for we have greeted him before, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada. Sir Wilfrid is the living negation of the principle which many of our friends have been recently trying to impress upon us, that it is impossible to efface racial differences. On my left is the first representative of the great Commonwealth of Australia, Sir Edmund Barton. A little lower down I see Sir Gordon Sprigg and Sir Albert Hime. I trust they will not think me impertinent if I say "How happy could I be with either were t'other dear charmer away," and that in his place the remaining one were the representative of a great federation of South Africa, situated midway between the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. We had hoped to see here this evening the Prime Minister of the British Islands at the other end of the world, he who in his person represents at once all that is best of the democrat and the autocrat—"King Dick of New Zealand." I regret to say that the cause of his absence is illness in his family. Then we have Sir Robert Bond, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, whose name reminds us how great is the danger of allowing any foreign Power to have any rights over any portion of the British Empire. We have representatives also from our Crown Colonies. Sir West Ridgeway represents those Eastern Colonies in which we have demonstrated that, under British rule, even that difficult and not easily understood race, the Chinese, can be happy and prosperous, and how in the cradle of Buddhism, Ceylon, the people professing that great and ancient religion are ruled over by England but enjoy all the liberties of their faith. From the West Coast of Africa we have Sir William MacGregor, who represents those Colonies the frontier of which happily has now been settled with our Continental neighbours, and which, owing to the recent discoveries of gold and owing to the increasing prosperity of the Colonies themselves, are rapidly growing into one of the most important assets of the British Empire. Sir William MacGregor is not only an able administrator; he is also a great explorer, and, more important

than all in those Colonies where health is so important and so difficult to obtain, he is a Medical Officer of high repute. From the Mediterranean, as is befitting where our fortresses and our strength are great, we have an eminent soldier, Sir Francis Grenfell, and on behalf of my friend the Lord Chancellor I may say he will shortly be most heartily welcomed into that House of which he will be a distinguished ornament, and where he will represent not only his profession but also a family which has done so much for our Empire. Last, I come to our Cinderella—the West Indies. The West Indies have suffered the devastation of hurricanes; they have been buried under eruptions, and they have almost been ruined by the system of foreign bounties. I trust that the day is not far distant, and may almost be counted upon, when the markets of the world will be open to its sugar without handicaps which have weighed so heavily upon it. These gentlemen are all of them the guests of the King. But some of them are here upon other business as well. They are members of a great Imperial Council. That Council has already commenced its labours, and in some quarters high hopes have been founded of the outcome of its deliberations. There are some who seem to think that some cut-and-dried constitution for the Federation of the Empire will be the issue of that Conference. If so, I am afraid their hopes have been too highly pitched. I do not anticipate any such result from the Conference. Constitutions are things of slow growth, and don't need to be forced. I would rather follow the analogy and the example that we have before us, and try to build up upon similar foundations. Sir Edmund Barton will recollect that for many years there existed in Australasia a Federal Council. It came into being with all the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and I believe I am right in saying that the only Act it left on the Statute Book was one for the better prosecution of the fishing for oysters. On the other hand, there was from time to time in Australia a Conference of Prime Ministers without any powers whatever except that of reporting to their Governments and to their Parliaments. It is to that Conference we owe the Pacific Cable which girdles the Western Hemisphere; the defences of our coaling stations at Port Darwin and Thursday Island; and, last but not least, from that Conference sprung the great Commonwealth of Australia. The present Conference has one object, and one object alone—how can we draw more closely together the bonds of our Empire, and the only differences among its members are how best to attain

that common object. It can be promoted in various ways—by improving our political relations, by greater commercial facilities, and by the more equal bearing of the common burden of Imperial defence. As to the first of these objects, I remember when I had the honour of administering the Government of one of the Australasian Colonies, Her late Majesty the Queen asked me whether, at one of those Conferences, the foundation of Australian Federation had not been laid. My reply was, "No, Madam, I don't think that it has, but I think that the materials have been collected together out of which not only the foundations but the entire structure will ultimately be raised." I would venture to apply the same remark to the proceedings of the Conference assembled in London to-day. I think there are some among us, perhaps not very far from me at this moment, who foreshadow that the result of this Conference will be the downfall of Free Trade and the re-establishment of Protection. I think the result is more likely to be exactly the opposite. We in England have been for over fifty years confirmed Free Traders, and we venture to think that our great commercial prosperity is in no small degree consequent upon that policy. We venture very humbly to submit to you, who represent the Colonies at that Conference, that a little more Free Trade within the Empire might perhaps tend to your own commercial advancement. At the same time, we recognise that the condition of affairs now is vastly different from what it was in the days of Cobden. In those days the British Empire produced comparatively little, while to-day, if you except cotton and tobacco, and those excellent French wines I see around the table—"made in Australia"—there is scarcely any necessity or any luxury which is not produced within the four corners of that Empire. If we had a free interchange of commodities between all parts of the Empire, I think the result would be that we should rapidly fill up your open spaces, and rapidly develop a trade which would enable us to stand without assistance from outside. But what is the chief bond which unites us, what is it keeps us in touch with each other, that enables us to carry on frequent and regular mail services, that enables you from over the seas who are sitting here to-night to know with certainty that within a few weeks or months you will all be in your own homes? It is that that sea which once was a barrier between us has now become the great highway of the British Empire. But it has become that highway upon one condition, and that condition is that on the highway there should be no highwaymen. Our transports must be able to cross

the seas with as much safety as a pedestrian can cross Hounslow Heath. We have been carrying on a great war 6,000 miles away with as much ease and celerity as the Germans conducted war with France across a frontier which was but a geographical expression. Ours was a Colonial war. It was undertaken entirely on behalf of our fellow-subjects in South Africa. Mr. Kruger, in his wildest dreams, never thought he could deprive us of the Cape as a great coaling and military station on the highway to India. But when we look to the amount which is contributed respectively by the Mother Country and the Colonies to the policing of those seas, one cannot but think that the contribution on the part of the Colonies is somewhat exiguous. No less than £31,000,000 is contributed by the Mother Country and £220,000 by the rest of the Empire. I recognise at once that Australasia has made a most handsome contribution towards the Squadron in her waters, and that an outcome of the present Conference will be that my friends Sir Gordon Sprigg and Sir Albert Hime will make increased and handsome contributions towards the maintenance of the British Navy. But I don't think that that is all we ought to expect. You from beyond the seas are no longer children. You have expended, no doubt, large sums of money in the construction of railways and in municipal work, but those railways yield you a very handsome interest. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which girdles the whole of the North American Continent, earns no less than 10 per cent. upon its ordinary capital. You have outgrown, I say, the age of children, and you have become strong young men, and we call upon you now to come into the fortress and help to guard our common interests and defend us against our common dangers. We would like to see your men in the British Navy; your young gentlemen officering British regiments. You may say in reply to that—"Then why did you not admit us to your councils?" Ask us to do so, gentlemen, and you will be astonished at the alacrity of our response. We have done our best to give a welcome home to those gallant soldiers who fought our battles in South Africa—a welcome to many who have been born in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, and have never seen this country before, and yet know it only as "Home." We might have done better than we have done, but the spirit is there. We know that in this great Metropolis of the Empire our habitual state of congestion is such that we have not been able to give the troops accommodation in the centre of London in the way that we should have wished to do. But, as I say, the spirit is there. It has actuated alike hostesses, railway companies,

corporations, theatrical managers, and clubs—all have done their best to bid you a hearty welcome. We want you to see at its best this grand old Island, whose institutions are the foundation of your own ; whose King is your Sovereign ; whose literature is your priceless possession, and whose naval and military forces will always join in defending the integrity of your territory against the attacks of any foreign foe.

The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G. (Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada) : We can all agree with you, Sir, that in the toast to which honour has just been done there are involved questions and considerations which, from the nature of the circumstances under which we now live, derive a peculiar interest. We certainly all agree with you in the regret that the Secretary for the Colonies could not be present as had been intended. It would have been most interesting to hear his views at this juncture, but having had the pleasure of listening to you, Sir, I can assure you that to have missed your speech would have been a very great loss to us, even though there may be some at this board who cannot share in all the opinions to which you have given expression. It was my privilege five years ago to represent my country at the celebration held in this ancient city in commemoration of the Jubilee Year of a reign for ever made famous by the personality of the Sovereign, by the remarkable advances which took place in all the arts and sciences which contribute to the happiness of man, but whose characteristic, perhaps, when its history comes to be written, will be the still more remarkable development of the British Empire. The British Empire, like all other creations of human effort, has been the cause of many conflicting sentiments. It has inspired and perhaps more than ever it inspires in the breast of millions of men a deep sense of enthusiastic attachment. It has been the prolific source of much envious detraction, but we British subjects from all over the earth can call the world to witness that the British Empire, wherever it has sway, especially within the last sixty years, has carried with it everywhere an instrument of good government and a charter of freedom. At the opening of the new century, at the beginning of a new reign, in view of what took place in the last reign and in the last century, it is not unnatural that there should be in the minds of many anxiety as to the future. It is not unnatural that many should think that the bond of union is loose and that it might be improved. It is not unnatural to hear on all sides the question—What should be done and in what manner should it be done ? To answer this question, another question has to be put and has to be answered, and the question is this—What

is at present the economic condition of His Majesty's possessions beyond the seas, or, I should say, of the whole British Empire, and what is the political feeling of the different peoples who inhabit those countries? To answer this question no long investigation is required. In these days of universal, searching publicity, the record is open and patent to everybody, and everybody can read it. The answer is that in all His Majesty's possessions there is at this moment a remarkable, and, in some instances, an almost phenomenal degree of prosperity. Amongst all these peoples, to whatever race they may belong, there is a universal sense of satisfaction with and pride in British institutions. That at all events is the case in the self-governing Colonies, and I can speak with some authority for one of them—the Dominion of Canada. Canadians present, and I see a good sprinkling of them in this audience, can bear testimony to the truth of my assertion, that to-day Canada is a free, prosperous, and happy country. It was not always so, but the granting of representative institutions has worked that miracle. Prosperity and contentment have followed in the path opened by freedom. What is true of Canada is equally true of New Zealand and of Australia. Indeed, to that picture there is but one shadow—to that reality there is only one exception, and that is South Africa—South Africa, which until a few weeks ago was scourged by the awful scourge of war. Perhaps, without going any further, without trespassing beyond the bounds of propriety, without passing judgment on the past, without reflecting upon the conduct of those who are now our fellow-subjects—perhaps I may observe that if those conditions of free civil rights under the law and full citizenship to all without any restriction and discrimination against any had been maintained in South Africa, as they shall henceforth be maintained under British institutions, this war would not have taken place. But, at all events, I am sure I can without impropriety venture to express the hope, no, not merely the hope but the conviction, the full conviction of my heart, that under British institutions the same results will take place in South Africa as have taken place elsewhere—that freedom will bring back prosperity, and that harmony will prevail henceforth among those races whom Providence has placed side by side, not to live in enmity, not to live in hostility or suspicion, but to live together in that peace and good will which Britons and Boers alike believe have been brought to us by God's own angel. If, with that exception, the condition of the British Empire is such as I have just described, it seems to me evident that no condition exists for any organic changes.

Men there are, I know, of sanguine temperament, of ardent disposition, who believe that the conditions at present ought to be improved, and for the sake of improving them would be eager to bring behind them an unwilling people and to launch into the unknown. Let me remind you, who are even more familiar than I am with British history, that it is not in the genius of British history to make political changes simply for the gratification of a theory, to round off sharp angles, or for any inordinate love of symmetry. But it is in the genius of British history to proceed slowly, to proceed cautiously, and never to change the condition of things, the existing condition of things, until it has become intolerable, or at any rate until it has become a grievance, and then to remove the grievance and to go no further. I could say more. Historic experience teaches us, with almost unvarying certainty, that political changes brought about simply in the hope of carrying an object which is not immediately prompted by political necessity generally fail of the intended results. In connection with this, let me remark that the Colonial expansion which has brought the British Empire to its present status is of but recent creation. Its origin is not lost in the mists of back ages; it is almost of yesterday. It does not go back beyond the latter end of the eighteenth century. If the whole truth is to be told, the fact is that the origin of the British Empire, as it exists to-day, goes back to a period when England's fortune seemed to be at the lowest ebb—to the close of the war which was terminated by the separation of the American Colonies. At this junction it is both odd and interesting to reflect upon what was left to England of her Colonial possessions at the close of the war. Apart from Newfoundland, the Mother of all Colonies, apart from a mere foothold obtained by Clive in India, apart from a few insignificant possessions and stations in the West Indies, the most important of all England's Colonies at that period was the fine Province from which I come, in the valley of the St. Lawrence, which had been settled by a nation from which England had been separated by centuries of strife and war, and which only a few years before had come under the domination of England. It is from that period that the British Empire has soared into its most magnificent development; from that period that India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Cyprus, South Africa, West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Islands of the Pacific have swelled our domain into gigantic and unprecedented proportions. It is fair to assume that if at that time anyone had ventured to predict the present reality he would have been regarded as a visionary. At that

moment the losses of England seemed to be greater than turned out actually to be the case. It was anticipated by the Congress which assembled at Philadelphia that if those of her kith and kin were violently shaking themselves away from the parent stem, the same opportunity would be seized by those French Colonies who had just emerged from a long conflict with her in which they had fought to the bitter end until, exhausted, ruined, and starving, they had been finally abandoned by the King of France. Such an expectation was not unnatural, but those who entertained it were doomed to disappointment. England had dealt generously with those French Colonists. She had granted them, not full and complete, but a large measure of justice and liberty, and had respected their laws, language, and religion—their laws which were, at many points, at variance with her own; their language, though that was a strong incentive to national pride; and their religion, though that religion was subjected to many disabilities in the Motherland. But the concession made was sufficient. The colours of the French king, under which they had made such a gallant fight, were flung before them. Vainly were appeals made to them in the name of the young republic which had been ushered into the world with such a halo of glory. They fought for England as they had fought against it, so that when those of her own blood were abandoning England, she preserved her foothold in America by the fidelity of those from whom she had least occasion to expect fidelity. Such is the fallacy of all human calculations. When the great William Pitt was waging relentless war with France, to wrest from her her power in North America, his expectation was that he was thereby consolidating the power of England in that Continent. Pitt was not only a great War Minister, but a far-seeing statesman; but he did not suspect that by crushing the power of France on the banks of the St. Lawrence, so far from consolidating the dominion of England in America he was preparing the independence of the American Colonies. Letters are in existence, attributed to the commander of the French force in that struggle, which, if true and genuine, would show that the French General had a keener sense of the true condition of things in the American Colonies than the British Minister. What is the lesson to be drawn? In my judgment this—that it would be a fatal mistake to try to force events. Remember the British Empire was not the result of a preconceived plan. It was built by individual effort, everyone working in his own way and sphere, everyone grappling with the difficulties which beset him, everyone

attending to the duty of the hour, and preparing the advance and triumph of the morrow. It is the aggregate of those individual efforts which has made the Empire what it is to-day. Remember, when Clive fought Plassy, he had no mandate from anyone for his stupendous task. When Cook, by his nautical discoveries, found Australia, his object was not one of conquest, but of scientific research. I do not pretend assuredly that the British Empire has reached its last expression; there is no finality in human affairs. New problems arise, new horizons are discovered, and it is the part of statesmanship to grapple with difficulties as they present themselves. I do not say that the time will not come, which has been anticipated by our Chairman, when you may have a Parliament of Parliaments, assembling in London or somewhere else in the Empire from all parts of the globe. A great spectacle, no doubt, but not greater than the spectacle presented at this moment of a galaxy of free nations bound together by allegiance to the same Sovereign, and at a critical moment finding their hearts beating together at the same place. We are glad to know at this moment that the King is out of danger; that he will be crowned in that old Abbey whose origin goes back to the Saxon kings, in whose walls are recorded and summarised the history of England from that remote period to the present time, and that he will be crowned with many ceremonies and customs which come to us from the Saxon kings and from the Norman kings. But those old Sovereigns, many of them wise and able men, never contemplated in their wildest fancy such a concourse of circumstances and peoples as will be represented on that occasion, for, beyond the Peers of the Realm, beyond the commoners of the land, there will be present also subjects from all parts of the globe, ringing the allegiance of countries whose existence was not suspected in those old days, of countries the territory of some of which extends far into the land of the midnight sun, of countries directly situated under the Southern Cross. And therein resides the glory of England—this co-ordination of ancient customs and new destinies; this equilibrium between nations so far apart and so divergent, all bound together by the sole spirit of law and order, of gradual development which has ever characterised the old land, and which has been well expressed by Tennyson—

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent.

The Rt. Hon. Sir EDMUND BARTON, G.C.M.G. (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia): My few sedate sentences will, I am afraid, come rather dully after the two well-reasoned speeches to which you have just listened, speeches so admirably addressed to the requirements of the occasion, and each of which was a gem in its own way. We are, as has been said, met on a very great occasion, apart even from the great solemnity which is, we hope, shortly to be observed. We are met for the purpose of considering how an Empire to which so much has been added during the last reign may find some means of expression for itself, by which its voice will be recognised from one part to the other, and as one voice may be recognised also from end to end of the world. I am not without great hopes of this Conference. I do not pretend for a moment to say that at this stage of our councils we are likely to be able to lay down any settled plan of representation of the Empire. I do not pretend to say that we could arrive at this time at any scheme by which the burdens of imperial defence may be evenly or reasonably apportioned amongst us, so great are the difficulties of some of us. I do not pretend either to say you can arrive at any common fiscal system of this Empire by which we shall all become either Free Traders or Protectionists. All these things seem to me to be out of our reach at present. There is, of course, nothing out of the reach of the Empire when it addresses itself to serious questions by united effort. But wise processes are slow. Processes may be rapid, but rapidity often brings downfall, while caution means success. So in that respect I endorse all that has been said by my Rt. Hon. friend the Prime Minister of Canada, whose speech seemed to me to be so full of good counsel. We hear it said that we can, for instance, deal with the subject of inter-imperial trade by simultaneous approaches to free trade. I regret to say I do not see any road that way. But I see a road all the same. You have built up this Empire in its greatness by grants of autonomous freedom, the gratitude for which is your very best bond of union. Until you can devise some form of Imperial Parliament depending upon popular representation—and we all know that is far distant, however much some of us might wish it to be near—that bond of union must be maintained. It means the governing of each part of this Empire, especially its financial concerns, just as that part pleases. But with the bond of gratitude between us there are things which we can do without any one of us abandoning our existing fiscal system; and let me urge this upon you, that if you have to wait until we can arrive at one

fiscal system among communities which, while one in heart, are diverse in many considerations (different in the character sometimes of their population, differing so much in their climates and productions), you must, I say, in the meantime allow the natural development of our feeling of affection for each other to be the spring and justification for our action. That can be done before we have any Imperial Parliament. If we are not to have one we shall all grieve, but without one we can be a United Empire. To attempt, for instance, to establish an Imperial Zollverein (I use the term most frequently used) by which, whatever the tariff was as relates to the rest of the world, there might be an entire freedom of exchange of products in large portions of the Empire,—I say to attempt to establish a system of that sort is at this stage utterly impossible. And why? Where you have here half-a-dozen subjects of government we have dozens. I mean that is the proportion. We enter upon projects in our distant spheres which you may think altogether unjustifiable and unwarranted. That is a matter of opinion, but we must take things as they are. To carry out the various projects which our people desire it is necessary for us to raise a very large revenue by Customs and Excise, and to spend a very large proportion of that revenue upon the objects I have mentioned. You see at once that to establish a system of inter-imperial free trade would be to take away from a large number of the self-governing parts of the Empire such a proportion of their revenue that the balance would not suffice for the ordinary purposes of their government as they think that government ought to be carried on. Let us look a little further. My Rt. Hon. friend Sir Wilfrid Laurier would tell you that Canada has about one-third of its trade with the United Kingdom and the remaining two-thirds elsewhere. To free that one-third would leave all its revenue to come from the other two-thirds. But that would be very difficult, for instance in Australia, because our trade with the United Kingdom mightily overtops our trade with any other part of the world, and free trade would mean such a surrender of revenue as would cause us to stagger under the burden of government, and not to be able to carry that burden without a system of direct taxation so grinding, so enormous, as to prevent the internal development of our country. It is well to speak plainly on this subject. You see how diverse is the task set us all, and if we are to increase our contributions (I admit they are not enough) to the defence of the Empire, by so much as you take away from our necessary revenues by approaches to inter-imperial free trade, in that proportion you take away from

us our capacity to contribute to the defence of the Empire. These are matters which must be faced, and I think they can be faced. As long as you allow autonomy in fiscal matters (and I take it you don't mean any approach to a Federation on that ground) the way to some mutual agreement is to be found in leaving the kind and the degree of preference of inter-imperial trade to be determined in each case by the autonomous government of the people. Whatever the outcome of our deliberations is (and I believe that as to Imperial defence, possibly as to our political relations, more certainly as to our trade relations, we are not likely to go away without doing some good), I would say that as Britons we shall hope, and in the results of our deliberations we shall add courage to that hope. It is easy to outline difficulties, as I have outlined them. It is hard to overcome them. But it is the very task which has been the task of the Empire from the beginning. You have stated, my lord, one very pregnant and magnificent fact, that the sea—the seven seas if you will—which was at one time the barrier between parts of the Empire, has now become their common highway. It has been well pointed out both in print and in speech that the day when this Empire will come to look upon itself as one whole for many purposes of government will be the day when it realises the fact that the one-time barrier has become the highway. There is no doubt, of course, that the highway needs a great deal of policing, and we owe it almost entirely to the Government and people of the United Kingdom that it is so well policed to-day. I admit that the contributions of the self-governing Colonies to naval defence are not in any proportion to those which your own taxpayers have to bear. On the other hand, we have many things to undertake which are considered outside the pale of government in the United Kingdom. We have our difficulties as you have yours, and, in the improvement of that heritage which we owe so largely to you, you must still recollect that the fruits of the improvement are open to Britons from all parts of the Empire. If our contribution is a small one, may I still say that Australia and New Zealand find more than half that contribution? We may do better yet. But the Commonwealth, as you know, is in its early days tied down by certain financial limitations, and if, notwithstanding that, it does a bit better we shall hope to find concerted action on the part of other portions of the Empire. I believe your predictions, Sir, as to further contributions from Cape Colony and Natal will be verified. If the Commonwealth were a little freer than it is in financial affairs our contribution might become equal to our sympathies and our hopes.

But if our day is not yet come, you may be sure when we have a freer hand it will come, and that what we have attempted to do in the past on land as well as by sea is only an earnest of what we expect to do. It is not always correct to say that our State Railways yield a very handsome interest. Some of them do, some help to pay for others that don't; but we are by way of thinking that if we want to develop our country we may often have to put up with an immediate loss on paper, knowing that the gain to our country is still enormous. I am grateful to the Chairman for the terms in which he addressed himself to this toast, and, much as we could have wished to welcome the Colonial Secretary, I agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that we should much have missed the Chairman's speech. The absence of the Secretary for the Colonies, and the cause of that absence, must be felt as a serious blow to everyone at this table, not merely because he is away from this dinner, but because his magnificent services are temporarily withdrawn from the government of the Empire. At such a stage as that which we have now reached—certainly not critical, because I take it the Empire is safe enough and hopeful enough,—his absence from the Conferences which are taking place will be felt by all of us who have come from other parts of the Empire as a serious loss; but he will soon be back. He will be back, too, in plenty of time to take part in the solemn ceremonies which are to attend the coming Coronation. Soon may that event occur! The King reigns, and has long to reign, we hope, over an Empire which, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier truly said, was not built up on any preconceived plan. But let us recollect that the Empire, if not built up on any preconceived plan, was never built up on any doctrine of *laissez faire*. If the wrong man was in a certain place, the way we made the Empire was to put him out, not because we particularly wanted that bit of the earth's surface in which he lived, but because he made his residence in it obnoxious to us. If we cannot have any preconceived plan of building up an empire, we can make some plan for holding it together. If we begin by a little in this year 1902, so long as we find some common ground to work upon, it is the genius of the nation that from that spot we shall make concentric circles each larger and wider, not now in the work of conquest, but in the work of consolidation. We don't want to see the Empire made unnecessarily unwieldy, but it is apt to be unwieldy even as it is unless we have some common ground of action in all those points in which common interest prevails. That is the task now before us, and I believe in the performance of that task Britons

will be as they ever have been. Amongst those Britons you may count your fellow-subjects in every part of the Empire ; whether in India, the loyalty of which is so magnificent and brilliant ; in Canada, where the overcoming of racial difficulties is another proof of Britain's genius for Empire ; or in Australia, which has no racial and very little religious trouble within its fold, and a country which, if it never is to be attacked from without (a fate rather too good to be anticipated), will still do its duty to the rest of the Empire in the preservation of our integrity, and if the day of attack comes will know no stint of treasure or blood in the common difficulty.

His Highness the MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR, G.C.S.I. : I am deeply sensible of the honour that has been done me in coupling my name with the toast of "The United Empire." But I feel that it is an honour which I can scarcely claim to deserve. It would have been, perhaps, more appropriate if, on behalf of India, names had been suggested from among those who have been more closely connected than has unfortunately been the case with mine with the defence of the Empire. As you are already aware, my friends the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Bikaner, and more particularly the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, have been more fortunate than myself in being able to come actively to the assistance of the Empire in times of trouble, and they, before this gathering, could with better right have replied for India to the toast which has been so kindly proposed and so warmly received. But I can assure you that though the flesh has been weak—that is to say the opportunities have been wanting—the spirit has been and is willing, as I trust I may some day be able to prove. This, however, is only the personal aspect of the question. I should like, if I shall not detain you too long, to say why we—the Indian Chiefs and visitors—view with such peculiar gratification our presence at this "Empire Banquet." The coronation of His Majesty—which we may now hope will not long be deferred—has for the first time brought together to England not only representatives from the King's Indian Empire, but the leading statesmen from England's great Colonies, and though on other occasions in the past there may have been gatherings in England of Colonial representatives, as there have been gatherings of Indian princes, to-night is perhaps the first occasion in the annals of the British Empire on which units from both have met together and felt—at least we Indians feel—that we all stand together as one indivisible body. This, I feel, has been already said much more ably to-night, but I know that my fellow Chiefs would feel I was not doing my duty if I did not, however

inadequately, echo it on their behalf. It is to us a subject of deep regret that the Right Honourable Mr. Joseph Chamberlain should be incapacitated from taking part in to-night's banquet, because we in India, just as much as our fellow subjects in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere, are alive to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's name stands for everything that tends to the promotion of the interests and honour of the whole of this great Empire, of which we are so proud to-day to form a part. This occasion affords an opportunity of saying, on behalf of my fellow Chiefs, how rejoiced we are at the rapid recovery of the King-Emperor, and how, though we, unfortunately, can barely now hope to assist personally in England to do honour to His Majesty when he is crowned, we do hope to be able, next January, at Delhi, to celebrate the occasion fittingly. In conclusion, before sitting down, I should like on this occasion not only to thank you, on behalf of my fellow Chiefs, for the kind manner in which you have included us in the toast of "The United Empire," but also to express our warm acknowledgments of the kindness and hospitality with which we have been received wherever we have gone in England.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., responded for the Crown Colonies.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. GORDON SPRIGG, G.C.M.G.: I have been requested to propose a toast which I am sure will be received by you with the utmost enthusiasm. It is that of "The Chairman." In the course of the most able, interesting and instructive speech which he delivered to us, reference was made to Richard Cobden. That carried my mind back to the middle of the last century, when as a young man living in this city I used to listen to the eloquent speeches of Richard Cobden and John Bright when those orators were in their prime. I recollect that neither from their lips nor from the lips of any other great statesmen of those days did I ever hear a speech at all resembling the speech to which we have listened to-night, and why? Simply because in those days nobody cared anything for the Colonies. In fact they were regarded rather as a trouble and burden to the Mother Country. Even the administration of the affairs of the Colonies in those times and for long afterwards was treated in the most casual manner. If you refer to history you will find that from the year 1852 to 1892, a period of forty years, there were twenty-two Colonial Secretaries. Many of them were statesmen of the highest capacity, but they did not stay long enough in the Colonial Office to understand the Colonies with whose affairs they were entrusted. That has now passed away.

The distinguished statesman whose absence we all deplore took up the duties of Colonial Secretary in 1895, seven years ago. He has been Colonial Secretary for a longer period than any other statesman who has ever previously held that office, and we all of us in the Colonies at least, whatever may be thought in the Mother Country, are pleased to think there is no indication of any change likely to occur in the administration of affairs for some time to come. I rejoice to be able to couple with his name that of our noble Chairman, because I know how heartily he throws himself into the work of Colonial administration, and we are fully aware that so long as the administration is pursued in the present spirit the Colonies are sure to be satisfied and are likely to prosper under it. I have been led to understand, and I believe there is no doubt whatever about the matter, that the initiation of the great gathering of the representatives of the Empire came from the present Colonial Secretary himself, and we in the Colonies and you in the centre of the Empire owe on that account a very great debt of gratitude to him. I rejoice to think, continuing what was started five years ago, the same course has been pursued, and the same gathering together of the representatives of the different Colonies has taken place. We had a Conference five years ago, and a Conference is sitting now to consider what steps can best be taken to consolidate the Empire and increase its wealth and prosperity. So long as those lines are proceeded upon there is not the slightest danger of there being anything in the nature of disagreement or want of harmony between the component parts of the Empire. I wish to say how grateful I feel for the generous hospitality which has been shown to us this evening and ever since we have been in this country. I wish to inform you how highly we appreciate that hospitality, and how we take it as an indication of the sentiments which prevail throughout the people of this country in regard to the distant portions of the Empire. I regret exceedingly that, owing to urgent public affairs in the Colony which I represent, it is imperatively necessary for me to leave the shores of the Old Country to-morrow, so that I shall not be able to take any further part in the proceedings of the Conference; but I may inform you that a representative will be appointed at my request to take my position there, and that he has received the fullest instructions and information from me as to the lines upon which I desire he should proceed. I have simply to say that I go to-morrow, and that on arriving in the Cape Colony my utmost efforts will be put forth to smooth the troubled waters, to extinguish racial feelings,

and to consummate peace and prosperity in that Colony and that part of the Empire which has been so long disturbed. And as a last word I would say to you I do most firmly believe we are on the way to what will prove a permanent peace, that the idea of war occurring again there is about the very last thing which is likely to happen. There is, I am firmly convinced, from the very best and latest information I get from the Colony and which I can absolutely rely upon, a general desire throughout Cape Colony among all races and conditions of people to draw together and try once more to live together as a portion of a great British Empire.

The CHAIRMAN: When I first addressed you this evening I claimed your indulgence, and that indulgence you have extended me in the fullest manner. I only desire now to express my thanks to those who have organised and managed this Banquet—the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire League, and the other Associations which have been concerned in the matter; and we must also thank the Corporation of the City of London for their kindness in lending us this ancient and historic Guildhall, and the officials for their zealous services in promoting the success of this Banquet.

The proceedings then terminated.

APPENDIX

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Address to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The following address of congratulation on the return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has been presented by the Council:—

To H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, for themselves and on behalf of the Fellows, desire to express to your Royal Highness and to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York their most respectful and heartfelt congratulations on the complete success that has attended the historic progress of your Royal Highnesses through the outlying parts of the Empire, and on your safe return to these shores. The Council have received assurances that the recent tour of your Royal Highnesses has greatly strengthened the natural sense of loyalty with a feeling of personal sympathy. Such, in the belief of the Council, has been the happy effect produced at every stage of the memorable journey now brought to a close, which has afforded to your Royal Highnesses an opportunity that has been nobly used, of rendering a lasting service to the cause of Imperial unity.

Given under the common seal of the Royal Colonial Institute, this fourth day of November, 1901.



C. W. ROBINSON, Major-General (Chairman of the day).

N. LUBBOCK (Councillor)

(Members of the Council).

J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

Reply.

York House, St. James's Palace, S.W., November 5.

Sir Arthur Bigge is directed by the Duke of Cornwall and York to express to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the sincere thanks of the Duchess and himself for the address of congratulation on the return of their Royal Highnesses, which they have presented in their own name and in that of the Fellows of the Institute. Their Royal Highnesses feel that if the good results of their long and deeply interesting tour in any way fulfil the hopes so kindly expressed in the address, they will be fully rewarded for any sacrifices which they may have incurred.

CORONATION ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

To His Most Excellent Majesty Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, which was founded in 1868 for the express purpose of diffusing accurate information respecting the outlying parts of the Empire and strengthening the ties which bind them in close union and affection to the Mother Country, humbly desire to approach your Majesty with the expression of our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the Coronation of your Majesty and of her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

In the name of a large number of your Majesty's loyal subjects, Fellows of this Institute in all parts of the world, who enjoy the advantages of your Majesty's Gracious Countenance as their Patron, we earnestly pray that under Divine Providence every blessing may be abundantly bestowed on your Majesty, as well as on her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of the Royal Family, and that your Majesty may long be spared in health and happiness to preside over the destinies of a loyal, prosperous, and united people.

Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute this 6th day of June, 1902.



GEORGE T. GOLDIE,

Chairman of the Day,

CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH,

HENRY GREEN,

*Members of
the Council,*

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

Reply.

Home Office : June 7, 1902.

Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to acknowledge the receipt of your Address of congratulation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

KENELM E. DIGBY.

The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

G R A N T

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know We that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and ~~do~~ by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. ~~And We do~~ hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. ~~There~~ shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. ~~There~~ shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~The~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. ~~The~~ Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. ~~The~~ Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. ~~The~~ Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

Patron : HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1897	†A-ABABRELTON, ROBERT, <i>P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal; and Secretary, Lands Commission, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1898	AARONS, LEWIS, <i>15 Devonshire Place, W.; and 21 Gresham House, E.C.</i>
1891	ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON, THE EARL OF, <i>G.C.M.G., Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM A. DYKE, BART., <i>A.D.C., Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1893	ADAMS, GEORGE, <i>108 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.</i>
1889	ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1901	ADAMSON, WILLIAM, <i>C.M.G., 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>
1896	AGAR, EDWARD LARPENT, <i>Hilly Mead, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>22 Billiter Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Airdanair, Pitlochry, N.B.</i>
1895	AKERROYD, JAMES B., <i>25 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.</i>
1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>Messrs. W. Eldon & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1900	ALLCROFT, WALTER L., <i>2 Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1898	†ALLEN, ARTHUR A., <i>47 Onslow Square, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.</i>
1869	†ALLEN, CHARLES H., <i>17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1901	ALLEN, JAMES F., <i>M.D., 70 Clapham Road, Bedford.</i>
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.</i>
1899	ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., <i>M.A., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>c/o Parr's Bank, 239 Regent Street, W.</i>
1893	ALSOE, THOMAS W., <i>Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i>
1897	ANDERSON, ANDREW, <i>23 College Hill, E.C.</i>
1880	ANDERSON, F. H., <i>M.D., 81 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
 1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R.
 1890 ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 5 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 1891 ANDERSON W. HERBERT, 17 Kensington Gardens Terrace, W.
 1898 ANDREWS, ARTHUR W., M.A., 27 Victoria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIERSON, Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.
 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., Woodlands, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.
 1900 ARCHIBALD, R. BRUCE, J.P., 115 Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, W.
 1898 ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN C., R.E., K.C.I.E., C.B., 113 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1878 †ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Kensington Palace, W.
 1900 †ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S., M.P., 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 30 Portland Place, W.
 1888 ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., 35 Kensington Court Mansions, W.
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., 82 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.
 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
 1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 10 Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.
 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, 42 Caledonian Place, Clifton, Bristol.
 1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E.; 25 Jermyn Street, S.W.; and West Indi Committee, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 6 Hilbury Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 Billiter Square, E.C.
 1902 AUERBACH, JULIUS, Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. Ltd., 101 Leadenhall St., E.C.
 1871 AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, 2 St. James's Square, S.W.; and 15 Lombard Street, E.C.
 1902 AYERS, EBENEZER W., 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.
 1893 BAILEY ALLANSON, c/o Messrs. J. & C. Carter, 12 Wood Street, E.C.
 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., 1 Aken-side Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., Horsington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.
 1897 BAIRD, BORTHWICK R., Balloan of Cawdor, Nairn, N.B.
 1901 BAKER, ALBERT P., The Lymes, Seymour Grove, Manchester.
 1897 BAKER, JOHN HOLLAND, 11 Campden Grove, Kensington, W.
 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., Kensington Palace Mansions, W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*
 1901 BALLOT, JOHN, *Penybryn, Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1886 BALME, CHARLES, *61 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1900 BARBER, WALTER M., *20 Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.*
 1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *Marrow Grange, Guildford.*
 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, *62 St. George's Square, S.W.*
 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, *Fistral, Newquay, Cornwall.*
 1895 BARRON, THOMAS M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
 1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., *16 Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
 1902 BAYLDON, D. H., *17 Castle Bar Road, Ealing, W.*
 1897 BAYLDON, E. H., J.P., *Oaklands, Dawlish, Devon.*
 1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., *The High House, Kings Norton, Birmingham.*
 1896 BAYNES, DONALD, M.D., *43 Hertford Street, W.*
 1885 †BAKLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
 1898 BRALEY, ADAM, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1879 BRALEY, SAMUEL, *55 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
 1893 †BEAR, GEORGE A., *98 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
 1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.*
 1885 BRATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, *Gordon Lodge, St. Andrews, N.B.*
 1884 BRATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *The Wilderness, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
 1899 †BEAUCHAMP, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
 1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, *The Retreat, Park Hill, Bexley, Kent.*
 1896 †BECK, A. CECIL, *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1897 BECKETT, THOMAS, *16 Eccleston Square, S.W.*
 1901 BEDFORD, EDWARD, C.E., *Delbrook, Picardy Road, Belvedere, Kent.*
 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Coney House, Doddington, March.*
 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1900 BEER, WILLIAM A., *189 Richmond Road, Cardiff.*
 1876 BEETON, HENRY C., *2 Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and 33 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
 1899 BRIGHTON, THOMAS DURANT, *30 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1902 BEIT, ALFRED, *26 Park Lane, W.*
 1878 BELL, JOHN, *13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1885 BELL, MACKENZIE, *Elmstead, 33 Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1900 BELL, R. W., *2 Cardigan Gate, Richmond, S.W.*
 1890 BELL, THOMAS, *47 Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., *62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 BENSON, COLONEL F. W., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 BERESFORD, REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES, C.B., M.P., 14 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
- 1898 BERNSTEIN, LEON J., 72 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1898 BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *care of Falkland Islands Company, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Cheam Park, Cheam, Surrey, and 22 Billiter St., E.C.*
- 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 50 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1894 BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., 8 *Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
- 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, 91 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †BILLINGHURST, H. F., 35 *Granville Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1901 BINGHAM, BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDMUND G. H., R.A., *Bombay.*
- 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
- 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
- 1897 BIRCHENROUGH, HENRY, *Broomlands, Macclesfield; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1898 BIET, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*
- 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 *George Square, Edinburgh.*
- 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 16 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1882 †BLAGROVE, COLONEL HENRY J., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1901 BLAKENEX, STEWART, *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1896 BLIGH, WILLIAM G., M. Inst. C.E., *c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.*
- 1902 †BLYTH, SIR JAMES, BART., 33 *Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.*
- 1902 BODDINGTON, ERNEST ASHLEIGH, *Marlborough Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.*
- 1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1898 BOLTON, JOHN, 15 *Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.*
- 1902 BOLTON, MAJOR ROBERT FITZROY M., 5 *Warwick Mansions, Kensington, W.*
- 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, 39 *Sprules Road, Brockley, S.E.*
- 1887 BOOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*
- 1897 †BOOTH, ALFRED E., 18 *New Union Street, E.C.*
- 1895 BORROW, REV. HENRY J., B.A., 38 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
- 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
- 1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*
- 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, P.O. Box 803, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
- 1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, 45 *Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 119 *Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, *Greencroft, St. Albans.*
 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
 1901 BOWDEN, ARTHUR,
 1899 †BOWDEN-SMITH, ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., 16 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., 12 *Rexden Road, Colchester.*
 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK.
 1861 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 7 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
 1898 BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1878 BRASSEY, RT. HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*
 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 *Park Lane, W.; and Park Gate, Battle.*
 1902 BRAUND, FREDERICK W., 96 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1888 BREITMETER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
 1881 BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., c/o *Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 98 *Cromwell Road S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
 1886 BRISCOM, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
 1884 BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley Heath, Kent.*
 1899 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
 1898 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1900 BROOKE, STOPFORD W. W., 34 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
 1897 †BROOKMAN, GEORGE, *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and 11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1900 BROUSSON, ROBERT PERCY, *Sidcup Place, Sidcup, Kent; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 7 *South Villas, Camden Square, N.W.*
 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1896 BROWN, JAMES B., 8 *Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1902 BROWN, PROFESSOR W. JETHRO, LL.D., *North Road, Aberystwyth.*
 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57 *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
 1897 BROWNE, CECIL SEYMOUR, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1902 BROWNE, EDWARD WILLIAM, 91 *Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
 1897 BROWNE, HARRY, *Portway Lodge, Frome.*
 1883 BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Zeals House, Bath.*
 1897 BROWNE, LENNOX, F.R.C.S.E., 15 *Mansfield Street, W.*
 1898 BROWNING, ARTHUR HERVÉ, 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1877 BROWNING, S. B., 61 *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 BRUCE, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES A. T., K.C.M.G., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1895 BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., 44 *Piccadilly, W., and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1892 BEUNING, CONRAD, 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, 6 *Fox Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 5 *Stanhope Street, Hyde Park, W.; and 24 Holborn, E.C.*
- 1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, 118 *Kensington High Street, W.*
- 1898 †BUCKLAND, THOMAS, c/o *Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 BULL, HENRY, 1 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W., and 28 Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1902 BURGESS, COLONEL FRANK, *Allerslie, Baronsfeld Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.*
- 1899 BURGUYNE, PETER B., 5 *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
- 1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1900 BURN, JOHN, 17 *Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.*
- 1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
- 1902 BURNIE, EDWARD A., *Teignmouth, Bromley, Kent; and 165 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Hermitage House, Newbury.*
- 1902 BUTCHER, JOHN G., K.C., M.P., 32 *Elvaston Place, S.W.*
- 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., 1 *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47 Campden House Road, W.*
- 1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*
- 1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, Bart., G.C.M.G., 2 *Princes Gate, S.W.; and Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
- 1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
- 1898 BYRNE, J. O., 12 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, D.D., *Frating Rectory, Colchester.*
- 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, 4 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1898 *CAMBRIDGE, FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.*
- 1896 CAMERON, SIR EWEN, K.C.M.G., *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 *Brunswick Gardens, W.*
- 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
- 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
- 1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1902 CAMPBELL, GEORGE, 161 *Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *Hyde Park Court, S.W.*
- 1902 CAMPBELL, HENRY E., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, 1 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 Rood Lane, E.C.
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.
 1896 CANTLIE, JAMES, M.B., F.R.C.S., 46 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.
 1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., Hyver Hall, Barnet Gate, Barnet.
 1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 Kensington Court Gardens, W.
 1895 CARDEW, COLONEL SIR FREDERIC, K.C.M.G., Tudor Cottage, Whitechurch,
Reading.
 1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.
 1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 50 Grosvenor Street, W.
 1883 †CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN W., C.M.G., Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.
 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 Kensington Park Gardens, W.
 1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
 1902 CARTWRIGHT, S. HAMILTON, 36 Elvaston Place, South Kensington, S.W.
 1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and Vachery,
Cranleigh, Surrey.
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1898 CAVENDISH, HENRY S. H., 55 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.
 1889 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.
 1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.
 1898 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., Nascot Grange, Watford, Herts.
 1892 †CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.
 1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.
 1900 CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., 49 Lancaster Gate, W.
 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., c/o Messrs. F. B. Smart & Co., 22 Queen Street,
E.C.
 1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and
Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.
 1894 †CHEADLE, FRANK M., 81 Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.
 1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
 1901 CHESHIRE, JOHN K. C., Battenhall, Worcester.
 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.
 1873 CHOWN, T. C., Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched
House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., G.C.V.O., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor
Great Park.
 1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 42 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park Gardens,
W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 19 Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
 1895 †CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, Suffolk House, Cheltenham; and Army
and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, Weybridge Park, Surrey.
 1895 CIANTAR, UMBERTO, c/o Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, Coaxden, Arminster.
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., Rosemount, Byfleet, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club,
Westminster, S.W.

Year of Election.	
1872	CLARK, CHARLES, 45 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.
1897	†CLARK, EDWARD G. U., Lapeswood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.
1900	CLARK, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES R. A., BART., C.B., F.R.C.S.E., Tidmarsh Manor, Pangbourne.
1891	CLARK, JONATHAN, 1a Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.
1884	†CLARK, HENRY, Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1886	CLARKE, PEBCY, LL.B., College Hill Chambers, E.C.
1889	†CLARKE, STRACHAN C., Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o Messrs. Finney, Isles & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.
1899	CLAUSON, CAPTAIN JOHN E., R.E., 44 Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
1886	†CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
1896	CLIMMER, WILLIAM, The Rock, Reigate.
1893	CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., Longlands, Chesterfield.
1902	CLOUGHER, THOMAS R., "Toronto Globe," 225 Strand, W.C.
1885	CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.
1896	†COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., 99 Gresham Street, E.C.
1881	COBB, ALFRED B., 52 Penn Road Villas, Holloway, N.
1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
1895	COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., 12 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Crauford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.
1898	COCKFURN, HON. SIR JOHN A., M.D., K.C.M.G., 10 Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1901	†COHEN, CHARLES WALLEY, 11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.
1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.
1891	COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, N.W.
1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., 39 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.
1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.
1900	COLLARD, JOHN C., 16 Grosvenor Street, W.
1888	†COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, Stockton Rectory, Rugby.
1902	COLLIER, REV. HENRY N., M.A., The Vicarage, East Finchley, N.
1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., Leigh Vicarage, Tonbridge, Kent.
1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
1872	COLOME, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1902	COMPTON, GEORGE W., 4 Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.
1889	CONNOR, EDWIN C., 152 Hyndland Road, Glasgow; and Belize Estate and Produce Co., 27 Austin Friars, E.C.
1898	CONRAD, JULIUS, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1899	CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, B.A., Lambeth Palace, S.E.
1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
1874	†COODE, M. P., care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.
1901	COOKE, CLEMENT KINLOCH, B.A., LL.M., 3 Mount Street, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 Friday Street, E.C.
 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 1 Clare Terrace, Cambridge.
 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
 1899 COOPER, RICHARD A., Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.
 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The
Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
 1900 COPPEN, JOHN M., 10 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
 1890 CORBET, F. H. M., B.L. (Hon. Executive Officer for Crylon, Imperial Institute),
 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 1895 CORDING, GEORGE, 304 Camden Road, N.W.
 1882 CORK, NATHANIEL, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
 1900 CORBY, SIR WILLIAM, BART., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 58 Curzon Street, W.; and Devonshire Club, St.
James's Street, S.W.
 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
 1902 COWIE, ARCHIBALD, Barrs, Cardross, N.B.
 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, 11 Courtfield Road, S.W.; and 113 Cannon Street,
E.C.
 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 St. James's Place, S.W.
 1889 COX, FRANK L., 118 Temple Chambers, E.C.
 1888 †COXHEAD, LIEUT-COLONEL J. A., R.A., C.B., Rawal Pindi, India.
 1889 COXWELL, CHARLES F., M.D., Jesmond, Blackheath Park, S.E.
 1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., c/o Post Office, Mooroopna, Victoria, Australia.
 1872 CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., Hemsted Park, Cran-
brook.
 1887 †CRAWLEY-BORVEY, ANTHONY P., Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth, and
Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., Gainsborough, St. Simon's Road,
Southsea.
 1901 CREAGH, EDWARD FITZGERALD, 9 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
 1896 CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.
 1895 CREW, JOSIAH, Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.
 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, The Mardens, Caterham Valley.
 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.
 1897 CROSS, ANDREW L., 19 Murrayfield Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.
 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, 34 Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.
 1901 CULVER, ROBERT, East End Emigration Fund, 34 Newark St., Stepney, E.
 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 37 Craven Hill Gardens, W.
 1896 CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, Heathlands, Kew Gardens, S.W.
 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., Jenkyn Place, Bentley, Farnham, Surrey.
 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., M.A. (late Lieut. R.E.), Hamble House, Hamble,
Southampton.
 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, Southlea, Datchet, Bucks.
 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., 4 Hyde Park Place, W.
 1898 CURRIE, JAMES M., Braemar, Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 Cromwell Road, S.W.
 1897 CZARNIKOW, CESAR, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1901 DALE, CAPTAIN MITCALFE, 2 *Maida of Honour Row, Richmond, S.W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
- 1899 D'AMICO, CARMELO D., M.D., M.R.C.S., 34 *Brunswick Square, W.C.*
- 1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Brown Beeches, Somerset Road, Wimbledon, S.W.*
- 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGGITT, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1900 DARBYSHIRE, EDWARD, *Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
- 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., M. Inst. C.E., 34 *Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W.*
- 1897 DARNLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
- 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
- 1902 DAUBNEY, HORACE, *Mabel Grove, West Bridgeford, Nottingham.*
- 1901 DAVES, FRANK, A. O., *Common Room, Middle Temple, E.C.*
- 1899 †D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Loundes Street, S.W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 DAVIS, REAR-ADMIRAL E. H. M., C.M.G.; *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1892 DAWES, SIR EDWIN S., K.C.M.G., 3 *Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.*, and 23 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1900 DAWKINS, SIR CLINTON E., K.C.B., 38 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*; and *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., † *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
- 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
- 1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., *Burleigh Lake Cottage, Malborough, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
- 1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 2 *Princes Mansions, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.*; and *Ravensthorpe, Eastbourne.*
- 1894 DEPREE, CHARLES FYNNEY, 3 *Morley Road, Southport.*
- 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells*; and *Reform Club, S.W.*
- 1902 DE SATGÉ, H. VALENTINE B., *Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- 1883 DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, *Elysée, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 35 *Caedogan Square, S.W.*; and *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmsfield, Hill, Southampton.*
- 1895 DEVIIT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
 1882 †DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, *Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1895 DICK, GEORGE ABERCROMBY, *22 Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., *33 Harrington Road, S.W.*
 1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.*
 1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., *Egmont, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E.; and 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1900 DIETZSCH, FERDINAND, *652 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
 1891 DISMORE, JOHN STEWART, *Ashleigh, 29 Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
 1889 DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, *6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED (*Agent-General for Tasmania*), *5 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1902 DOBSON, WILLIAM H., *Zetlands, Woodridings, Pinner, Middlesex.*
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, *18 Wood Street, E.C.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, *232 Portedown Road, Maida Vale, W.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *Waterside, Keir, Thornhill, N.B.*
 1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, *Ridgwood House, Uckfield, Sussex.*
 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE, *Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, High Barnet.*
 1901 DRYSDALE, GEORGE R., *c/o Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
 1902 DUCKLES, THOMAS E., *8 Howbeck Road, Orton, Birkenhead.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, *27 Rutland Square, Dublin.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, *Abbotsford, Belsize Road, Worthing.*
 1894 †DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *7 Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*
 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 †DUNN, H. W., *5 Springfield Place, Lansdown, Bath.*
 1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., *27 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, *The Willows, Bisley, Woking.*
 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., *74 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1890 DUTTON, FREDERICK, *112 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 79 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *47 Cromwell Road, West Brighton.*
 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, care of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 188 Strand, W.C.
 1902 DYMCK, WILLIAM, 12B Hyde Park Mansions, N.W.
- 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., 26 Milton Avenue, Highgate, N.
 1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, 18 Park Lane, W.
 1894 EDE, N. J., Oakhurst, Netley, Hants.
 1898 EDGE-PARTINGTON, J., care of C. H. Read, Esq., British Museum, W.C.
 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.
- 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., The Gables, Folkestone.
 1900 EDWARDS, NEVILLE P., Elton, Littlehampton.
 1876 †EDWARDS, S.
 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 21 Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, c/o Messrs. A. L. Elder & Co., 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, Oaklands, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1894 ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., Hadley House, Barnet.
 1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, c/o Messrs. W. Grice & Co., Bootle, Cumberland.
 1896 EMMETT, FREDERICK W., 6 Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W.
 1892 ENGLEDYKE, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.
 1874 ENGLEHART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., 28 Curzon Street, W.
 1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., Warnford Court, E.C.
 1891 ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.
 1885 ERSLOH, E. C., 21 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
- 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.
 1885 EWART, JOHN, Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11 Bunhill Row, E.C.
 1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 2 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., Lennon, Limited, 75 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1899 FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, 5 Princes Gate, S.W.
 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 17 St. James's Place S.W.
 1895 FARQUHAR, RT. HON. LORD, K.C.V.O., 7 Grosvenor Square, W.
 1900 †FARRAR, SIDNEY H., 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.
 1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., 4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.; and 5 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, The Cottage, Taplow.
 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., Frogna! House, Frogna!, Hampstead, N.W.

Year of Election.	
1891	FERGUSON, JOHN A., <i>Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1876	FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 80 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.
1883	FERGUSON, COLONEL JOHN A., <i>St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham, and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1889	FERNAU, HENRY S., 21 Wool Exchange, E.C.
1899	FESTING, MAJOR ARTHUR H., D.S.O., <i>Bois Hall, Addlestone, Surrey; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1898	FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.V.O., 15 Portman Square, W.
1889	FINLAYSON, DAVID, 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1901	FINLAYSON, JOHN, <i>c/o Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27 Clements Lane, E.C.</i>
1896	†FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., <i>Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland.</i>
1891	FLEMING, ALBIN, <i>Brook House, Chislehurst; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co., 34 Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1881	FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9 Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W., and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1883	FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.
1900	FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>The Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.; and Glen Lyn, Honor Oak Park, S.E.</i>
1901	FLOWER, ALFRED, <i>Rookwood, Lovelace Road, Surbiton.</i>
1884	FLUX, WILLIAM, 39 Warrington Crescent, W.
1889	FORD, LEWIS PETER, <i>Burton Tower, Gregford, North Wales.</i>
1896	FORD, SYDNEY, <i>St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, S.W.</i>
1901	FORGAN, THOMAS H., <i>The Ley, Northwich.</i>
1889	FORLONG, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., R.N., <i>Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.</i>
1898	FORRESTER, FRANK W., 66 Mark Lane, E.C., and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1868	FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
1898	FOSTER, ARTHUR L., <i>Sandy, Limpsfield, Surrey.</i>
1894	FOWLER, DAVID, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.
1892	FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 Grosvenor Square, W.; and Moor Hall, Harlow.
1890	FOWLER, WILLIAM, 15 Coleman Street, E.C.
1902	FOX, HENRY WILSON, 4 Halkin Street, S.W.
1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191 Gresham House, E.C.
1890	†FRASER, WILLIAM M., 14 Chepstow Villas, W.
1900	†FREEMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R., G.C.B., C.M.G., 44 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.
1898	FRERE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HUGH CORRIE, <i>The Church House, Beyrout, Syria.</i>
1868	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 31 Old Jewry, E.C.
1896	FREWEN, MORETON, B.A., 25 Chesham Place, S.W.
1893	FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, <i>Queen Anne Lodge, South Hill Park, Bromley, Kent; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1901	FULLER, THOMAS E., <i>(Agent-General for Cape of Good Hope), 160 Victoria Street, S.W., and 12 Leinster Gardens, W.</i>
1883	FULLER W. W., 24 Burlington Road, Baywater, W.
1881	FULTON, JOHN, 26 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1888 GALSWORTHY, JOHN, South House, Campden Hill, W.
 1885 GAME, JAMES ATYLDARD, Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and
 3 Eastcheap, E.C.
 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J., c/o 'Melbourne Age' Office, 180 Fleet Street, E.C.
 1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., Holcombe, Dorking.
 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 17 Brechin Place, S.W.
 1902 GASKELL, FRANCIS, 60 Portland Place, W.
 1899 GAWNE, EDWARD B., Kentraugh, Colby, Isle of Man.
 1889 GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.
 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1902 GEORGE, MAJOR F. NELSON, 8 Evelyn Mansions, Westminster, S.W., and
 Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1901 GIBBERD, HARRY, Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1883 GIBBERD, JAMES, Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1895 GIBBS, HENRY J., Blythwood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.;
 and 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 Finsbury Square, E.C.
 1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., 40 Brunswick Rd., Hove, Brighton.
 1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.
 1899 GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 16 Gloucester Walk, Kensington, W.
 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's
 Lane, E.C.
 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1902 GILFILLAN, SAMUEL, 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.
 1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 St. Germain's Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 49
 Tooley Street, S.E.
 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.
 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., Grove House, 98 Addison Road, W.
 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
 1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.
 1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, Piccadilly, W.
 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.
 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (late of Ceylon), 79 Cornhill, E.C.
 1900 GODSAL, EDWARD HUGH, Alport House, Whitchurch, Salop.
 1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., Iscoyd Park, Whitchurch, Salop.
 1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.
 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.
 1897 GOLDEN, ALBERT, c/o Messrs. J. S. Thompson & Co., 7 Copthall Court, E.C.
 1899 GOLDIE, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T., K.C.M.G., Naval and Military Club,
 Piccadilly, W.
 1880 GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN T., J.P., Monks Park, Corsham, Wilts.
 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., 22 Hertford Street,
 Mayfair, W.
 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1893 GOODSIR, GEORGE, Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 18 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES G., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.

Year of Election.	
1893	†GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 <i>New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1869	GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, <i>Seacroft Heath, Hawkhurst, Kent.</i>
1892	GOW, WILLIAM, 13 <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
1899	GOWAN, SAMUEL, 4 <i>East Castle Road, Edinburgh.</i>
1886	†GOWANS, LOUIS F., 32 <i>Batoum Gardens, West Kensington, W.</i>
1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, C.B., <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, <i>Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1886	†GRANT, CARDBOSS, <i>Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.</i>
1882	GRANT, J. MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1891	GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 <i>Interness Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>Sharrow, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1898	†GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.</i>
1888	GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
1881	†GREEN, MORTON, J.P., <i>The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1888	GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 5 <i>Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, E.W.</i>
1902	GREENER, CHARLES E., <i>St. Mary's Square, Birmingham.</i>
1901	GREIG, HENRY R. W., <i>Spynie, Elgin, N.B.</i>
1898	GREINER, GOTTHELF, 10 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1900	GREENFELL, H.E. GENERAL RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>The Palace, Malta.</i>
1892	GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A., <i>Burnham, Somerset.</i>
1882	GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.</i>
1882	GREYTON, MAJOR GEORGE LE M., 49 <i>Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1889	†GREY, RT. HON. EARL, <i>Howick Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.</i>
1884	GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., 22 <i>St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.</i>
1897	GRIEVE, NORMAN W., <i>Ivy Chimneys, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4 <i>Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.</i>
1887	†GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, 42 <i>The Parade, Cardiff.</i>
1886	GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., <i>Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stookbridge, Hants.</i>
1879	GUILLERMARD, ARTHUR G., <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
1892	GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., 10 <i>Hyde Park Gardens, W.</i>
1895	GUNTER, COLONEL HOWEL, c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 <i>Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
1886	GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, <i>Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.</i>
1885	GWYN, WALTER J., 22 <i>Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, <i>Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 81 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1887	GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 13 <i>Lancaster Gate, W.</i>
1891	†HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 <i>New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1898	HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1897	HALCROW, JAMES, 5 <i>Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1876 HALIBURTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 57 Lowndes Square, S.W.
 1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, 5 Holland Park, W., and Chiohlade House, nr. Salisbury.
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.
 1902 HAMILTON, FREDERICK H., Woodhurst, Kenley, Surrey, and 10 Austin Friars, E.C.
 1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G., c/o Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 1 Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1895 HAMPDEN, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 5 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; and The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.
 1897 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, C.M.G., War Office, S.W.
 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
 1884 HANKY, ERNEST ALERS, Gastard House, Corsham, Wilts.
 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 66 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, Harewood House, Leeds.
 1898 HARFORD, CHARLES F., M.A., M.D., Livingstone College, Knott's Green, Leyton, N.E.
 1902 HARLAND, ROBERT H., F.C.S., F.I.C., 37 Lombard Street, E.C.
 1894 HARMSWORTH, ALFRED C., 36 Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood St. Peters, Kent.
 1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, Badminton Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1902 HARRIS, R. LIFFORD, 34 Waylen Street, Reading.
 1896 HARRIS, COLONEL JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., 8 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1900 HARRIS, REV. EDWARD, D.D., Bullinghope Vicarage, Hereford.
 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 12 Kensington Gore, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), Stoneleigh House, Curry Rivel, Taunton.
 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., 22 Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Hawley Hill, Blackwater, Hants.
 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 147 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, College Hill Chambers, E.C.
 1889 HAREY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.
 1896 HART, E. AUBREY, Athole House, Maple Road, Surbiton.
 1901 HARVEY, THOMAS EDWIN, Kenmore, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.
 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, J.P., Salesmere, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1902 HASLAM, LEWIS, 44 Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., care of F. W. Diamond, Esq., P.O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1900 †HAWTHORN, WALTER.

Year of
Election.

- 1902 †HAY, MAJOR ARTHUR E., *Late R.A., 22 Ryder Street, S.W., and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, E.C.*
- 1886 HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *42 Lexham Gardens, W.*
- 1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G. *73 Queen's Gate, W.*
- 1898 HAYES-SADLER, MAJOR REGINALD, *Farringdon House, Exeter*
- 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, *18 Pembridge Square, W.; and 3 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1890 HAYNES, T. H.
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
- 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., *86 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWYCK, B.A., *20 Rutland Gate, S.W.*
- 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., *The Blue House, Malden, Surrey.*
- 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1901 HEDGES, GEORGE A. M., *5 Essex Villas, Kensington, W.*
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1901 HEIM, JOSEPH, *18 Anerley Park, S.E.*
- 1893 HENNEKEY, ROBERT B., *36 Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks.*
- 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., *7 Billiter Square, E.C.*
- 1898 HENDERSON, JOHN, *26 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
- 1897 †HENNING, RUDOLF H., *2 Mount Street, W.*
- 1886 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., *19 Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1897 HENTY, RICHMOND, *76 Watcombe Road, South Norwood, S.E.*
- 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, *10 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1893 HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., *3 Whitehall Court, S.W., and Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
- 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., *Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.*
- 1896 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., C.E., *Beaver House, St. Peter's Road, Hammer-smith, W.*
- 1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., *33 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
- 1884 HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
- 1897 HICKINBOTHAM, WILLIAM, *Long Ashton, Bognor.*
- 1902 HIDDINGH, P. C. V.D. P., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *Ebrapah, Park Road, Portswood, Southampton.*
- 1900 HILL, HENRY EGAN, *13 Sherborne Lane, E.C.; and Orford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., M.L.A. *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
- 1887 †HILL, STANLEY G. GRANTHAM, *Newton Cottage, Swanage, Dorset.*
- 1897 HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., *30 Wimpole Street, W.*
- 1895 HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., *Moorambine, 38 Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.*
- 1897 HILLSON, JOHN C., *The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 Roland Gardens, S.W.
 1901 HILTON, ERNEST F., 23 The Boltons, S.W.
 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.
 1883 †HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.
 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., High Park, Droitwich.
 1898 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.
 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.
 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
 1898 †HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., Ockbrook House, Derby.
 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
 1886 HOFFMEISTER C. R., 1 Stamford Road, Kensington, W.
 1879 HOFFMUNG, S., 21 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1896 HOGAN, JAMES F., 52 Great Russell Street, W.C.
 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, Sackville House, Sevenoaks.
 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 2 Cavendish Place, W.
 1897 HOLDEN, PETER W., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, Barolay House, Eccles, Manchester.
 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, The Close, Salisbury.
 1901 HOLLAND, ALFRED R., Leesons, St. Paul's Cray, Chislehurst, Kent.
 1902 HOLLEY, GEORGE H., 29 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford.
 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.
 1889 †HOPETOUN, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.
 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.; and 9 Fore Street Avenue, E.C.
 1898 †HOPKINSON, SAMUEL DAY, 26 Austin Friars, E.C.; and 41 Campden Hill Road, W.
 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1895 HORN, WM. AUSTIN, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.
 1902 HOUSTOUN, MAJOR JAMES F., 4 Montpelier Square, S.W.; Army and Navy Club, S.W.; and Clerkington, Haddington, N.B.
 1899 HUBBUCK, AUGUSTUS, Elmstead Lodge, Chislehurst; and 24 Lime St., E.C.
 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.
 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., Cromartie, Newton Abbot.
 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.
 1902 HUNT, FRANK, Earls Colne, Essex.
 1900 HUNTER, ALEXANDER, Beesthorpe, Harpenden, Herts.
 1896 HUTTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Melbourne, Australia; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

**Year of
Election.**

- 1900 IRBE, PERCY MAVON, 11 *Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1889 †IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Oakgrove, Killinardish, Cork, Ireland.*
 1899 INGLIS, CHARLES H., *N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Assn., 110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 198 *Strand, W.C.*
 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
 1893 LEWELL, HERMAN, 11 *Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W.; and 24 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 9A *Porohester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1893 IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *National Insurance Co. of New Zealand, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1893 JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
 1901 JACK, R. LOGAN, LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., 44 *Dashwood House, E.C.*
 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., 42 *Camden House Court, W.*
 1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1901 JACOBS, JOHN, 3 *Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1900 JAMES, R. BOUCHER, *Hallsannery, Bideford.*
 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 JARVIS, A. WESTON, 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 75 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 35 *Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W.*
 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1896 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1889 JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., 14 *Bruton Street, W.; and Longridge Towers, Berwick.*
 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*
 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., *Colonial College, 8 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
 1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, 120 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*
 1893 JONES, SIR ALFRED L., K.O.M.G. *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co., 6 Water St., Liverpool.*
 1884 †JONES, HENRY, 49 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1892 JONES, J. D., *Belvedere, Mapesbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
 1900 JONES, J. F., *British South Africa Co., 16 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1884 JONES, OWEN F., 61 *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, 14 Royal Avenue, Chels:a, S.W.
 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 17 Stratton Street, W.
 1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, Hill Side, White Hill, Blitchingley, Surrey.
 1900 JOSEPH, FRANCIS E., Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
 1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, 6 Holland Park, W.
 1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, 12 Collingham Gardens, S.W.
 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.
 1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Stadacona, Torquay.
 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., Hinstock, Farnborough,
 Hants.
- 1876 KARUTH, FRANK, 29 Nevorn Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
 1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, 12 Berkeley Street, W.
 1894 KEARNE, SAMUEL R., Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
 1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., Hurst Dene, Ore, Sussex.
 1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C., Montalan, Crawley, Sussex; and c/o Bank of
 Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
 1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1902 KEEP, RONALD, Woollet Hall, North Cray, Foots Cray, S.O., Kent.
 1871 KENT-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1894 KEMP, DAVID R., Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 1887 KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, Parkstone, Weybridge; and 61 Berners Street,
 Oxford Street, W.
 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St.
 Stephen's Club, S.W.
 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Dairy, Galloway, N.B.; and
 New-University Club, S.W.
 1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, 39 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; and New Oxford and
 Cambridge Club, 68 Pall Mall, S.W.
 1895 KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and
 Wells, The Palace, Wells, Somerset.
 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 1 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 1896 †KENTON, JAMES, Walshaw Hall, Bury.
 1894 KEE, ROBERT A., c/o E. S. Rawson, Esq., 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1896 KERR, J. E., care of Messrs. S. Dobree & Sons, 6 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
 1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., Halleaths, Lochmahen, N.B.
 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.
 1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79 Lombard Street, E.C.
 1894 KING, CHARLES WALLIS, Newnham House, Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.
 1901 †KINGDON, HENRY F., 1 Staple Inn, W.C.
 1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1889 KINTORE, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 Cadogan Square, S.W.
 1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.
 1899 KLEIN, WALTER G., 24 Belsize Park, N.W.
 1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, Bramley Hill House, Croydon.
 1895 KNIGHT, JOHN WATSON, 33 Hyde Park Square, W.
 1889 KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL E., 32 Brompton Square, S.W.
 1902 KNOWLES, JAMES, Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1902 †KRAUSS, HENRY J., 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.
1902 KREGOR, C. H., *Bonnington, Canons Park, Edgware.*
1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*
1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, 20 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.

1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 Australian Avenue, E.C.
1895 LAMINGTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 26 Wilton Crescent, S.W.; and
Lamington, Lanarkshire.
1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 3 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and *Oriental Club,*
Hanover Square, W.
1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL RONALD B, C.B., *Auberge d'Aragon, Malta.*
1901 LANG, ALEXANDER, 2½ Gledhow Gardens, S.W.; and *Bank of Montreal,*
22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
1896 LANG, JAMES J., *care of The Estate, Finance, and Mines Corporation,*
Finsbury Circus House, Blomfield Street, E.C.
1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House, 54 Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood,*
near Calne, Wiltshire.
1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, *Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.*
1881 LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Coombe Road, Croydon.*
1876 †LARDNER, W. G., 11 Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and *Junior Car-*
lton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1878 LARK, F. B., *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1900 LARSEN, AUGUST, 116 Holborn, E.C.
1878 LASCELLES, JOHN, 13 Ashchurch Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, W.
1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 Lime Street, E.C.
1897 LAWRENCE, T. H., *c/o Messrs. Fawcett & Boden, Field Street, Durban, Natal.*
1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., 27 Eaton Square, S.W.; *Cowesfield House,*
Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, *The Hoo, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1901 LAWRIE, SIR ARCHIBALD C., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.
1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., 8 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
1899 LEECHMAN, CHRISTOPHER A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1901 LEESON, GILBERT H., *Ashley House, Caterham Valley; and 3½ Great*
St. Helens, E.C.
1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 34 Great St. Helens, E.C.
1901 LEFROY, HON. HENRY BRUCE (*Agent-General for Western Australia,*
15 Victoria Street, S.W.)
1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seaford, Jersey.*
1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
1902 †LEVER, W. H., *Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and 109*
Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., *11 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
 1899 LEVY, B. W., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
 1902 LEWES, HENRY MCINTYRE, *8 Westwick Gardens, West Kensington, W.*
 1902 LEWIS, E. J., F.E.S., F.L.S., *Wye, Kent.*
 1886 LEWIS, ISAAC, *14 Stratton Street, W.; and Threadneedle House, E.C.*
 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, *Threadneedle House, E.C.*
 1890 LEWIS, OWEN, *9 Mincing Lane, E.C.*
 1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., *The Towers, Dursley.*
 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *18 Drakefield Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*
 1886 LITTLE, MATTHEW, *6 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *8 Cavendish Square, W.*
 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *16 Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 LIVESLY, SIR GEORGE, *Shagbrook, Reigate.*
 1900 †LLOYD, ARTHUR, *12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, *40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1899 †LLOYD, FRANK, *Coombe House, Croydon, and 4 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, *2 Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
 1887 †LOWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *Lionsdale, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.*
 1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., *50 Marine Parade, Brighton; and New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Mortihoe, near Ifracombe.*
 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., *11A Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1886 †LOTHELAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
 1898 LOUIS, JULIAN A. H., F.R.G.S., *32 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, *8 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., *23 De Vere Gardens, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *6 Sussex Gardens, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.*
 1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, *129 Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.*
 1890 LOWLES, JOHN, *1 Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.*
 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., *25 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1877 LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE, K.C.M.G., *20 Eastcheap, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1898 LUCAS, CLARENCE, M.B., *229 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.*
 1902 LUNN, HENRY S., M.D., F.R.G.S., *5 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.*
 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., *2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., *30 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1886 LYLL, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Eton, Berwick, Victoria, Australia.*
 1883 LYTTLETON, THE HON. and REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *Collegiate House, Southwark, S.E.*
 1886 †LYTTLETON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., *49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1885 †MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1901 †MACARTNEY, REV. HUSSEY B., M.A., *78 Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1887 MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1899 MACCAW, WILLIAM J. M., *194 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1900 †MACDONALD, HECTOR, *153 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, *18 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, M.P., *16 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, *50 Lime Street, E.C.*
 1895 †MACKAY, DANIEL J., *Dunkeld, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., K.C.I.E., *7 Seamore Place, Park Lane, W.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
 1890 MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., C.B., *52 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
 1900 MACKENZIE, HENRY, *19 Cottessmore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *327 Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1899 †MACKINNON, DUNCAN, *16 Hyde Park Square, W.*
 1889 MACLEAR, VICE-ADMIRAL J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingfold, Godalming, and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, *1 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., *10 St. Helens Place, E.C.*
 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, *79 Holland Park, W.*
 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., *18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., *12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and 18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1885 MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarrock, Yester Road, Chislehurst.*
 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., *7 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., *37 Cranley Gardens, S.W.*
 1890 †MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, *184 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., *4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
 1887 McDONALD, JOHN, *30 Broad Street House, E.C.*
 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., *2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
 1882 MCEVEN, DAVID PAINTER, *24 Pembroke Square, W.*
 1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1899 MCGAW, JOHN THOBURN, *35 Lower Seymour Street, W.*
 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, *3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.*
 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., *3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
 1882 MCLEAN, T. M., *61 Belaise Park, N.W.*
 1885 MCMAHON, GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Mount Wolesley, Tallow, co. Carlow, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 MCPHERSON, HENRY A., *Berkeley House, Hay Hill, W.*
 1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., *12 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, *Kurragong, The Bank, Highgate, N.*
 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., *27 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, *cars of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, W.C.*
 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, *106 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1896 MANNING, JOHN R., M.S.A., *10 Rollscourt Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.*
 1902 MANSON, GEORGE, *171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1893 MANTELL, DAVID G., *Ceylon House, St. Andrew's Road, Bedford.*
 1898 MARCUS, HERMAN W., *Merryland's Hotel, Great Bookham, Surrey.*
 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, *5 East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1886 MARKS, DAVID, *c/o National Provincial Bank, 88 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1885 MARDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol.*
 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, *9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., *3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
 1901 MARSHALL, LEON R. H., *Blackie House, University Hall, Edinburgh.*
 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.*
 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1899 MASTERTON, ROBERT F., *Rhodesia, Ltd., Winchester House, E.C.*
 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, 34 Fox Grove Road, Beckenham; and 39 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1886 †MATHESON, SENATOR ALEX. PERCEVAL, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1901 MATHIESON, JAMES FRANCIS, M.A., *13 Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.*
 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *General Manager's Office, Midland Railway, Derby.*
 1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, *45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *Elm Grove, Dawlish.*
 1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
 1899 †MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., *98 Sutherland Avenue, W.*
 1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, *98 Sutherland Avenue, W.*
 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, *4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1886 MELRUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1898 MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, *85 London Wall, E.C.*
 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*
 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P. *19 Holland Park, W.*
 1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.*
 1890 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *c/o Messrs. J. Whittall & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1897 MIDDLETON, R. V.
 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, *9 Warwick Square, S.W.*
 1901 †MILLIGAN, GEORGE, *Messrs. Debenham & Freebody, 15 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 MILNER, THOMAS J., 25 Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.
 1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Government House,
Ottawa, Canada.
 1898 MISKIN, HERBERT, c/o Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., 120 Fenchurch Street,
E.C.
 1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, Lanherne, Shillingford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.
 1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 43 London Wall, E.C.
 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
 1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., 17 High View Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, 13B Lansdown Crescent, Bath.
 1895 MOLTEÑO, PERCY ALLPORT, 10 Palace Court, Bayswater, W.
 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1884 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 14 Westbourne Park Road, W.
 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., 9 Coburg Place, Hyde Park, W.
 1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., M.P., 6 Onslow Gardens, S.W.
 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23 Knight rider Street, E.C.
 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 1 Lewisham Hill, S.E.
 1898 MOORHEAD, JAMES, 1 Rue Ballu, Paris.
 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria
Street, E.C.
 1887 MOOR-RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and
4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Moore Place, Esher.
 1891 MORGAN, MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 Grosvenor Place, S.W.
 1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 1 St. James's Place, S.W.
 1900 MORGAN, PENRY VAUGHAN, 13 The Boltons, S.W.
 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington,
S.W.; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN WALTER VAUGHAN, Christ's Hospital, Newgate
Street, E.C.
 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1897 MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, 30 St. Mary's, York.
 1899 MORRIS, THOMAS MORGAN, F.S.S., 12 Green Street, Neath.
 1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., 10 Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and
Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, Malham Tarn, Settle; and 77 Cromwell Road,
S.W.
 1869 MORT, WILLIAM, 1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 19 Green Street, W.
 1902 MOSES, RALPH, 24 Palace Court, W.
 1884 MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 5 Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.
 1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1878 MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., Hyde Park Court, S.W.
 1897 MURN, WINCHESTER, Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.
 1902 MURDOCH, JOHN, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1896 MURE, SIR ANDREW, 4 McLaren Road, Newington, Edinburgh.

Year of
Election.

- 1899 MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIBANK), M.P., *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire; & Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1901 MURTON, SIR WALTER, C.B., *Saxbys, Chislehurst; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 MYERS, ALBERT, *59 High Holborn, W.C.*
- 1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, *125 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.*
- 1893 MYERS, ISAAC, *Thorganby, Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.*
- 1876 †NATHAN, JOHN, *Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.*
- 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., *28 Finsbury Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE J., c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co., *46 Monkwell Street, E.C.*
- 1887 NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *23 Pembridge Gardens, W.*
- 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †NAME, ARTHUR, *Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.*
- 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., *7 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, *35 Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
- 1881 NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., *3 Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- 1893 NELSON, HAROLD, *26 St. Mary's Mansions, St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington, W.*
- 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, *19 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Royal London Yacht Club, 2 Savile Row, W.*
- 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, *146 Piccadilly, W.*
- 1896 NEVILLE, GEORGE W., *18 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1896 †NEWMARCH, JOHN, *60 Watling Street, E.C.*
- 1898 NEWTON, WM. MELVILLE, *Finstall, Bromsgrove.*
- 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, *11 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., *8 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
- 1896 NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
- 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, *8 Finch Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 NORMAN, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., *The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1897 NORRIS, SISSON C., *Killanne Rectory, Enniscorthy, Ireland.*
- 1880 †NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
- 1878 NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., *60 Cheapside, E.C.*
- 1891 †NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *6 Hans Crescent, S.W.*
- 1895 NOWLAN, JOHN, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Newport, Mon.*
- 1901 NUSSBAUM, HERMANN, *51 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1901 OGLE, FRANK B., *Roydon Park, Pinner, Middlesex.*
- 1897 OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., *3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 1889 ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *7 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*
- 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *The Cedars, Leamington.*
- 1897 OSTROBOK, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., *5 Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., *22 Bryanston Street, W.*
- 1872 OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., *34 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 PACE, DAVID S., *Ivy Cottage, Newton Stewart, N.B.*
- 1902 PAIN, JAMES C., JUNR., *9 St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Manhattan, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1895 PALMER, ERNEST G.
- 1897 PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*
- 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, *3 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., *Dingleside, Woodford Green, Essex.*
- 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *25 Atholl Mansions, South Lambeth Road, S.W.*
- 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, *24 Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1890 †PARKER, SIR GILBERT, M.P., *20 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
- 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.*
- 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1885 PARKINGTON, COLONEL J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., *24 Crutched Friars, E.C.; 6 Devonshire Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1902 PARKINSON, THOMAS W., M.D., *77 Sloane Street, S.W.*
- 1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., *1 Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, *Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.*
- 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, *27 Pembridge Gardens, Baywater, W.*
- 1898 PATERSON, JAMES, *94 Jermyn Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, *7 Egerton Gardens, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1898 PAUL, ALEXANDER, *41 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCRIEFF, *12 Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, *Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*
- 1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Natal), *26 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, *27 Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *West Retford House, Retford.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1896 †PEARSON, SIR WHEATMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex; and 10 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1894 PEASE, ALFRED JOHN, J.P., *28 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.*
- 1896 †PEMBERTON, MAJOR ERNEST, R.E., *Mousehold House, Norwich.*
- 1894 PENDR, SIR JOHN DENISON, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
- 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., *8 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTEY B., K.C.M.G., 11 Cornhill, E.C.
 1902 PERCIVAL, FRANCIS W., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., 2 Southwick Place, W.;
and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey.
 1896 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 Kensington Palace
Gardens, W.
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 85 Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.
 1882 †PHARAZYN, CHARLES, c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 94 Bishopsgate St., E.C.
 1872 †PHILIPSON-STOW, F. S., Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Sussex; and
Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, 33 Grosvenor Square, W.
 1897 PICKEN, ANDREW, Woodside, Greenock, N.B.
 1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., 35 Bedford Place, W.C.
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., Charters Towers, Queensland.
 1882 PLYDELL, T. G., 63 St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St.
Leonards-on-Sea.
 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St.
James's Street, S.W.
 1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R., Meonstoke House, Meonstoke, Hants.
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., 8 Claremont Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., Old Lodge, Salisbury.
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., Woolacombe, Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 1901 PRATT, J. JERRAM, JUN., Windermere, Woodberry Down, N.; and 79
Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., Gothic Lodge,
Wimbledon, S.W.
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.
 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., West House, Chirbury, Salop.
 1886 REILLEVITZ, J. M., Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 28 De Vere Gardens, W.
 1900 PRINCE, JULIUS C., 22 Upper Wimpole Street, W.
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., Q.B., United Service
Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1882 PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 79 Onslow Square, S.W.
 1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 Grosvenor Street, W.
 1897 PRYNN, FRED, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.
 1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 Whitshall Court, S.W.
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.
 1893 QUEENSBERRY, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, Army and Navy Club, Pall
Mall, S.W.
 1901 QUENNEL, CECIL, 13 St. Albans Villas, Highgate Road, N.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., M.P., 74 South Audley Street, W.,
and Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.
- 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and
Union Club, S.W.*
- 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trouscod Lodge, Cheltenham.*
- 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- 1881 RALLI, PANDELL, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.
- 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
- 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Mill House, Sutton Courtney, Abingdon.*
- 1889 RAND, EDWARD E., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane,
E.C.*
- 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
- 1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., 35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and
Bryngwyn, Hereford.
- 1902 RANSOME, BERTRAM C., *Shirleigh, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.*
- 1885 RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service
Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., *Mynde Park, Tram Inn, R.S.O., Hereford.*
- 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 Great Stanhope Street, W.
- 1901 REEVE, WYBERT, 1 Bishop's Mansions, Bishop's Park Road, Fulham, S.W.
- 1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 67 Egerton Gardens, S.W.
- 1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER (*Agent-General for New Zealand*), 13
Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1889 REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., *Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.*
- 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., 27 Clemont's Lane,
E.C.*
- 1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 Lowndes Street, S.W.
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1902 REYNOLDS-BALL, EUSTACE A., B.A., 16 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and 27
Chancery Lane, W.C.
- 1895 †RICARDE-SEAYER, MAJOR FRANCIS I., A.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 16 Grafton
Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, 3 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- 1897 †RICHARDS, HENRY C., K.C., M.P., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple,
E.C.
- 1900 RICHARDS, ROGER C., *Hill House, Forest Hill, S.E.*
- 1890 †RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., *St. Charles's College, St. Charles's Square,
North Kensington, W.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, CAPTAIN ERNALD E., J.P., *The Gables, Burnham, Bucks.*
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Monzie Castle, Crieff, N.B.*
- 1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, 33, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1901 RITCHIE, GEORGE MUIR, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "British Trade Journal," 24 Mark Lane E.C.;
and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
- 1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A. *London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.*
- 1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, 95 Finchley Road, N.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, 17 Tavistock Road, Croydon.
 1881 ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
 1902 ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE SCOTT, K.C.S.I., 11 Harley House, Harley St., W.
 1860 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., Beverley House, Mitchenham Common, Surrey; and Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
 1869 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.
 1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 28 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
 1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., Cooksland House, Seighford, Stafford.
 1886 ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.
 1885 ROME, ROBERT, 2 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.
 1896 ROME, THOMAS, J.P., Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.
 1876 RONALD, R. B., Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.
 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. Oxon., Bovey House, Beer, Azminster.
 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., Hardwick House, Pangbourne, Reading.
 1900 ROSE, HARRY, 14 Park Road, Richmond, S.W.
 1881 †ROSEBURY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., 38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.
 1880 ROSS, JOHN, Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
 1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1881 †ROTH, H. LING, 32 Prescott Street, Halifax.
 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., 80 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Warnford Court, E.C.
 1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
 1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
 1899 RUDD, FRANK M., New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1899 RUNGE, ADOLPHUS, 4 East India Avenue, E.C.
 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., Fyning House, Rogate, Petersfield.
 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66 Queensborough Terrace, W.
 1876 RUSSELL, THOMAS, Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 90 Piccadilly, W.
 1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., London & Westminster Bank, 41 Lothbury, E.C.
 1876 RUSSELL, T. PUEVIS, Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
 1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., 18 Church Street, Liverpool.
 1891 RUSSELL, WM. OECIL, Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
 1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.
 1886 SAALFELD, ALFRED, The Elms, Bickley, Kent.
 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 1902 ST STEPHENS, RAYNAR, 25 Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
 1902 SAMUEL, SIR EDWARD L., BART., 62 Belsize Park, N.W.
 1902 SAMUEL, HENRY, 11 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.
 1893 SANDHMAN, ALBERT G., Presdales, Ware.

Year of
Election.

- 1897 †SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE G. (of Fonab), Port-na-Craig,
Moulin, N.B.
- 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.
- 1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, Ashburton House, Richmond Hill, S.W.; and 10
Jeffreys Square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth,
Yiewsley, Middlesex.
- 1899 SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK R., K.C.M.G., 47 The Drive, Hove, Sussex;
and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1898 SAVAGE, PERCY H., Bloomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.
- 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.
- 1897 SAVILL, WALTER, 9 Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.
- 1883 SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A. C.E., 20 Devonshire Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.
- 1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 61 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.
- 1885 †SCARTH, LEVISON E., M.A., Keverstone, Cleveland Walk, Bath.
- 1900 SCHIFF, ARTHUR, 652 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
- 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 Lowndes Square, S.W.
- 1896 SCHLICH, WILLIAM, PH.D., C.I.E., Coopers Hill College, Egham.
- 1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 2 Baron's Court Terrace, West
Kensington, W.
- 1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
- 1886 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., 8 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.;
and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 1 Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington,
S.W.
- 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United
University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., Hilgay, Guildford.
- 1901 SCOTT, PERCY GILBERT, C.E., 9 Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., Park Road, East Molesey.
- 1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
- 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.
- 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 2 Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.
- 1895 SENDALL, SIR WALTER J., G.C.M.G., 91 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PHANCE, 156 Sloane Street, S.W.
- 1898 SETTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY H., R.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., United
Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 Rood Lane, E.C.
- 1896 SHANKS, ARTHUR, M.Inst.C.E., Heath Place, Cowden, Kent.
- 1902 SHARPE, WALTER, Holyrood, Blackborough Road, Redhill, Surrey.
- 1898 SHEER, JOHN, 13 King's College Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
- 1900 SHELDRICK, JOHN S., 13 Fitz George Avenue, Auriol Road, West
Kensington, W.
- 1898 SHELFORD, FREDERIC, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 35A Great George
Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 1892 SHELFORD, WILLIAM, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., 35A Great George Street,
Westminster, S.W.

Year of Election.	
1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., <i>West View, Caterham, Surrey.</i>
1893	SHERWOOD, N., <i>Dunedin, 50 Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1887	†SHIRE, ROBERT W., <i>Willow Grange, Half Moon Lane, Dulwich, S.E.</i>
1883	SHORT, CHARLES, <i>Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1885	SIDNEY, CHARLES, <i>23 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1883	†SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., <i>23 Redcliffe Square, S.W.</i>
1868	†SILVER, S. W., <i>3 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1887	SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>The Cottage, North Perrott, Crewkerne.</i>
1884	†SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Hawley House, Blackwater, Hants.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1883	†SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, <i>Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1884	SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, <i>Ashfield, Culter, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>
1888	†SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), <i>Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, <i>2 Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1894	SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., <i>11 St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
1899	SINCLAIR, JAMES, <i>Binfield Manor, Bracknell, Berks.</i>
1895	SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, <i>Messrs. Lilley & Skinner, Paddington Green, W.</i>
1896	SLADE, GEORGE, <i>13 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1887	†SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., <i>Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.</i>
1894	SLADEN, ST. BARBER RUSSELL, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1899	SLATTERY, EDMUND M., <i>Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.</i>
1891	†SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., <i>Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1901	SMART, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1901	SMITH, ALEXANDER CURRIE, <i>Rokeby, Surbiton.</i>
1888	SMITH, SIR CRECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., <i>The Garden House, Wheat-hampstead, St. Albans.</i>
1889	†SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, <i>149 West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
1900	SMITH, DANIEL WARREN, c/o "Hong Kong Daily Press," <i>131 Fleet St. E.C.</i>
1898	SMITH, EDWIN, <i>Langham Hotel, W.</i>
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, <i>19 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1895	SMITH, LT.-COLONEL SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., <i>Holford House, Baldock, Herts.</i>
1898	SMITH, HENRY SUTCLIFFE, <i>34 Horton Lane, Bradford.</i>
1887	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1886	SMITH, JOHN, <i>Bramble Haw, Carshalton, Surrey.</i>
1880	†SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1896	SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, <i>17 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.; and Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool.</i>
1887	SMITH, THOMAS, <i>43 Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.</i>
1884	SMITH, WALTER F., <i>37 Royal Exchange, E.C.</i>
1898	SMITH, THE HON. WM. F. D., M.P., <i>3 Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1837	SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury.*
 1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*
 1901 SNELL, CHARLES R., *1 Rushall Avenue, Bedford Park, W.*
 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, *120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1874 SOFER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, *30 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.*
 1899 †SPEAK, JOHN, *The Grange, Kirton, Boston.*
 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Totara, 20 Lunham Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, *Edgcote Rectory, Banbury.*
 1873 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., *4 Bolton Gardens West, S.W.*
 1888 SPICER, ALBERT, *10 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*
 1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, *68 Lowndes Square, S.W.*
 1897 SPOONER, CHARLES H., *5 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.; and 11 Poultry, E.C.*
 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *6 Northwick Terrace, N.W.*
 1897 SPROSTON, MANNING K., *6 Northwick Terrace, N.W.*
 1885 SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., *Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.*
 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Oaklands, Fountain Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *15 St. James's Place, S.W.*
 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., *12 Long Acre, W.C.*
 1896 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, *12 Long Acre, W.C.*
 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., *85 Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.*
 1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
 1900 †STEAD, ALFRED, *Cambridge House, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1896 STEINTHAL, ANTON E., *c/o Messrs. A. Goetz & Co., 20 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; and 95 Mortimer Street, W.*
 1898 STEPHENS, JOHN W., *Messrs. Lade & Co., 7 Wood Street Square, E.C.*
 1891 STEPHENSON, THOMAS, *North Stainley Hall, Ripon.*
 1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., *16 Great St. Helens, E.C.*
 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., *16 Cardigan Road, Richmond, S.W.*
 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *care of Messrs. J. & R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.*
 1887 STEWART, ROBERT, *Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., *Stoneleigh, Rushall, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, *24 Hereford Square, S.W.*
 1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1901 STONE, HERBERT, F.L.S., *Little Hay House, near Lichfield.*

- Year of Election.
- 1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., *Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham & Co., 28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1900 STOPFORD, JAMES T. A., *14 Kensington Square, W.*
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*
- 1873 †STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), *17 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1898 STREET, ARTHUR, *8 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Brighstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.*
- 1900 STRONGE, W. CECIL, *34 Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone.*
- 1898 STROYAN, JOHN, M.P., *Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*
- 1888 †STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Kya Lami, Torquay.*
- 1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., *20 Bucklersbury, E.C.*
- 1886 †STUART, WALTER, *Kingledores, Broughton, Peeblesshire.*
- 1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD CECIL, *270 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1887 STURGES, E. M., M.A., *The Coppice, Lower Earley, Reading.*
- 1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *The Dinadors, Radipole, Weymouth.*
- 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolthampton, Berks.*
- 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hillside, Reading.*
- 1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUET, *Broad Oak, Reading.*
- 1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., *Henley Park, Oxon.*
- 1899 SWAIN, WALTER, *177 Belmont Road, Bolton.*
- 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, *147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1889 SWIFT, DEAN, *Steynsdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.*
- 1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S.W.*
- 1897 †SYKES, ROBERT D., *Glencoe, Leamington.*
- 1902 SYTNER, ALBERT H., *16 Picadilly Circus Mansions, 67a Shaftesbury Avenue, W.*
- 1883 TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD, K.C.B., *Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., *49 Warwick Square, S.W.*
- 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1883 TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, *Coombe Ridge, Kingston-on-Thames; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *91 Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1895 TATHAM, RALPH H., *Starborough Castle, Edenbridge, Kent.*
- 1879 TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., *13 Churchfield Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1891 TAYLOR, HUGH L., *23 Phillimore Gardens, W.*
- 1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.*
- 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, *14 Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 6 Heathfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
- 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., M.P., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*
- 1881 †TAYLOR, W. P., c/o *Messrs. Ansell, Mankiewics and Tallerman, Warrford Court, E.C.*
- 1893 TEGERTMEIER, CHARLES G., *79 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.*

Year of Election.	
1872	†TENNANT, HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., 39 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
1896	TERRY, JOHN H., <i>Elmcote, Barnet.</i>
1896	†TEW, HERBERT S.
1898	THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, <i>The Manse, Boston Spa, R.S.O., Yorks.</i>
1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
1902	THOMAS, KEITH J., 86 Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.
1892	*THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., LL.D., <i>British Museum, W.C.</i>
1889	THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, <i>Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1888	THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
1900	THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES S., V.D., 33 Barkston Garden S.W.
1890	†THOMPSON, SYDNEY, <i>Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.</i>
1889	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1897	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Widmore House, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1872	THORNE, CORNELIUS, 4 Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W.
1899	THORNE, GEORGE, <i>Homeleaze, Atlantic Road South, Weston-super-Mare.</i>
1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., <i>New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	†THORNTON, CHARLES, 1 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
1889	THORNTON, RT. REV. BISHOP SAMUEL, D.D., <i>The Vicarage, Blackburn.</i>
1877	THRUFP, LEONARD W., 10 Anglesea Terrace, <i>St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY, 27 Bramham Gardens, S.W.
1891	TILLIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.</i>
1897	TIMSON, SAMUEL ROWLAND, c/o Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, <i>Berkhamsted.</i>
1883	†TINLIE, JAMES MADDER, <i>Cliffden, Teignmouth.</i>
1892	TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 27 Trebovir Road, <i>Earl's Court, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.</i>
1902	TOLEMAN, R. J., 1 Kildare Gardens, <i>Bayswater, W.; and 22 Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1884	TORLESSE, COMMANDER ARTHUR W., R.N., 7 Sudley Road, <i>Bognor.</i>
1900	TOTTENHAM, HENRY LOFTUS, 1 The Boltons, S.W.
1884	†TOWN, HENRY, <i>Danmark Villa, Old Road, Gravesend.</i>
1897	TOWNEND, THOMAS S., <i>Oaklea, Church Road, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
1892	TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., <i>St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.</i>
1887	TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (<i>Agent-General for Queensland</i>), 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
1884	†TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, <i>Field Place, near Horsham.</i>
1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 Lombard Street, E.C.
1898	TUDHOPE, HON. JOHN, <i>Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Lim, 10 Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
1899	TURNER, FREDERICK WM., <i>The Grange, Paradise Road, Stoke Newington, N.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN H. (<i>Agent-General for British Columbia</i>), <i>Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1896	TUSTIN, J. E., A4 The Albany, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>

- Year of
Election.
- 1886 †TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 31 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, 16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1897 TYSER, WILLIAM H., 16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1894 VALENTINE, CHARLES R., Glengarriff, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, Broad Street House, E.C.
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., Dunmore, St. Catherine's Road, Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.
- 1896 VAUX, WILLIAM E., 38 Keymer Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., Hambleton House, Selby.
- 1902 VERDON, ALTHUR, A. M.Inst.C.E., Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 189 VERNON, HON. FORBES G., Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
- 1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., 1 Grosvenor Square, W.
- 1894 VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., M.P., 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher Place, Surrey.
- 1901 VINCENT, WILLIAM, Kimberley Waterworks Company, 20 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
- 1897 VON HAAS, HEINRICH F., 106 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1881 WADE, CECIL L., Middleton House, Longparish, Hants.
- 1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, Fairbourne, Dolgelly.
- 1894 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.
- 1896 WALES, DOUGLAS W., 145 Palmerston Buildings, E.C.
- 1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 65 De Parys Avenue, Bedford.
- 1897 †WALKER, FRANK, 36 Basinghall Street, E.C.
- 1895 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBAACH, 95 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
- 1901 WALKER, HENRY KERSHAW, 2 Ormoide Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
- 1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Ormidale, Knighthon Park Road, Leicester.
- 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
- 1902 WALKER, WILLIAM JAMES, 90 Anhurst Park Road, Stamford Hill, N.
- 1901 WALKER, WILLIAM S., The Bank, St. Peters, Thanet.
- 1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 18 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.
- 1900 WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., The University Edinburgh.
- 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, Heronfield, Potters Bar.
- 1900 WALLIS, A. E., Bank of Victoria, 10 King William Street, E.C.
- 1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, Graylands, near Horsham.
- 1891 WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., Broadford, Chobham, Woking.

Year of Election.	
1901	WALTON, JOSEPH, M.P., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Glenside, Saltsburn-by-the-Sea.</i>
1896	WARBURTON, SAMUEL, 152 Bedford Hill, <i>Ba-ham, S.W.</i>
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.</i>
1880	WARREN, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 10 Wellington Crescent, <i>Ramsgate.</i>
1900	WASON, JOHN CATHCART, M.P., <i>Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 9 Sussex Square, <i>Hyde Park, W.</i>
1895	WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 9 Staple Inn, <i>Holborn, W.C.</i>
1894	WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., <i>Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.</i>
1896	†WATSON, COLONEL CHARLES M., R.E., C.B., C.M.G., 43 Thurloe Square, <i>S.W.</i>
1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 Lyndhurst Road, <i>Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1887	†WATT, HUGH, 20 Albert Gate, <i>S.W.</i>
1888	†WATTS, JOHN, <i>Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.</i>
1901	WAY, HERBERT L., <i>Spencer Grange, Yeldham, Ha'stead, Essex.</i>
1891	WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 George Street, <i>Mansion House, E.C.</i>
1880	WEBB, HENRY B., <i>Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.</i>
1882	WEBB, THE RT. REV. BISHOP ALLEN B., D.D., <i>The Deavery, Salisbury.</i>
1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICE, 10 Huntly Gardens, <i>Hillhead, Glasgow.</i>
1897	WEBSTER, CAPTAIN MATTHEW P., <i>Orotava, Enfield, Middlesex; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1806	WEDDEL, PATRICK G., 16 St. Helen's Place, <i>E.C.</i>
1892	WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 St. Helen's Place, <i>E.C.</i>
1893	†WELSTEAD, LEONARD, <i>Hillsborough, Ascot Heath, Berks.</i>
1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 St. James's Place, <i>S.W.</i>
1892	WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., <i>Sacombe Rectory, Wars.</i>
1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Orford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1896	WESTERN, REV. WILLIAM T., M.A., <i>Bartlow Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
1888	WESTON, DYSON, 188 Leadenhall Street, <i>E.C.</i>
1897	†WESTRAY, JAMES B., 188 Leadenhall Street, <i>E.C.</i>
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 50 Kidderminster Road, <i>Croydon.</i>
1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19 Beaufort Gardens, <i>S.W.</i>
1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., <i>Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and 188 Strand, W.C.</i>
1888	WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., 52 Cheyne Court, <i>Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 16 Wetherby Gardens, <i>S.W.</i>
1902	WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, 16 Stratton Street, <i>W.</i>
1892	WHITE, MONTAGU, c/o Netherlands Consul-General, 4 Coleman Street, <i>E.C.</i>
1898	WHITE, WALTER G.
1885	†WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>St. James's Vicarage, Bournemouth.</i>
1897	WHITTLE, JAMES LOWEY, 2 Brick Court, <i>Temple, E.C.</i>
1898	WHITNEY, EDWARD U., 21 Nicosia Road, <i>Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 Milk Street Buildings, E.C.
 1902 †WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, MESSRS. FOWLIE & BODEN, 15 Coleman Street, E.C.
 1898 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., Ebley Court, Stroud, Glos.
 1899 WICKING, HARRY, Idlewild, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.
 1885 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, The Weir, Hereford.
 1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and 21 Great St. Helens, E.C.
 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 1885 WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23 Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.
 1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., Ingress Priory, Greenhithe, Kent.
 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., c/o Messrs. Bridgeman & Willcocks, 4 College Hill, E.C.
 1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (of Mauritius), 4 Park Crescent, Worthing.
 1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., 1 Hyde Park Street, W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.
 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
 1896 WILLIAMS, REV. WATKIN W., St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.
 1889 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 Cornhill, E.C.
 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.
 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.
 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., 23 Savile Row, W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., The Vicarage, Portsea, Portsmouth.
 1899 †WILSON, D. LANDALE, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.
 1901 WILSON, JAMES H. CHARNOCK, King's Leigh, Wembley, N.W.
 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 51 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
 1881 †WINCHILSEA, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1902 WING, WILLIAM, 7 North Church Street, Sheffield.
 1900 WINGFIELD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., 40 Albion Street, Hyde Park, W.
 1895 WOLF, WALTER HENRY, c/o Messrs. Jenkin & Phillips, 14 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 1868 †WOLFF, RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., 28 Cadogan Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
 1894 WOOD, GEORGE, The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.
 1902 WOOD, JAMES LEIGH, C.M.G., 225 Ashley Gardens, Westminster, S.W.
 1901 WOOD, JAMES SCOTT, Battledown, Ealing, W.; and Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., 242 Marylebone Road, N.W.
 1899 †WOOD, PETER F., Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.
 1900 WOOD, THOMAS, 80 Gordon Road, Ealing, W.
 1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
 1899 WOODHOUSE, ROWLAND B., 30 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 Kensington Garden Terrace, W.
 1884 WOODWARD, JAMES E., Berily House, Bickley.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Doorfontein, Quarry Woods, Cookham, Berks.*
 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Ulundi, 11 Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.*
 1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., *2 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1895 WORTHINGTON, GEORGE, *Mayfield, Sussex, and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1897 WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., *25 Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*
 1883 WILLIE, HARVEY, *Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.*
 1896 WYNDHAM, RT. HON. GEORGE, M.P., *35 Park Lane, W.*
 1897 †WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham.*
- 1888 YATES, LEOPOLD, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., M.P., *25 Kensington Gore, S.W.*
 1868 YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
 1894 YOUNG, EDWARD BURNEY, *Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *5 Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1899 YOUNG, GERALD B., *Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co., 22 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1897 YOUNG, JASPER, *74 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1888 YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., *13 Gloucester Street, S.W.*
 1890 YUILLE, ANDREW B., *53 Nevcrn Square, Earl's Court, S.W.; & Bellevue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1901 ABADIE, CAPT. G. H. FANSHAWE, *Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., *Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.*
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 †ABBEY, HENRY, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*
 1901 ABBIT, W., B.A., *Berea Academy, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, *Waiwiri, Ashurst, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1878 ACKROYD, SIR EDWARD JAMES.
 1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, 145 *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., 149 *Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1897 ACUTT, COTTON, *Connington, Mooi River, Natal.*
 1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, *Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.*
 1889 ACUTT, R. NOBLE, *Durban, Natal.*
 1901 ADAMS, ARTHUR R., *Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1901 ADAMS, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
 1894 ADAMS, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1896 ADCOCK, CHARLES C., 7th *Avenue, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 ADOLPHUS, GEORGE A., *Assistant Treasurer, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1896 †ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 2173, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 †ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., *Mittleweg 162, Harvestehude, Hamburg.*
 1893 AGAR, WALTER J., *Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
 1895 †AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1897 †AINSWORTH, H. S., *Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1881 †AIRETH, ALEXANDER, *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1890 AITKEN, JAMES, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G.
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Brynbellia, Willow Grange Station, Natal.*
 1897 ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1902 ALDOUS, REV. PERCIVAL M., M.A., *Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 †ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †ALLAN, HUGH MONTAGUE, *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
 1896 ALLANSON, JOHN, 416 *Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1901 ALLARD, J. H., *Gebang, Tandjong Poera, Sumatra.*
 1901 ALLARDYCE, HON. W. L., C.M.G., *Receiver General, Suva, Fiji.*
 1899 ALLDRIDGE, T. E. LESLIE, *Customs Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 ALDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., *District Commissioner, Sherbro, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary),*
- 1887 ALLEN, JOHN S., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1887 ALLEN, S. NESBITT, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, 223 *Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE C., 13 *Praya Central, Hong Kong.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1881 †ANDERSON, JAMES F., F.R.G.S., 2 *Avenue Friedland, Paris.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. J., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1901 ANDERSON, MURDOCH, *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 †ANDERSON, THOMAS J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *Davaar, Haf Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 †ANGAS, J. H., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
- 1900 †ANGUS, GEORGE, *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, 32 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 ANGUS, JAMES, *Assistant Storekeeper-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 ANTHING, LOUIS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
- 1899 ARBOUIN, C., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1896 ARCHER, F. BISSET, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1899 ARCHIBALD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Warwick, Queensland.*
- 1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Ind. Is.*
- 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY MATHEW, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D., *Resident Justice, Inagua, Bahamas.*
- 1901 ARMSTRONG W. HARVEY, J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., 281 *Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., M.L.A., *Inanda, Victoria County, Natal.*
- 1887 ARMYTAGF, BERTRAND, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 ARMYTAGF, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1899 ARNOTT, G. W. CAMPBELL, *Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 ARTHUR, HON. CAPTAIN LEONARD R. S., C.M.G.; *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
- 1896 ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 ASPELING, JOHN S., *P. O. Box 193, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 430, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1900 †ATHERTON, THOMAS W. T., *Ashanti Consols, Ltd., Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1899 ATKINSON, HENRY F., *P.O. Box 88, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (J.P. of N. S. Wales), *New York Life Insurance Co., Montreal, Canada.*
- 1901 ATLEE, PERCY STEPHENSON, *The Retreat, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 AUBET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 AUSTEN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 AUSTIN, HENRY BOASE, J.P., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1896 AWDEY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box 885, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1900 BADOCK, PERCY T., *10 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Montagu, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *P.O. Box 50, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †BAILEY, AMOS, M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.Inst.M.E., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1901 BAILEY, WILLIAM J. G., *Government Railways, Manila, Philippine Islands.*
- 1894 BAILIE, ALEXR. CUMMING, F.R.G.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
- 1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 BAKER, ALFRED, *Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.*
- 1898 †BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 BAKKWEEL, JOHN W., *Mount Lofty, Crafers, South Australia.*
- 1900 BAKKWEEL, LEONARD W., *Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 BALL, COMMANDER EDWIN, R.N.R.
- 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, C.M.G., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 BAM, CAPTAIN PETRUS C. VAN B., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 BANDARANAIKE, MAHA MUDALIYAR S. DIAS, C.M.G., *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1898 BANNER, HARMOOD A., *Manchester Fire Assurance Co., 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
 1891 BARBER, CHARLES, J.P. *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †BARBER, GEORGE H., *c/o R. J. Endean, Esq., Claude's Bungalow, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1892 BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
 1899 BARKER, HENRY E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1895 †BARKLIE, T. W. S., *Inspector of Villages Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1902 BARLOW, ALFRED, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1899 BARLOW, RT. REV. C. G., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Goulburn, Goulburn, New South Wales.*
 1886 BARNAED, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
 1895 †BARNES, DOUGLAS D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.M.G., C.E., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
 1900 BARNETT, FREDERICK J., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1900 BARR, ALBERT JAMES, *36 King Street East, Toronto, Canada.*
 1898 BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 †BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
 1875 BARRY, SIR JACOB D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1901 BARRY, WILLIAM H., *c/o "Chronicle" office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., *Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1899 BARTON, ELLIOTT L'ESTRANGE, *Crown Prosecutor, Hawera, New Zealand.*
 1901 BARTON, F. C. M., *Assistant Local Auditor, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1901 BATEMAN, JOHN WESLEY, *Messrs. J. & W. Bateman, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1896 BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1897 BATES, RICHARD W., *P.O. Box 26, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1895 BATTY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Bermuda.*
 1885 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*

Year of Election.	
1893	BAYNES, WILLIAM, <i>Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1898	†BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, <i>Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., <i>Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, <i>Nonsuch, Highgate, St. Mary's, Jamaica.</i>
1893	BEAUFORT, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>
1901	BEAUMONT, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Puisne Justice, 6 Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1882	†BECK, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1901	BEDFORD, MICHAEL J., <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	BERTHAM, GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BERTHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1898	†BEIT, WILLIAM, <i>Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1900	BELILIOS, EMANUEL R., C.M.G., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1900	BELILIOS, RAPHAEL E., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1902	BELISARIO, GUY A. F., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1897	BELL, ALEXANDER, <i>Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1893	BELL, ANTHONY, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	BELL, FRED, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1896	BELL, F. H. DILLON, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1898	BELL, G. GERALD, <i>Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1884	BELL, GEO. F., <i>care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1902	BELL, HIS HONOUR H. HESKETH, <i>Government House, Dominica.</i>
1886	BELL, JOHN W., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1895	†BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, <i>P.O. Box 578 Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., <i>Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1893	BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1901	BENINGFIELD, LT.-COL. R. W., <i>20 St. Andrew's Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1894	BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., <i>District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1885	BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, C.I.E., H.B.M. Consul-General, <i>San Francisco.</i>
1897	BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, <i>Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1902	BENNETT, THOMAS RANDLE, <i>Resident Magistrate, Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
1896	BENNIE, ANDREW, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	BENSUSAN, EDGAR V., M.A.I.M.E., <i>Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	BEOR, WILLIAM MICHAEL, <i>Harriemith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1902	BERESFORD, ARTHUR G. DE LA POER, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1897	BERESFORD, H. LOWRY L., <i>Umtali, Rhodesia.</i>
1901	BERKELEY, HENRY S., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1894 †BERLEIN, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 550, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 BERNING, FREDRICK, *Attorney at-Law, Kokstad, Cape Colony.*
 1900 †BERRINGTON, EVELYN D., *Ayrshire Gold Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
 1897 BERTRAM, BEN, M.D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 †BERTRAM, CHARLES FULLER, *Clapton Farm, Thomas River Station, Cape Colony.*
 1893 BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 BEST, W. H. G. H., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1901 BESWICK, J. H., *New Kleinfontein Co., Benoni, Transvaal.*
 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *P.O. Box 1112, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
 1897 BRYERS, F. W., *P. O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 BIANCARDI, MAJOR N. GRECH, A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
 1902 BICKFORD, ALFRED, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1901 BIDDLES, FRANK, *Broome, Western Australia.*
 1881 †BIDEN, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihantea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1900 BIGGE, PHILIP MATTHEW, *Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.*
 1900 BINNIE, THOMAS I., C.E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, *P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KORTRIGHT, *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
 1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1873 BIRCH, W. J., *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1900 BLACK, J. H., *Colonial Surveyor, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1898 †BLACK, STEWART G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1899 BLACKMAN, ALEXANDER A., *Muston Street, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †BLAINE, HON. HERBERT F., K.C., *Attorney-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1899 BLAIR, DYSON, *Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 BLAIR, WILLIAM, *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
 1896 BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, *African Direct Telegraph Co., Bonny, West Africa.*
 1889 BLAND, R. N., *Collector of Land Revenue, Singapore.*
 1902 BLANE, WILLIAM, M.L.M.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, *Hamburg.*
 1898 BLEKSLEY, CAPTAIN A. H., *P.O. Box 1049, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, *P. O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 BLENKIRON, JAMES E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.
 1900 BLYTHE, MAJOR WILLIAM ROBERT, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1900 BOAG, J. HAMILTON, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 †BODEN, HARRY H., *Field Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1890 †BODY, REV. PROFESSOR C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 BOIS, STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1901 BOLT, WILLIAM JAMES, *High Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1898 BOLTON, FRED W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1901 BOLUS, GILHAM, 42 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1879 BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 345, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., 114 *Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
 1889 BOND, HERBERT W., *Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
 1898 BONYTHON, SIR J. LANGDON, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, *c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 BOOTH, CHARLES SPENCER, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1895 BOOTH, KARL E. O., *P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 BOOTH, F. ROBERT, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 BOOTH, ROBERT M., B.L., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Lautoka, Fiji.*
 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1896 †BOSS, AARON A., *P.O. Box 562, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., 524 *Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
 1883 BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, *Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1883 BOURDILLON, E., *Poundisford, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1900 BOURHILL, HENRY, *Groot Olifants River, P.O. Witbank, via Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1897 *BOURINOT, SIR JOHN G., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1879 BOURKE, WELLESLEY, 155 *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B., *P.O. Box 89, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1887 †BOVELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 BOWELL, HON. SENATOR SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
 1882 †BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., *The Retreat, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Kalimna, Balnarring, Victoria, Australia.*
 1900 †BOWKER, F. G. HINDER, *British American Corporation, Vancouver British Columbia.*
 1901 BOWLER, ALLAN, J.P., *Scarsda'e, Victoria, Australia.*

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Election

- 1900 †BOWYER-BOWEE, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 BOYLE, H.E. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Monrovia, Liberia.*
 1900 BOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY, *Kayiankor, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1901 †BRACKEN, T. W., *Government Railways, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1879 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 BRADLEY, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 BRADSHAW, HERBERT E., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 BRADSHAW, J. H., *Abbontiakoon, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1900 BRAHAM, J. F., *Liberian Rubber Syndicate, Monrovia, Liberia.*
 1898 BRAIN, HERBERT S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*
 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., C.E., *Public Works Dept., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1900 BRATHWAITE, NATHANIEL, *Clerk of the Courts, Toledo, British Honduras.*
 1901 BRATT, JAMES H. DAVSON, *Local Auditor, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
 1901 BRAY, EDWARD L., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1899 †BRENNER, ERNEST A., *British Columbia.*
 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1896 BRIDGES, GEORGE J., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1890 †BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 BRISTOWE, LINDSAY WM., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 †BRITTEN, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 494, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1901 BROAD, WALLACE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1899 BROADRICK, E. G., *District Officer, Dindings, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1896 BRODRICK, HAROLD, *P.O. Box 77, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1901 BRODRICK, LANCELOT, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1899 BROOKMAN, BENJAMIN, JR., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1901 BROOME, HENRY ARTHUR, *Resident Magistrate, Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.*
 1901 BROTHERS, C. J., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1892 †BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1901 BROUN, ALFRED FORBES, *Forests Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
 1901 BROWN, CAPTAIN ANDREW, F. *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1896 BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Prye, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*
 1891 BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, *8 Andrássy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary.*
 1896 BROWN, HON. JAMES J., M.C.G., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *Durban, Natal.*
 1893 BROWN, J. H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Metkden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
 1900 †BROWN, JOHN MCLEAVY, C.M.G., *Seoul, Corea.*
 1894 †BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
 1882 †BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1889 BROWN, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE RICHARD MYLES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1902 BROWN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H., 48 *St. George's St., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1902 BROWNE, ARTHUR D., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., *Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1897 BROWNING, JOHN GRANT, A.M. Inst.C.E., *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1884 BRUCE, H.E. SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE, P.O. Box 646, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1900 BRUCE, ROBERT HUNTER, *Anoy, China.*
 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*
 1895 BRUNSKILL, JOHN S., P.O. Box 313, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 BRUNTON, JOHN SPENCER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, vid Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1898 BRYDONE, THOMAS, J.P., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. SIR E. JOHN, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 BUCKLAND, JOHN MORTIMER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 BUCKLAND, LIEUT. VIRGOE, R.N.R., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIOS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. MCLAN, *Lagmor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
 1889 †BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., *Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, *Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama, Japan.*
 1901 BULL, CHARLES, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1897 †BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1881 *BULT, O. MANGIN, J.P., *care of F. Bult, Esq., Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1902 BURBANK, JOHN E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1899 BURDON, MAJOR J. ALDER, *Assist. Resident, Northern Nigeria (vid Forcados).*
 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 †BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Singapore.*
 1895 BURNIE, JOHN D., *Howmains, Nirranda, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †BURSTALL, BRYAN C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, K.C., M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1892 BUSHY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1901 †BUSS, REV. ARTHUR C., M.A., *The Club, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1900 BUSSELL, W. M., *Upington, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, 248 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1900 BUTLER, RICHARD HARDING, 349 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1900 BUTTREY, JOHN A., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1898 BUTTON, HEDLEY L. W., *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpoore, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1902 CADELL, WILLIAM T., *Deepwater Station, New England, New South Wales.*
- 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 CALDER, CHARLES W., *Inverary, Inverell, New South Wales.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CALDICOTT, HAEVRY, C. E., *Public Works Department, Seremban, via Singapore.*
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1893 CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box 716, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 CAMERON, DONALD, *C^{ie} Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast, West Africa (via Marseilles).*
- 1900 CAMERON, WILLIAM M., *Advocate, 18 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1874 CAMPBELL, A. H., 17 *Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1899 CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD M., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *Barrister-at-Law, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 CAMPBELL, JOHN, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Bandan, British North Borneo.*
- 1897 CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1900 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, HARRY F., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 CANNING, ARTHUR R., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 CAPPER, H. H., *"Times" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1899 CARDEN, JOHN CECIL, *Messrs Blaine & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 CARDEN, THOMAS F., *British Columbia Mercantile and Mining Syndicate, Cascade City, British Columbia.*
- 1897 CARDIGAN, GEORGE H., *Salisbury Reef Mine, Rhodesia.*
- 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1896 CARGILL, H. E., *Dejoo Valley Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, India.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †CARBOLL, WALTER, *care of Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 CARLISLE, TOM FFENNELL, *H.B.M. Legation, Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1898 CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad*
(*Corresponding Secretary*).
- 1897 CARR, C. E., *Exploration Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E.
- 1897 CARR, WM. ST. JOHN, P.O. Box 130, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 CARRICK, ALEXANDER, *Canterbury Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1890 CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Carrington, Barbados.*
- 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown*
British Guiana.
- 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 453 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau,*
Bahamas.
- 1899 †CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., *Assistant Crown Advocate,*
59 Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.
- 1878 CASHY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., K.C., *Ibrickane, Acland Street, St. Kilda,*
Melbourne, Australia.
- 1901 CASHEL, CAPTAIN ROWAN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 171 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1893 CASTENS, EMIL, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 CATTO, JOHN, *Memsie, Bridgewater-on-Loddon, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New*
South Wales.
- 1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 *Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.*
- 1898 CHALMERS, ALBERT J., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Medical College, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.*
- 1901 CHALMERS, THOMAS A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *c/o Messrs. A. Miller, Brother*
& Co., Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1898 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR LEO, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., *Middlemount, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., 53 *Havelock St., Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., K.C., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1888 CHATER, HON. SIR C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUELLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1902 CHERMSIDE, H. E., MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT C., G.C.M.G., C.B.,
Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1899 CHERRY, JAMES W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, Ph.D., F.G.S., *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
- 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1880	†CHRISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	CHOLES, CAPTAIN FREDERICK J., F.R.G.S., <i>Ordnance Store Offices, Scott Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1897	CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1896	CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, <i>Famagusta, Cyprus.</i>
1876	†CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	†CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	CHRISTISON, ROBERT, <i>Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
1889	†CHURCHILL, FRANK F., M.L.A., <i>Chalfont, Hillcrest, Natal.</i>
1901	†CHURCHILL, FRASER E., <i>Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.</i>
1884	CHURCHILL, HON. CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1902	†CLARK, CHARLES CRABB, 424 <i>Point Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1902	CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.D., <i>Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.</i>
1889	†CLARK, GOWAN C. S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1895	CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, K.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 <i>King Street West, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1882	†CLARK, MAJOR WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1880	CLARK, HON. WILLIAM, <i>Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1888	CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, <i>Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.</i>
1900	†CLARKE, A. RUTTER, <i>Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	†CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1901	†CLARKE, ALISTER T. R., C.E., <i>Government Railway, Beaufort, British North Borneo.</i>
1887	CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDRING, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1890	CLARKE, H.E. COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. <i>Government House, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G. <i>Resident Commissioner, Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1899	CLARKE, R. J., R.A. <i>Frontier Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1895	CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1888	†CLEVELAND, FRANK, <i>Balingup, Western Australia.</i>
1900	CLAVELAND, ROBERT A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>District Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1882	CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., <i>Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1896	CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH, C.M.G., <i>British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1900	CLINGAN, GEORGE W., M.D., <i>Virden, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1898	†CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., <i>Ballacottier, Wellington Square, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1888	COATES, JOHN, 285 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1897	COCHRAN, S. R., <i>St. Julien Estate, Mauritius.</i>
1889	COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, <i>Bluefields, Nicaragua (vid Grey Town).</i>
1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., <i>Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua (vid Grey Town).</i>
1880	CODD, JOHN A., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1894	CODRINGTON, ROBERT, <i>Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1902 CUSHILL, WILLIAM H., *African Banking Corporation, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 COHEN, ABNER, *P.O. Box 117, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 COHEN, ALFRED, *P.O. Box 269, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHEL, *Badminton Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box 1892, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
- 1902 COKER, WILLIAM Z., *Kumasi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, *11 Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 COLEMAN, ALFRED J., *43 Long Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1900 COLEMAN, WILLIAM DIGBY, *Zeehan, Tasmania.*
- 1900 COLLEY, CAVENDISH L., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 †COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia, and Australian Club.*
- 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 COLLINS, HENRY M., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 COLLINS, JAMES A., *Assistant Secretary to Administration, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *P.O. Box 170, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1880 COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*
- 1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R.
- 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1876 COMMISSIONS, HON. W. S., K.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, *5 Ingle Chambers, Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1881 CONNOLLY, R.M., *P.O. Box 2526, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *c/o G. H. Bethune, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1898 CONWAY, THOMAS J., *Discove, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 †COOCH BEHAR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF, *G.C.I.E., C.B., Cooch Behar, India.*
- 1891 COOKE, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 †COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., *F.R.M.S., Richmond, Natal.*
- 1890 COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 COPELAND, HON. HENRY, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 COPLAND-CRAWFORD, W. E. B., *District Commissioner, Warri, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 COPLAND, CHARLES A., *Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 COPLEY, WM. DAWN, *P.O. Box 280, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 CORBET, EVERARD P., *Dargle Road, Natal.*
 1897 CORDER, FREDERICK H. S., *P.O. Box 1449, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 CORDEROY, JOHN W., *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1902 †CORDNER, E. J. K., *Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., *A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 1156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 CORE, HON. PHILIP C., *Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, *A.M.Inst.C.E., District Engineer, Rhodesia Railway, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1896 CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Government Land Surveyor, King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 CORNWALL, WILLIAM L.
 1902 COET, JAMES F., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1901 COETSDON, R. T., *Administrator, Lialui, North Western Rhodesia.*
 1895 COTTERILL, A. J., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1902 COTTON, JOHN W., *Hornsby, New South Wales.*
 1886 COTTERELL, HENRY E. P.
 1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *c/o Royal Bank of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1895 COUPER, JOHN L., *Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.*
 1901 COURAGE, FRANK, *Amberley, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 COURTNEY, J. M., *C.M.G., Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1889 COUSINS, R. LEWIS, *P.O. Box 1161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 *COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, *60 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †COWLEY, W. H., *care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1902 COWLIN, HERBERT A., *Messrs. J. Holt & Co., Lagos, West Africa.*
 1899 COWPER, CHARLES, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 COX, HIS HONOUR CHARLES T., *Government House, St. Kitts.*
 1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, *"Daily Press" Office, Hong Kong.*
 1901 †COX, GEORGE LIONEL, *Ouvah Kellie, Lindula, Ceylon.*
 1902 COX, HON. SENATOR GEORGE A., *Toronto, Canada.*
 1902 COX, HERBERT C., *Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.*
 1901 COX, JAMES T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, *Singapore.*
 1901 COX, WALTER GIBBONS, *c/o Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1902 COX, WILLIAM E., *Grand Hotel, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1892 †CRAIGEN, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
 1897 CRAN, JAMES M., M.B., C.M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., J.P., *P.O. Box 76, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1901 †CRABT, WM. SAMUEL, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1900 CRATHE, EDWARD E., *L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., *M.L.C. J.P., Newcastle, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Lachine, Quebec, Canada.*
 1899 CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, 423 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 CRESSALL, PAUL.
 1902 CROAKER, FREDERICK W., *Walkallow, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
 1901 CROFTS, CHARLES J., *M.Inst.C.E., Point, Natal.*
 1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., *M.D., District Surgeon, Klipdam, Griqualand West Cape Colony.*
 1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1901 CROSBIE, GILBERT S., *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
 1901 †CROSBIE, ROBERT, *M.L.A., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1898 CROSBY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR J., *c/o Standard Bank, Durban, Natal.*
 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, *M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1896 CROSBY, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., *J.P., R.M., The Residency, Stanger, Natal.*
 1898 CROSSE, THOMAS, *Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
 1899 CROSTHWAITE, PONSONBY M., *C.E., Cyprus.*
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Mellon, Gowrie Junction, Darling Downs, Queensland.*
 1901 CUBITT, CAPTAIN THOMAS A., *B.A., Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1901 CULLEN, COMMANDER PERCY, *O.M.G., R.N.R., Fort Johnston, British Central Africa.*
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, *M.H.A., Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1899 CULPEPER, SAMUEL A. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 CUMMING, JAMES, *Wessell's Nek, Natal.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, *District Magistrate, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, *F.S.A., Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1902 CUNDILL, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1896 CUNINGHAM, ALURED A., *Baliyan Tea Estate, Chubwa P.O., Dibrugarh, Assam, India.*
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lwyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
 1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., *M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 60 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., *L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., Bay St., Port Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CUTHBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, *K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1902 DAINTON, ARTHUR E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1900 DAINTY, HORACE, *P.O. Box 88, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 †DANIELS, CHARLES W., *M.B., M.R.C.S.E., Malaria Commission, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
 1900 DARBY, WALTER G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*

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Election.

- 1895 †DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1902 †DARLOT, LEONARD H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1901 DARRAGH, REV. JOHN T., B.D., *St. Mary's, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 DAVENPORT, JAMES E., *P.O. Box 155, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., *9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 DAVIDSON, A. A., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (*late Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, *P.O. Box 155 Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 †DAVIES, LEAMA J., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
- 1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, *P.O. Box 2040, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1897 DAVIS, MONES, *P.O. Box 249, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1875 †DAVIS, P., "*Natal Witness*" Office, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 DAVSON, CHARLES S., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
- 1897 DAWSON, A. W., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., *1136 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1884 DAWSON, WILLIAM, *Kaikoura, Molesworth Street, Kew, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1893 †DAWSON, W. H., *Offg. Accountant General, Lahore, India.*
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1902 DEACON, G. H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 DEARY, HARRY J., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1899 DEASE, PATRICK PAGET, C.E., *Tientsin, China.*
- 1892 DEBNEY, STANLEY T., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1902 DE BULTEAUX, LOUYS A., *18 Rue du Souvenir, Courbevoie, Paris.*
- 1897 DE HAMEL, CAPTAIN H. BARRY, *Police Department, Singapore.*
- 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BEET, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1897 †DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., *Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1901 DE LISLE, FREDERICK I., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., J.P., *Cardrona House, St. Andrews, Grenada.*
- 1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 DENTON, H.E. SIR GEORGE C., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., *Port Royal Street, King's-on, Jamaica.*
 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1899 †DE SOUZA, A. J., P.O. Box 98, *Shanghai, China.*
 1897 DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, P.O. Box 428, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., P.O. Box 118, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 DE VILLIERS, TIRLMAN N., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1900 DEWAR, DAN, M.B., Ch.B., *Kudat, British North Borneo.*
 1901 †DE WAAL, DAVID C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1898 DE WITT, ANTHONY M., *Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 DE WOLF, HON. JAMES A., M.D., M.L.C., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., P.O. Box 380, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., *Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., *Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 DICKY, EDWARD C., P.O. Box 249, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1900 DICKSON, ARTHUR C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *Billings, Montana, U.S.A.*
 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
 1898 DIESPECKER, CAPTAIN RUDOLPH, P.O. Box 759, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1893 DIETRICH, H., J.P., P.O. Box 12, *Zeerust, Transvaal.*
 1895 DIGBY-JONES, C. K., P.O. Box 242, *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., *Edendale, Carlton, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1900 DIXON, JAMES DICKSON, *Navua, Fiji.*
 1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, P.O. Box 1816, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 DIXON, ARCHIBALD, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 DIXON, HUGH, *Abergeldie, Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 DIXON, HUGH, JUN., *Messrs. Dixon and Son, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 DOBSON, SENATOR HENRY, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.*
 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 DOLLAR, EDWARD, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
 1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, M.P., *Rothsay, New Brunswick.*
 1895 DON, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
 1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 DOERNING, HENRY B., *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
 1896 DOUGHTY, ARTHUR G., M.A., *Public Works Dept., Quebec, Canada.*
 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. SIR ADYE, K.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1902 DOUGLAS, JAMES, *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1901 DOUGLAS, PROFESSOR ROBERT LANGTON, M.A.
 1875 DOUGLASS, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 DOYE, FREDERICK W., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 DOWNE, ALEXANDER, A.I.M.E., J.P., *Dovedale, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1901 DOWNER, ARTHUR LIONEL, B.L., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1898 DOWNER, VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1897 DOWNES, S. TROUNCER, *Boys' Model School, Durban, Natal.*
 1901 DOWSON, JOHN B.
 1902 †DRADER FRANK, *Kobylanka, Galicia, Austria.*
 1900 DRADER, H. F., *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
 1894 DRIVER, JAMES, *Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1901 DROUGHT, F. A., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 DUDLEY, CHCIL.
 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1899 DUFFY, HON. H. THOMAS, K.C., B.C.L., *Quebec, Canada.*
 1902 †DUGMORE, GEORGE EGERTON, *Indwe, Cape Colony.*
 1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 DUKA, CAPTAIN A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 DUNCAN, HON. ALEXANDER M. T., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1899 DUNCAN, ALISTER, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, China.*
 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DUNCAN, HON. JOHN J., M.L.C., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
 1901 DUNCAN, JOHN, *The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.*
 1902 DUNCAN, T. M., *Messrs. J. C. Juta & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, M.L.A., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 †DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1886 DUNDONALD, MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF, C.V.O., C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1896 DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1901 DUNLOP, J. M. M., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1892 †DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1900 DUNSTER, T. CHARLES W., *Stock Exchange, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlahy, Kapunda, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1900 DWYER, PIERCE M., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Resident, Ilorin, Northern Nigeria (via Forcados).*
- 1894 DYER, JOSEPH RUBIDGE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DYER, STEPHEN, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DYETT, WM. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1900 DYKES, F. J. B., *Warden of Mines, Negri Sembilan, Straits Settlements.*
- 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
- 1884 †EALBS, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
- 1899 EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1897 EABLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1901 EASTERBROOK, ARTHUR D., *Chikwawa, West Shire District, British Central Africa.*
- 1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 EATON, HENRY F., *Yatala, Walsh St., South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ECCLES, HENRY GLYN, *Cottaganga, Rangalla, Ceylon.*
- 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, *P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 EDLIN, FRANCIS O., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1900 EDMONDSON, CRESSY S., *c/o Messrs. Carr Bros. & Edmondson, Ltd., P.O. Box 736, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 EDWARDS, COLIN, *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Florida Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *P.O. Box 1923, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
- 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 EGERTON, WALTER, C.M.G., *1st Magistrate, Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 EHREHARDT, ALBERT F., *Ibadan, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1899 ELLIOTT, LESLIE, *c/o J. Ferguson, Esq., Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1899 ELLIS, J. ALF., J.P., *Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *39 Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 ELSTON, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 ELWIN, RT. REV. EDMUND H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*
- 1894 EMLEY, FRANK, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 ESCOTT, HIS HONOUR E. B. SWEET, C.M.G., *Government House, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1902 ESPEUT, CLAUDE V., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1900 ESPIE, S. A., *Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 †ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 EVANS, BENJAMIN, *Beira and Mashonaland Railways, Beira, East Africa.*
- 1901 EVANS, FRANKLYN S., *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
- 1889 EVANS, J. EMERY, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †EVANS, MAURICE S., J.P., *Hill Crest, Berea Ridge, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 1067, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, *P.O. Box 558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †EWENS, CREASY, 36 *Queen's Road, Hong Kong.*
- 1900 FADELLE, EDWARD, C.E., *Government Railway Extension to Bo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1887 FAIRHAIN, GEORGE, *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 FANNING, JOHN.
- 1896 FARDO, FREDERICK R. H.
- 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Retreat Estate, Little London, Jamaica.*
- 1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART.
- 1890 †FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
- 1902 FAWNS, SYDNEY, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1894 FREE, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Otto Strasse 8, Munich.*
- 1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., A.D.C.
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.E.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1902 FENTON, ERNEST G., F.R.C.S.I., *Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 FENTON, REV. HERBERT O., B.A., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Belfield Lodge, East Coast, Demerara, British Guiana.*
- 1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Durban, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).
 1900 FERGUSON, JOHN C., Launceston, Tasmania.
 1886 FERGUSON, SENATOR JOHN, Rockhampton, Queensland.
 1900 FERRALL, W. H., Launceston, Tasmania.
 1892 †FERRERA, ANTONIO F.
 1901 FETTES, ALEXANDER, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1895 FIEDLER, HENRY M., 859 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1890 †FIELD, A. PERCY, P.O. Box 154, Pretoria, Transvaal.
 1895 †FIELING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., Ottawa, Canada.
 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., Brisbane, Queensland.
 1882 FILLAN, HON. JAMES COX, M.L.C., Wall House Estate, Dominica.
 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.
 1901 FINCH, BARNARD, Durban, Natal.
 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, Adelaide, South Australia.
 1895 FINLAYSON, ROBERT A., C.M.G., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1878 †FINNEMORE, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT I., Maritzburg, Natal.
 1898 FINNEY, THOMAS, J.P., Brisbane, Queensland.
 1897 FINNIE, J. P., P. O. Box 46, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1891 FINIGANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E.
 1896 †FIRMINGUP, REV. WALTER K., M.A., care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.
 1901 †FISHER, HERBERT S., Wakefield Street, Kent Town, South Australia.
 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, P.O. Box 339, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1884 FISHER, R. H. UNDERWOOD, J.P., Durban, Natal.
 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
 1892 FITZGERALD, FRANCIS, Melbourne Club, Australia.
 1899 FITZGERALD, FREDERICK A., Imperial Oil Refining Co., London, Ontario, Canada.
 1901 FITZGERALD, GEORGE, C.E., San Fernando, Trinidad.
 1876 FITZGIBBON, E. G., C.M.G., Melbourne, Australia.
 1895 FITZPATRICK, G. C., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1900 †FITZPATRICK, J. PERCY, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.
 1900 †FLUGELTAUB, WALTER, River Terrace, Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.
 1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., P.O. Box 1183, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1897 FLEMING, CHARLES D., Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, Charlotte Town, Grenada.
 1900 FLEMING, JOHN M., Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.
 1896 †FLEMING, RICHARD, P.O. Box 393, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1878 FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).
 1897 FLEMMER, A. S., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1900 FLETCHER, FRANKLYN H., P.O. Box 18, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
 1902 FLETCHER, W. H., P.O. Box 34, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1896 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, Orandumbie, Walcha, New South Wales.
 1897 †FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, Sandakan, British North Borneo.
 1875 †FLOWER, JAMES, 47 Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.

Year of
Election.

- 1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*
 1900 FOOT, LIONEL RAYNE, F.R.G.S. *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 FOOTE, MYER J., *P.O. Box, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1896 FORBES, JAMES, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1894 FORBES, MAJOR PATRICK W. (6th Dragoons), *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
 1897 FORD, HENRY B.
 1889 †FORD, JAMES P., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 †FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 †FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1881 FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1891 FORSTER, JULIUS J., *Bank of Madras, Madras, India.*
 1892 FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., R.N.
 1890 FORTUNO, JOSEPH, J.P., *Melmoih, Natal.*
 1885 FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, *Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1901 FOWLE, JOHN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 FOWLER, ALFIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1888 FOWLER, GEORGE M., *Government Agent, Ratnapura, Ceylon.*
 1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 †FOXON, FRANK E., *Resident Magistrate, Isopo Division, Natal.*
 1900 FRAME, JOHN, Messrs. Paterson, Zachonis & Co., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1893 FRAMES, HON. PERCIVAL ROSS, M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 FRANCE, JOSEPH J., M.D., 803 *Glasgow Street, Portsmouth, Virginia, U.S.A.*
 1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.*
 1882 FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS.
 1892 FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., *Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1895 FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1892 FRASER, ALEXANDER W., *Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1900 FRASER, GEORGE ROSS, *Hutt Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 FRASER, JAMES L., *P. O. Box 429, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1898 †FRASER, JOSEPH, *Dambulagalla, Matale, Ceylon.*
 1895 FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1897 FRASER, ROBERT A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandawera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.*
 1893 FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, *P.O. Box 28, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 FREDERICKS, J. HAROLD, *West African (Gold Coast) Mining Corporation, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 FREEMAN, JOHN, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1900 FRERE, HAROLD ARTHUR, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1894 FRICKER, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., P.O. Box 1984, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1882 FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., Queenstown, Cape Colony.
 1896 FROST, W. T. H., P.O. Box 306, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1902 FULFORD, HARRY E., C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul, Newchwang, China.
 1899 FULFORD, HON. SENATOR GEORGE T., Brockville, Ontario, Canada.
 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.
 1900 FULTON, HERBERT VALPY, Outram, Otago, New Zealand.
 1899 FURNER, GEORGE H., Krugersdorp, Transvaal.
 1897 FURSE, FREDERICK J., Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1901 FYNN, CHARLES GAWLER, Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
 1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.P., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.
 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.
 1899 GALLETLY, ARCHIBALD J.C., Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.
 1900 †GALLEWSKI, MAURICE, Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1901 †GALPIN, GEORGE LUCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1899 GANADO, ROBERT F., LL.D., 27 Strada Zuccaiv, Valletta, Malta.
 1895 GARDINER, FRANCIS J., J.P., Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.
 1900 GARDNER, JOHN A., Messrs. J. Holt & Co., Lagos, West Africa.
 1897 GARLAND, PATRICK J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.
 1887 GARNETT, HARRY.
 1902 GASKLEE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRED, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.,
 1888 GASKIN, C. P., Berbice, British Guiana.
 1891 GATTY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN H., Gibraltar.
 1897 GAU, JULIUS, P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.
 1895 †GAY, E. T., The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.
 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, Durban, Natal.
 1897 GEE, GEORGE F., care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.
 1897 GEDDES, J. H., Dean Hollow, Mosman's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR Kingston, Jamaica.
 1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.
 1901 GERRARD, ALFRED G., c/o J. D. Fairly, Limited, Lagos, West Africa.
 1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, Goonambil, Wategama, Ceylon.
 1882 GIBBON, EDWARD, Holkham, Wesley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1885 GIBBON, W. D., Kandy, Ceylon.
 1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1896 GIBBS, ISAAC, New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.
 1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, P.O. Box 1106, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1900 GIBSON, OSWALD, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1896 GIDEON, HON. D. S., M.L.C., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1898 GILBE, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1839 GILL, SIR DAVID, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 GILL, HARRY P., *School of Design, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 GILL, HENRY H., *Woodbourne, Davey Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 GILLIES, ALFRED W., *Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, *Montalto, Grace Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1902 GILLOTT, ARTHUR G. M., *Casilla 385, San José, Costa Rica.*
- 1892 GILLOTT, HON. SIR SAMUEL, M.L.A., 9 *Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1900 GILMOUR, DAVID W., *Chartered Bank of India, Tientsin, China.*
- 1885 GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, *Andalmasi, Huacho Sayan, Peru.*
- 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Prince Alfred Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 GISBORNE, DUDLEY G.
- 1896 GLADWYN, ARTHUR G., *Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
- 1901 GLASIER, F. BEDFORD, *Government Railway, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1901 †GLOAG, DURANT, *Ayrshire Gold Mine, Lomagundi, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 GLOAG, ANDREW, *St. George's Club, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 GLOSSOP, REV. ARTHUR G. B., *Likoma, Lake Nyasa, British Central Africa.*
- 1897 †GLUYAS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 8, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS, *Huntingdon Hall, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 GOCH, G. H., *P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., *P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 GODDARD, FREDERICK D., *Queen's Building, Praya, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 418, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 GODFREY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Strathmore, Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 †GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *care of Messrs. Rutherford and Brother, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 GOLDIE, A. R., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 GOLDMANN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 GOLDBING, A. R., *Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 GOLDSMID, LOUIS LIONEL, *P.O. Box 515, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK, M.B., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, Southern Australia.*
- 1901 GOMES, HARRIS LLOYD, *Beaufort, British North Borneo.*
- 1900 GOMES, SIDNEY G., L.R.C.S.E., *Hygieia House, Beaufort, British North Borneo.*

Year of
Election.

- 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1899 GOODE, MATTHEW A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, P.O. Box 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 GOODMAN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM MEIGH, *Hong Kong.*
 1899 GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
 1868 GOULD-ADAMS, HIS HONOUR MAJOR SIR HAMILTON J., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
 1870 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, Messrs. D. & W. Murray, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesky, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.*
 1895 GORN, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. O., *Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1900 GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1900 GOULTER, HERBERT H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
 1898 GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 20, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
 1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 GRAFTON FREDERICK, *Polela, Natal.*
 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1900 GRAHAM, WALTER DOUGLAS, Messrs. *Wilkinson, Heywood & Clarke, Hong Kong.*
 1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*
 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., P.O. Box 1155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1899 †GRAIN, ERNEST A., *Ngaire, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
 1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GRAHAM, CLIFTON, *Auditor, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1897 †GRANT, DUNCAN, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 †GRANT, E. H.
 1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W., *Colonial Secretariat, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Edgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *c/o William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
 1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *Hersford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 GRAY, HON. RODERICK M., M.L.C., Messrs. *Reiss & Co., Hong Kong.*
 1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *care of Post Office, Gwanda, New Tuli Road, Rhodesia.*
 1887 †GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B. C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1902 GRAVES, WILLIAM A. B., *Newbold, Clarence River, New South Wales.*
 1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., *Margherita House, Cospicua, Malta.*

Year of Election.	
1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1896	GREEN, FRANK J., <i>Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1900	GREEN, HENRY E. OWEN, <i>Chamber of Mines, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1877	†GREEK, ROBERT COTTE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1880	†GREENACRE, SIR BENJAMIN W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1896	GREENACRE, WALTER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	GREENE, EDWARD M., M.L.A., <i>Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1899	GREENE, GEORGE, P. O. Box 406, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	†GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1894	†GREENLEES, T. DUNCAN, M.D., <i>The Asylum, Fort England, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., <i>Teviotdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1896	GREIG, GEORGE, <i>Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.</i>
1895	GREY, MAJOR RALPH, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1879	†GRICE, JOHN, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.</i>
1895	GRIFFITH, ARTHUR G., <i>District Commissioner, Bonny, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1882	†GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., <i>Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	†GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1901	†GRIFFITHS, HARRY D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., &c., P.O. Box 201, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	GRIFFITHS, CAPTAIN J. NORTON, J.P., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., <i>Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.</i>
1889	†GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, <i>Tamsui, Formosa, China.</i>
1896	GRIMMER, WM. P., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1884	†GRIMWADE, HON. F.S., M.L.C., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1897	GRINTER, REV. JOHN, <i>The Rectory, San José, Costa Rica.</i>
1897	†GROVE, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDON, K.O., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	GUERITZ, E. P., <i>Judicial Commissioner, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1889	GURDEN, R. L., 346 <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†GUTHRIE, ADAM W., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	†HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1902	HADDON, FREDERICK W., "Argus" Office, <i>Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	HADDON-SMITH, HON. G. B., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1902 HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., *Govt. Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1902 HABS, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box 198, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1896 HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1893 †HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Baydonfield, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1892 HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box 12, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 HALLIDAY, GEORGE C., M.A., *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales.*
 1901 HALLIFAX, JAMES W., *George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 HAMER, J. NATHANIEL, *Christchurch Club, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1885 HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1899 HAMILTON, DAVID, *Australasian United S.N. Co., Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1894 HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.
 1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1900 HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JAMES DE COURCY, R.N.
 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, Madras.*
 1888 †HAMPSON, B. A. T., *Hampson's Buildings, South Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Hampson's Buildings, South St., Durban, Natal.*
 1898 HAMPTON, JOSEPH L., *Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 †HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 HANCOCK, H. R., *Ivymeade, Burnside, South Australia.*
 1897 †HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *P.O. Box 77, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 †HANCOCK, SYDNEY, *10 Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.*
 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1900 HANNA, JAMES C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1885 †HANNAW, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
 1897 HARDING, GEORGE MAX, *Umtata, Tembuland, Cape Colony.*
 1889 HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., *Howick, Natal.*
 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hawthornden, Orange, New South Wales.*
 1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Printing Office Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
 1893 HARFORD, FREDERICK, M.L.C., *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 HARMSWORTH, CAPTAIN ALFRED C., *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.P., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 HARRAGIN, JOHN A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1896 HARRIS, JOHN MYER, *Sulymah, Sierra Leone.*
 1901 HARRIS, LIONEL B., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 HARRIS, SAUL, P.O. Box 1473, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 HARRIS, STANFORD, M.D., *Guimar, Teneriffe.*
 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *c/o Post Office, Roseau, Dominica.*
 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 HARRISON, SYDNEY T., *Lokoja, Northern Nigeria, West Africa.*
 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *c/o General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 HARTLAND, JOSEPH B., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1902 HARTLEY, JAMES H., *Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., C.M.G., *c/o Defence Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., 63 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 HARVEY, JOHN, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1901 HARWIN, JOHN, *Sans Souci, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 HARWOOD, JOSHUA J., *Architectural Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1902 †HASSALL, RAYMOND L., 11 Castlereagh Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 HASSARD, CHARLES, *c/o W. D. Wheelwright, Esq., Eshowe, Natal.*
 1896 HASKINS, HENRY GORE, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 HATCHELL, H. M., *Superintendent of Police, Negri Sembilan, Straits Settlements.*
 1896 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., K.C., M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1900 †HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A., P.O. Box 3, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1889 †HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 Childers Street, *North Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1897 HAWKINS, ALFRED, *Sette Camma, Congo, West Africa.*
 1898 HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1894 HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M. (N. Staff. Regt.), *Subathu, Punjab, India.*
 1900 †HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
 1886 †HAY, JAMES, P.O. Box 152, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*
 1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *P.O. Box 48, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1891 †HAY, JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 HAYES-SADLER, LIEUT. COL. JAMES, C.B., *H.M. Commissioner, Uganda.*
 1899 HAYFORD, ERNEST JAMES, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1899 HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., D.D., F.R.G.S., *Azim Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 HAYNE, CHARLES, *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 HAYNES, CAPTAIN EDWARD J. A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1901 HAYTER, A. C., *Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
 1896 †HAYWARD, EDWARD W., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1899 †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †HAXELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1897 HEAD, WM. BEACHT, *P. O. Box 1148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1891 HEDDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
 1886 †HEBBON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Valscurra, St. Raphael, France.*
 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †HEMMET, PERCY, *Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1896 HEMMING, H.E. SIR AUGUSTUS W. LL, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1902 HEMMENS, CAPTAIN, R.A., *Drill Hall, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
 1900 †HENDERSON, THOMSON, *National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1896 HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1896 HENRY, HON. JOHN, *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
 1902 HENNEWELL, THOMAS, *Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1883 HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1899 †HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1893 HEWICK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1902 HEYDEMAN, HARRY, A.M.I.Mech.E., *P.O. Box 395, Durban, Natal.*
 1900 HICKMAN, W. ALBERT, B.Sc., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
 1898 HICKS, HERBERT G., *Oudshoorn, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †HIDDINGH, J. M. F., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HIGHTT, JOHN MOORE.

Year of
Election.

- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Assistant Treasurer, Acara, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 HILL, HON. EDWARD C. H., *Auditor General, Singapore.*
 1897 HILL, HENRY T., *P.O. Box 1696, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 HILL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, *Blomfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1887 HILL, LUKE M., *A.M.Inst.C.E., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
 1891 HILL, WARDEOP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1900 †HILLIARD, CHARLES H., *Resident Magistrate, Sutherland, Cape Colony.*
 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, *31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 HILLYER, W. HENRY, *M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., c/o J. H. Chestham, Esq, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1898 †HILTON, THOMAS J., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, *M.L.A., Durban, Natal.*
 1897 HITCHINS, JOHN F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1902 HOCKEN, THOMAS M., *M.R.C.S.E, F.I.S, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1901 HODGES, HON. MR. JUSTICE HENRY E. A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 HODGSON, H.E. SIR FREDERIC M., *K.C.M.G., Government House, Barbados.*
 1894 †HOEY, UNG BOK, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1901 HOFMEYER, ADRIAN J. L., *Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1897 HOFMEYER, HENRY J., *B.A., P.O. Box 948, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, *Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria, Australia.*
 1896 HOLDSHIP, THOMAS H., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Johore, Straits Settlements.*
 1901 HOLLAND, HON. CHARLES THEODORE, *M.L.C, J.P., c/o Charterland Gold-fields, Limited, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1898 †HOLLIDAY, CECIL, *293 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
 1896 †HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, *H.B.M. Vice-Consulate, Mombasa, East Africa.*
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.*
 1902 HOLMES, WM. J., *Upington, Cape Colony.*
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 HOLT, B. ARMITAGE, *c/o Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., *J.P., Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 HOLTON, HAROLD, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., *P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, *2nd Providencia No. 4, Mexico.*
 1898 HOOD, WM. ACLAND, *St. Audries, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1902 HOOPER, RAYMOND E., *364 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Maretimo, Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, *M.R.C.P., Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1888 HOPLBY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, *211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 †HORNBY, WILLIAM F., *Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *Assistant Colonial Sec., Lagos, West Africa.*
 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1894 HORSFORD, HON. SAMUEL L., M.E.C., *St. Kitts.*
 1881 HORTON, ALFRED G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
 1902 HOSCHSCHILD, SIGMUND, P.O. Box 25, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 667, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 †HOSMER, MAJOR EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1900 HOUGH, T. F., 8 *Des Vaux Rd. Central, Hong Kong.*
 1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1898 HOWE, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1899 HOWELL, HENRY SPENCER, *Stonyhurst, Galt, Ontario, Canada.*
 1898 HUDSON, HON. ARTHUR, *Attorney-General, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., P.O. Box 189, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 HUGGINS, HENRY D., *Stipendiary Justice, Cedros, Trinidad.*
 1901 HUGHES, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC G., D.A.A.G., 395 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 HUGHES, HUGH STANLEY, *Minnewater, Kuranda, Queensland.*
 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
 1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.*
 1884 HULETT, HON. SIR JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1901 HULETT, HORACE B., *Kearney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †HULL, HENRY C., P.O. Box 948, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 HUMBY, ALBERT J., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 86, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1901 HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1894 HUNTER, CHARLES H., *Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 HUNTER, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*
 1898 †HUNTER, JAMES M., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
 1899 HUNTER, JOSEPH, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 HUTCHESON, DUNCAN; P.V.S., *Agricultural Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 HUTCHINSON, GEORGE H.
 1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1900 HUTCHINSON, HON. ELLIOTT, ST. M., M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 HUTSON, HON. EYRE, *Colonial Secretary, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT.
1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *c/o the Assistant Director, Imperial Military Railways, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
1900 HUXTABLE, F. W., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1897 HYAMS, FRANK, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 LEVVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Levers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Australia.*
1884 IKIN, REV. ALFRED, D.D., *Point, Natal.*
1898 IMPET, SAMUEL P., M.D., C.M., *Overbeek Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1880 IM THURN, HON. EVERARD F., C.B., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1894 †INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., *Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1896 INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1901 †INKSETTER, WM. ELLSWORTH, M.D., *Alajuela, Costa Rica.*
1901 IRELAND, PROFESSOR ALLEYNE, *The University, Chicago; and St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1895 INNISS, THOMAS WALROND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *Lincoln Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
1891 IRVINE, HON. HANS W. H., M.L.C., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.*
1891 IRVING, ROBERT J., *Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.*
1897 ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box 75, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box 1, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
1900 ISAACS, ISAAC ALFRED, K.C., M.P., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1883 ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., *Singapore.*
1901 ISEMONGER, FRANCIS M., *District Magistrate, Beaufort, British N. Borneo.*
- 1902 JACK, WM. LANGLANDS, *423 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1899 †JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., *Magistrate's Office, Ladysmith, Natal.*
1881 JACKSON, H.E. SIR HENRY M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1902 †JACKSON, THOMAS A., *305 Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
1901 JACOBS, DAVID M., *P.O. Box 230, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, *72 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, *Paradise, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
1897 JAMES, RUDOLPH, *Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1893 JAMESON, HON. ADAM, M.L.C., M.B., C.M., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1900 JAMESON, CHARLES S., *354 West Street, Durban, Natal.*
1895 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Mostyn, Springston, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 JAMESON, HENRY LYSTER, B.A., Ph.D., *Conflict Group, Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., C.B., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 JAMESON, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., P.O. Box 357, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
- 1897 JAMIESON, JOHN H., P.O. Box 2576, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1895 JARDINE, JOHN F., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1894 JEFFRAY, ALAN, c/o *Australian Estates & Mortgage Co., Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1893 JELlicoe, R. VINCENT, *Burton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1900 JENKINS, GEORGE H. V., *Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Danish Consul, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., P.O. Box 60, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 JESSOP, WILLIAM H., P.O. Box 218, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 JOBSON, CAPTAIN MAITLAND B., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, P.O. Box 232, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1895 JOHNSON, JOSEPH C. F., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., P.O. Box 2022, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, c/o *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 JOHNSTON, SIR HARRY H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
- 1899 JOHNSTON, J. BARRE, 20 *Loftus Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 4 *Ballina Road, Singapore.*
- 1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, *Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1899 JOLLY, LESLIE; M.Aus.I.M.E., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1901 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Hatherley, Homebush Road, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 JONES, JAMES, *Greenhill, Justice Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 JONES, JOHN R., P.O. Box 366, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET, *Marine Supt., Lokaja, Northern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 JONES, RICHARD EVAN, *care of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1878 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. H. HYNDMAN, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, *278 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1901 JONES, WILLIAM HUGHES, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1897 JORDISON, FRANK, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 JUDD, ALBERT G., *care of J. G. Leeb, Esq., Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 JUDSON, DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 JUNIUS, HENRY G., *P.O. Box 426, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 †KATZER, CHARLES F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 KEEF, ERNEST E., *Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia, and Australian Club.*
- 1885 KEEF, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, *Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 KEITH-FRASER, C. D., *Tonga, Natal.*
- 1902 KELLNER, B. O., M.D., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1900 †KELLY, GEORGE C., *Mont Alto, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1896 KELLY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY G., *Forcados, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, *Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 KELLY, J. CARLING, *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
- 1900 KERR, DAVID, *Abergeldie Estate, Watawala, Ceylon.*
- 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remmanua, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1902 KESSLER, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. King & Sons, Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 KETTLE, NATHANIEL, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1895 KEWLEY, CHARLES, M.A., *P.O. Box 22, Wisburg, Orange River Colony.*
- 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD B., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
- 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albany, New South Wales.*
- 1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 KILGOUR, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 3 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 KINCAID, JOHN, *P.O. Box 2186, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 KING, ARTHUR S., *Cairns, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 KING, HARVEY, *Cariblanco, Costa Rica.*
- 1898 †KING, KELSO, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
- 1888 KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., *Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 KINGSMILL, W. T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 KINSMAN, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 †KIRKCALDY, WM. MELVILLE, F.S.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, *2 Rue de Lozum, Brussels.*
- 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Audit Office, Singapore.*
- 1902 †KNIGHTS, RICHARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 KNOLLYS, HON. SIR COURTENAY C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS F., C.M.G.
- 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, M.P., *74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 †KONIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
- 1890 †KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 KOLL, OTTO H., *P.O. Box 1401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*
- 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 KYSER, JAMES WM. NORTON, *Registrar of the Courts, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 †LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner for Native Affairs, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1900 LAING, DAVID WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs. Caston & Davidson, Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1885 †LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1880 LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.
- 1898 LANCE, WILLIAM F., *P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1901 LANDAU, MORRIS M., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 LANE, ZEBINA, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †LANG, WILLIAM, *Green Hill, Cooma, New South Wales.*
- 1894 LANGDALE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK LENOX, *Wakaya, Fiji.*
- 1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., *122 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 †LANGDON, WILLIAM C., J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1899 LANGERMAN, JAMES, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LANGFORD, ALBERT E., *Equitable Building, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

- Year of Election.
- 1900 LANGLEY, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 59 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1900 LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, *The Vicarage, Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 LAUGHTON, JOHN M., *Town Engineer, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 LAW, CHARLES F., P.O. Box 116, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa.*
- 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LAWRENCE, LAURIE P., 113 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1900 LAWTON, FRANK I., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1901 LAZARUS, SIMEON L., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S.
- 1900 LEE, D. O. E., *Nyamangura Headlands, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., *State Treasurer, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1900 LEECHMAN, GEORGE BARCLAY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1895 †LEFEVER, JOHN M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1894 LEHUNTE, HIS HONOUR GEORGE RUTVEN, C.M.G., *Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
- 1877 LEMBERG, PHILIP (*Consul for Portugal*), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *The Carnac Mills, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
- 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1896 †LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 †LENZ, OTTO, P.O. Box 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, P.O. Box 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., K.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., 15 *West Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 LE ROUX, D. M., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, *The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., P.O. Box 190, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 LE SURUR, SYBRANDT, *Legislative Council Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †LEUCHARS, GEORGE, M.L.A., *Becken, Grey Town, Natal.*
- 1891 †LEVEY, JAMES A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, M.L.C., *Liverpool, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 LEVY, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1901 LEVY, BARNETT, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 LEVY, GEORGE, P.O. Box 74, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, K.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1899 LEWIS, DAVID CLARENCE, *Club Chambers, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1880 †LEWIS, HON. SIR NEIL ELLIOTT, K.C.M.G., M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 LEWIS, HON. SIR SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1902 LEWIS, THOMAS HOPE, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Symonds Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1902 LEWIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE WALTER LLEWELLYN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1902 LEWIS, WILLIAM MILLER, 171 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †LICHTEHM, JACOB, P.O. Box 1618, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1398 †LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 LIEBMANN, HENRY B., *Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1895 †LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, 78 *Fox Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 LINDSAY, JOHN H., *c/o Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.*
- 1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 LINSOOTT, REV. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 LISSNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 LISTER, HENRY M., M.B., C.M., *Chartiers Towers, Queensland.*
- 1897 LITHMAN, KARL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LITTLE, ARCHIBALD J., *Chungking, China.*
- 1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *Wanderer Gold Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LITTLE, ROBERT McEWEEN, *Kudat, West Coast, British North Borneo.*
- 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 LLEWELLYN, H.E. SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1902 LLOYD, CHARLES, *Lowther Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES W., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 LLOYD, J. A. T., B.A., LL.B., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1899 †LLOYD, REV. JOHN T., 10 *Pietersen Street, Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 LLOYD, LANCELOT T., 127 *Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 LLOYD-JONES, RICHARD, *Banket Rtefs, Ltd, Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., *Maison Puenzieux, Clarens, Switzerland.*
- 1886 LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 LONG, EDWARD M., *Havana, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1902 LONG, SIDNEY H., *Frankfort, Pilgrims R. st, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LONGLEY, HON. J. WILBERFORCE, K.C., M.E.C., M.P.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1883 LOOS, HON. F. C., M.L.C., *Rosencath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., 21 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 LOUGHNAN, I. HAMILTON, *Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
 1888 LOVE, JAMES R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1891 LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph. D., *Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1878 LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.R.C.S.E.,
 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
 1896 LOVEMORE, HARRY C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 LOWLES, JOHN I., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1898 LOWRY, CAPTAIN HENRY WARD, I.S.O., *Secunderabad, India.*
 1896 †LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Florida, Transvaal.*
 1899 LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1897 LUCAS, CAPTAIN GOULD A., *Durban, Natal.*
 1895 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Florida, Transvaal.*
 1902 LUDLOW, LIONEL, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1895 *LUGARD, H.E. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK D., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 D.S.O., *Government House, Northern Nigeria (via Forcados).*
 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1886 LUMGAIR, HON. GEORGE, M.C.G., *Collector of Customs, Port Louis,*
 Mauritius.
 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †LYLE, ALEXANDER, 250 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1898 LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., *Ba, Fiji.*
 1901 LYNN, WILLIAM J., *Aequahe, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Office of "Bloemfontein Post," Bloemfontein, Orange*
 River Colony.
 1895 LYS, GODFREY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 MACARTHEUR, ARTHUR H., 87 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 MACARTHEUR, DUNCAN, 7 *Westlake Street, Chicago, U.S.A.*
 1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phanis Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, P.O. Box 125, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South*
 Wales.
 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South*
 Wales.
 1894 MACDONALD, H. E. COLONEL SIR CLAUDE M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *Tokio,*
 Japan.
 1891 †MACDONALD, DUNCAN, P.O. Box 82, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1892 MACDONALD, EBERNEER, *Kamilaroi, Darling Point, Sydney, New South*
 Wales.
 1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON (*Senior Chaplain, Government of India*),
 Nowgong, Central India.
 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORRIS, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
 1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, J.P., *The Oaks, Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
 1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 St. Sacrament Street, *Montreal, Canada.*
 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *Tyalla, Elm Grove, Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
 1899 †MACGREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Townsville, Queensland.*
 1900 MACIVER, BERGUS, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 †MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., *North Goulburn, New South Wales.*
 1901 †MACKAY, DONALD H. ROSS, 211 Boshoff Street, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1892 MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
 1900 MACKINNON, FARQUHAR, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1902 MACKINNON, ANGUS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.*
 1901 MACKINTOSH, DONALD, *The Pines, Essendon, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1902 MACLAREN, JAMES MALCOLM, B.Sc., F.G.S., *Thames, New Zealand.*
 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, 3207 H. Street, *San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
 1902 †MACSHERRY, RT. REV. BISHOP H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1900 †MCBRYDE, HON. D. E., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 MCCALLUM, H.E. COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 MCCALLUM, WILLIAM, *Oceana Consolidated Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., *Solicitor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1896 MCCARTHY, HON. ROBERT H., M.L.C., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1900 MCCAUGHAN, ERNEST L., *Bohemian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
 1899 MCCONACHIE, ALEXANDER, *Messrs. Gilman & Co., Hong Kong.*
 1895 †MCCONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
 1897 MCCOWAT, ROBERT L., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 318, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 MCCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1896 MCCULLOUGH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1893 McDONALD, HON. DARENT H., *Treasurer, Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1896 McDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 MCEACHARN, SIR MALCOLM D., M.P., *Goathland, Balaclava Road, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1897 MCEVOY, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 †MCEWAN, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 380, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 MCGIBBON, R. D., K.C., *St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1896 MCGILL, WILLIAM G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †MCGOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., 181 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1883 MCGRATH, HON. GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MCGUIRE, FELIX, M.H.R., *Mount Royal, Haveria, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †MCLLWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MCLLWRAITH, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 MCIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MCKENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 MCKINNON, NEIL R., *Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1895 MCLAREN, J. GORDON, *care of Bank of Australasia, Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1901 MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES, 11 *St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 †MCLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †MCLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †MCLEOD, EDWIN, P.O. Box 36, *Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
- 1894 †MCMILLAN, F. DOUGLAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 MCMILLAN, ROBERT, "Stock & Station Journal" Office, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 MCMILLAN, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Allison St., Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 MCNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Concordia, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MCNELLAN, JOHN F., P.O. Box 2162, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 MCPHILLIPS, ALBERT E., K.C., M.P.P., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1899 MCTAGGART, JAMES, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 MCTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 MAGUIRE, CHARLES E., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †MALCOLM, GEORGE W., *Forest Side, Mauritius.*
- 1902 †MALCOLM, HARCOURT G., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1898 MALLESON, PERCY ROBBARD, *Hex River, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MALLETT, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †MAN STUART, COLONEL ALEXANDER, C.B., C.M.G.
- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
- 1897 MANDY, FRANK, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1901 †MANNERS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 74, *Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
- 1897 MANSFIELD, ERNEST, *Nelson, British Columbia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 MARAIS, CHARLES, *Land Surveyor, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 MARAIS, P. HARMSSEN, *Highbury, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1902 MARKS, HENRY, *Suva, Fiji.*
 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T., P.O. Box 191, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., 117 *Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1901 MARRIOTT, WALTER J., 312 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1886 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., *c/o Orient Co., Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1900 MARSHALL, JAMES C., *Fernhill Club, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1896 †MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Nursery Road, Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1899 MARTIN, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1901 MARTIN, THOMAS A., M.A., *Smith's Hall, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1902 MARTIN, W. A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Kandahar Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon.*
 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1899 MASON, J. HERBERT, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
 1900 †MASON, RICHARD LYTE, *Messrs. Mason & Whitelaw, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., 8 *Mutual Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
 1898 †MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrandt's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., P.O. Box 437, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A.
 1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Fourth Creek, Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †MAVBORGODATO, THEODORE E., J.P., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 MAW, HENRY S., L.S.A., *Coolaman, New South Wales.*
 1891 †MAXWELL, HON. FREDERIC M., *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Emtongjaneni, Natal.*
 1891 †MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1902 MAY, HON. FRANCIS H., O.M.G., M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*
 1894 †MAYDON, JOHN G., M.L.A., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1899 MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *c/o Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1889 †MAYNARD, MAJOR J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 MEDLICOTT, JOHN H., C.E., *Director of Irrigation Works, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Portwood Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*
 1902 †MEIRLE, THOMAS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 MEILANDT, H. S., *Public Works Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*

Year of Election.	
1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, <i>H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
1894	†MELVILL, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., <i>Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1880	MELVILLE, HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1890	MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	MENENDEZ, HON. MR. JUSTICE M. R., <i>Old Calabar, West Africa.</i>
1886	MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MERCER, JOHN, <i>Otto's Kopje Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
1885	†MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Meiringen, Ymaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	MEREWETHER, HON. EDWARD MARSH, <i>Chief Secretary, Valletta, Malta.</i>
1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., <i>Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	MESSER, ALLAN E.
1885	MESSEY, ALFRED, M.A.
1889	MEUDELL, WILLIAM, <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1901	MEYER, B. A., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1892	†MICHAU, J. J., J.P., <i>Dusseau's Chambers, Church Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., <i>District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.</i>
1893	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1892	MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., <i>396 West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., <i>8 Rue des Capucines, Paris</i>
1882	MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, <i>Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1893	MILES, ALFRED H., <i>Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	MILES, E. D., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1891	MILBY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (<i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service</i>).
1896	MILLEN, HENRY, <i>Curator, Botanical Station, Tobago, West Indies.</i>
1896	MILLER, ALLISTER M., <i>Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.</i>
1901	MILLER, EDWARD H., <i>Public Library, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1899	MILLER, JAMES A., <i>P. O. Box 87, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1896	MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	MILLS, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1891	MILNE, WILLIAM, <i>12 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	MILNER, H.E. RT. HON. VISCOUNT G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1902	MILTHORP, B. T., <i>Blantyre, British Central Africa.</i>
1889	†MILTON, ARTHUR C., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	MILTON, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM H., C.M.G., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1899 MINCHIN, HENRY A. F., *Mount Usher Gold Mine, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1897 MITCHELL, ARTHUR L. M., *Inspector of Constabulary, Belise, British Honduras.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Eltham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 MITCHELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1896 MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., P.O. Box 146, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., P.O. Box 2636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Littitong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1902 MOLYNEUX, PERCY S., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1901 MONTAGUE, R. H. CROFT, 43 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 MOON, JAMES, *West African Telegraph Co., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1900 MOOR, H.E. SIR RALPH D.R., K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1897 MOORE, KENTISH, P.O. Box 7, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1898 MORDAUNT, ARCHIBALD Q., *King's Kraal, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1895 MOREY, EDMUND, *Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCUER, *Croydon, Queensland.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1898 MORISON, WILLIAM, *Marionville, Wakenaam, British Guiana.*
- 1881 MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1882 †MORRIS, DANIEL C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., *Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.*
- 1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 MOSELEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, *Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1895 MOSS, E. J., *Focchow, China.*
- 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., *Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore.*
- 1902 †MOUNTFORD, WILLIAM H., *South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER, G.C.M.G., *Toronto, Canada.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1888 †MOYSEY, HON. HENRY L., *Principal Collector of Customs, Colonbo, Ceylon.*
- 1891 MUECKE, H. C. E., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 MUIRHEAD, JAMES M.P., F.S.S., *44 St. Georges Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, *Moussonstrasse 22, Zürich V., Switzerland.*
- 1902 †MULLINS, A. G., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, *97 Macleay Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*
- 1899 MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S.
- 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1900 †MURPHY, CECIL N., *Broome, Western Australia.*
- 1886 MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., *care of J. B. Robinson, Esq., P.O. Box 253, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 MURRAY, THE HON. CHARLES G., *Department of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1166, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 MURRAY, DAVID, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 †MURRAY, GEORGE E., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tamunua, Fiji.*
- 1900 MURRAY, THOMAS, M.R.C.S.E., *Tacarigua, Trinidad.*
- 1898 MURRAY, HON. SIR THOMAS K., K.C.M.G., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1892 MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, *Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.*
- 1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, C.M.G., *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
- 1901 †MUSGRAVE, HERBERT (Lieut. R.E.).
- 1895 MYERS, BETTIE CECIL, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 MYERS, HERMAN, *P.O. Box 2125, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., *P.O. Box, Durban, Natal.*
- 1891 MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *19 Lower Prince Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., *381 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1898 NAPIER, HON. WALTER JOHN, M.L.C., D.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
- 1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1886 NASH, HON. FREDERIC W., M.L.C. *Oriental Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1901 NASH, RICHARD B., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
- 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
- 1895 NATHAN, EMILE; B. L., *P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 NATHAN, LIONEL, *P.O. Box 240, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1896 NATHAN, H.E. MAJOR SIR MATTHEW, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 NAUDI, HOM. ALFREDO, C.M.G., LL.D., *Valletta, Malta.*
 1900 NEALE, LESLIE COOKE, *Sinoia P.O., Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
 1885 NEWTELING, HOM. M. L., M.L.C., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1884 NEILL, PERCEVAL OLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 NEL, PAUL, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1897 NELSON, RT. HON. SIR HUGH M., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland; and Tbowoomba.*
 1901 NESER, JOHANNES A., *Attorney-at-Law, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
 1896 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange River Colony.*
 1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., *Lucknow, New South Wales.*
 1885 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., *Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *P.O. Box, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., *Knyena, Cape Colony.*
 1900 NEWTON, HON. FRANK J., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1893 NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1900 NICHOLSON, BERTIE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Golden Fleece, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
 1899 NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, *Assistant Electrical Engineer, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1891 NICOLL, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.D., *Bangkok, Siam.*
 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 NISBET, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 201, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 NOAD, WELLESLEY J., *Government Railways, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †NOBLE, ROBERT D'O'LY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
 1897 NOLAN, JAMES C., *Meylersfield Estate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
 1896 †NORRIE, E. S., *P.O. Box 135, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †NORRIS, MAJOR R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1870 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, *The Mount, Bowral, New South Wales.*
 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, *P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1887 NOYES, EDWARD, *26 Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1901 NOYES, HENRY, *Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1894 NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 OAKESHOTT, JOHN J.
 1894 OAKESHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 OBEYSEKERE, HON. S. C., M.L.C., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1898 O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Acora, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 O'BRIEN, SIR GEORGE T. M., K.C.M.G.
 1896 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1902 O'CONNELL, JOHN HAMILTON, C.C. & R.M., *Carnarvon, Cape Colony.*
 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1898 O'DWYER, ARTHUR W., *Old Calabar, West Africa.*
 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Hereford, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 O'FARRELL, MAJOR M. J., *Victorian Field Artillery, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 O'FLAHERTY, ALFRED J., *Ravensdene, Park Road, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1897 O'FLAHERTY, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 OGILVIE, ARTHUR H., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1902 OGILVIE, PATRICK A., P.O. Box 963, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, c/o Post Office, *Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, 10 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 OLDFIELD, FRANK, *Waverley, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1884 OLDHAM, JOHN, 450 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1901 OLIVER, HENRY A., C.M.G., *Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1898 OLIVER, LIONEL, *Rangoon, Burma.*
 1883 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., *Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1900 OLIVIER, HON. SYDNEY, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1896 OMANT, ALFRED G., *Zeshan, Tasmania.*
 1901 O'MEARA, THOMAS P., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 ONGLBY, FRED, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1901 †ONSLow, G. M. MACARTHUR, *Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.*
 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1894 ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. G. ALBERT, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1896 O'ROrKE, SIR G. MAURICE, M.H.R., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1879 †ORPEN, HON. JOSEPH MILLERD, M.E.C., *Surveyor-General, Salisbury Rhodesia.*
 1897 ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., C.M.G., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
 1893 ORR, WILLIAM, c/o *Broken Hill Co., 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 OSBORNE, HON. FREDERICK G., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1901 †OSBORNE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, *Gopeng, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, vid Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., *Bungendore, New South Wales.*
 1902 O'SHEA, T. J., *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1902 †OSWALD, JAMES D., *Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1899 OTTO, LOUIS FRANCIS, *Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie, India.*

- 1889 OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, M.L.C., *Solicitor-General*, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1898 OVEREND, ACHESON, J.P., *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1887 OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales*.
- 1900 OWENS, E. T., *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal*.
- 1900 OXLEY, HORACE, *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.
- 1899 OXLEY, JAMES MACDONALD, LL.B., 62 McGill Street, Montreal, Canada.
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1897 PAGET, EDWARD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*.
- 1896 PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., *Fremantle, Western Australia*.
- 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., *Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada*.
- 1890 PALFREY, WILLIAM; P.O. Box 131, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 PALMER, HERBERT, P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1901 PALMER, JAMES D., *The Willows, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony*.
- 1900 PALMER, JOHN E., 38 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand*.
- 1899 PALMER, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1902 PALMER, WILLIAM; J.P., *Stamford Hill Road, Durban, Natal*.
- 1891 †PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1895 PAPENFUS, STEPHEN, P.O. Box 442, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*.
- 1894 †PARIKH, JETHALAL M., *Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, India*.
- 1890 PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand*.
- 1882 †PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., *District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary)*.
- 1888 †PARKER, JOHN H., P.O. Box 2666, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 †PARKER, HON. MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN HENRY, *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1902 PARKER, ROBERT, 26 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
- 1896 PARKER, WALTER E., *c/o Messrs. Farrar Bros., Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1902 PARMINTER, ALFRED, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, *Inhambane, East Africa*.
- 1899 †PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Barbice British Guiana*.
- 1901 PARRY, CHARLES MAYES, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*.
- 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL J., J.P., *Mossgiel Station, via Booligal, New South Wales*.
- 1896 PARSONS, HAROLD G., *Barrister-at-Law, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia*.
- 1902 †PATERSON, ALEXANDER S., *Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand*.
- 1902 PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE, *Gympie, Queensland*.
- 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Melbourne Club, Australia*.
- 1900 PATTERSON, J. H., D.S.O., C.E.
- 1892 PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., M.H.A., *Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1898 PAUL, WM. SHEFFIELD, *Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, P.O. Box 185, *Barberton, Transvaal*.
- 1895 PAULUSZ, RICHARD, F.C.S., *Madulsina, Colombo, Ceylon*.
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, M.L.A., F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 92, *Maritzburg, Natal*.
- 1880 †PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., *Barrister-at-Law, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A. OTONDA, F.R.G.S., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa*.

Year of
Election.

- 1900 PEACOCK, JOHN, *c/o J. D. Fairley, Ltd., Lagos, West Africa.*
 1877 PEACOCK, JOHN M., *Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 †PEACOCK, A. W. H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 PRAKMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS C., C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †PEARCE, JOHN, *Montpelier Road, Berca, Durban, Natal.*
 1901 †PEARSE, SAMUEL H., *Eyamba Beach, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
 1892 PEARSE, WM. SILAS, *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1901 †PEARSON, JOHN B., *Sale, Victoria, Australia.*
 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., *29 Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.*
 1892 PERL, EDMUND YATES, *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1901 PERT, HASTINGS FITZ-EDWARD, C.E., *City Engineer, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1892 PHEBSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1899 PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., *Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1902 PENDLETON, ALAN G., *Railway Commissioner, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 PENFOLD, WILLIAM C., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
 1901 PENNY, E. GOFF, *Montreal, Canada.*
 1896 PENNY, GEORGE J., *Ipoh, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.*
 1888 PEREGRINE, L. N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 †PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 344, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 PERRIN, HARRY W., *P.O. Box 219, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1895 PERRIN, RT. REV. WILLIAM W., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Columbia, Bishopsclere, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1902 PERROTT, ISSELL, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1893 PETER, WILLIAM, *Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.*
 1902 PETERSON, PRINCIPAL WILLIAM, LL.D., C.M.G., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
 1897 PHILIP, WILLIAM M., *P.O. Box 431, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*
 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G.
 1902 PICKWOOD, CECIL A., *Assistant Auditor, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1901 PICKWOOD, ROBERT W., *District Commissioner, Corozal, British Honduras.*
 1892 PIERCK, JOHN M., *Robinson Banking Co., P.O. Box 1040, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1895 †PIERRE, PAULUS EDWARD, B.A., *Sriwardhana, Walanwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1902 PIERS, PETER D. H., *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
- 1898 FIGDON, JOHN, *Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1899 FIGG, CUTBERT R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Kumasi, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1899 PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., B.A., B.L., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †PIM, HOWARD, P. O. Box 1331, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 PIRIE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1901 PITTS, JOHN, *Consolidated Investment Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, P.O. Box 2708, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 PLAMBE, HENRY, B.L., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 PLANT, CHARLES, P.O. Box 811, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., P.O. Box 377, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1878 PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 PLUMMER, GEORGE T., M.L.C., *La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.*
- 1892 PLUMMER, HON. JOHN E., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1899 POBEE, CHARLES, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †POLLOCK, HON. HENRY E., K.C., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1879 POOLE, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1897 POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 PORTER, ALEXANDER, *Kingstown Park House, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1900 PORTER, HOLLAND, *Garrucha Iron Mining Co., Bedar, Almeria, Spain.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, *Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
- 1896 POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
- 1900 POWYS-JONES, LLEWELYN, *Resident Magistrate, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 PRATT, ADOLPHUS, *Police Department, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1839 PRICE, D. E., *c/o Post Office, Forcados River, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1901 †PRICE, GEORGE, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1900 PRICE, WILLIAM H., *c/o G. C. Amalgamated Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 PRINCE, ALFRED E. J., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.B., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1897 PRIOR, HON. LT.-COLONEL EDWARD G., M.P., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1902 PRITCHARD, EDWARD, J.P., *Numba, Nowra, N.w South Wales.*
- 1893 PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Secretary, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1898	PROCTOR, JOHN T., <i>South African College House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	PROFIT, BENJAMIN T., <i>Messrs. J. Holt & Co., Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1894	PROUT, HON. WM. THOMAS, M.L.C., M.B., C.M., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1901	PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, 15 <i>Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	PUNCH, CYRIL, <i>Superintendent of Woods and Forests, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1898	PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., P.O. Box 969, <i>Dawson, Y. T., Canada.</i>
1889	†PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1899	QUAIN, JOHN R., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1891	QUENTRALL, THOMAS, H.M. <i>Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	QUINTON, FRANCIS J., P.O. Box 662, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	RAJENDRA, R., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1891	†RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1897	RALPH, FRED W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., <i>Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1898	RAMSAY, KEITH, J.P., <i>Vogel Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1896	RAMSAY, WALTER B., P.O. Box 18, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	RAMSBOTTOM, ALFRED E. W., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1900	RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., <i>Appleton Estate, Siloah P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1899	RAND, ARTHUR E., <i>New Westminster, British Columbia.</i>
1897	RANDOLPH, ROBERT FITZ, <i>Fredericton, New Brunswick.</i>
1897	RANFOLLY, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1880	RANNIE, D. N., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1895	RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, P.O. Box 2075, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1900	†RASP, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Willyama, The Avenue, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1896	RATHBONE, EDGAR P., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1900	RATHBORNE, MEERVYN R. W., <i>Silverton, British Columbia.</i>
1898	†RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1899	RATTRAY, W. WALLACE, <i>Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1902	RAWSON, H.E. VICK-ADMIRAL SIR HARRY H., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1899	†RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, <i>Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1895	†RAYMOND, THOMAS, <i>care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1888	RAYNER, HON. SIR THOMAS CROSSLEY, <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1902	READ, EDWARD H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1901	REANBY, CECIL T., <i>Inspector of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1888	REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1889	REDWOOD, CHARLES L., P.O. Box 500, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	†REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., <i>Bulilima, vid Plumtrees Siding, Rhodesia.</i>
1892	REELER, JOHN WM., <i>National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1897 REES, JAMES E., P.O. Box 115, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- 1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 120, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1897 †REID, DAVID, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.
- 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Australia.
- 1883 REID, JOHN, Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.
- 1897 REID, ALDERMAN MALCOLM, J.P., Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1894 REID, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., 250 Little Flinders St., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1896 †REID, ROBERT GILLESPIE, 275 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.
- 1901 REID, ROBERT SMITH, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1899 †REID, THOMAS H., F.J.I., J.P., "China Mail" Office, Hong Kong.
- 1889 REID, W. J. G., Funchal, Madeira.
- 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1898 RELLY, CULLIS, P.O. Box 1257, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1899 †RELLY, OWEN, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1886 RENNER, PETER A., Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1899 †RENNIE, ALFRED H., Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
- 1900 †RENTON, J. H., Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., Porus, Jamaica.
- 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1898 †REYNOLDS, FRANK, Umzinto, Natal.
- 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, Tandie F.C.S., Buenos Ayres.
- 1881 †RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.
- 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.
- 1896 RIACH, WILLIAM C. A., Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1895 RICH, ABRAHAM, P.O. Box 117, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 1900 RICHARDS, WALTER E. WINDSOR, 611 Ogden Buildings, Lake Street, Chicago, U.S.A.
- 1899 RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.E., Tarkwa Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., Queensland.
- 1898 RICHARDSON, J. ARTHUR, "Hawkes Bay Herald" Office, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1894 RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., K.C., D.C.L., 427 Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1897 RICHMOND, JAMES, Public Works Department, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1890 RICKETTS, D. POINTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.
- 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1885 †RIDDOCH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.
- 1900 RIDER, REV. W. WILKINSON, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., Melbourne, Australia.

Year of
Election.

- 1895 RIDGEWAY, H.E. RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1896 RIDLEY, ROBERT, *Saltpans Valley, Richmond, Natal.*
- 1902 RIDSDALE, HERBERT A., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kymeton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1902 RILEY, RT. REV. CHARLES OWEN L., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Side, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 RIMINGTON, S. B., *Bank of British West Africa, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, P.O. Box 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 RITCHIE, DUGALD, *Plantation Aurora, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1899 RITCHIE, HENRY A., *Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1900 ROBERTSON, ERNEST, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 ROBERTS, CHARLES G. D., M.A., *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
- 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 †ROBERTS, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 1771, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 ROBERTS, HARRY, *Steynsburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 ROBERTS, JAMES, *Dixcove, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 ROBERTS, PERCY S., *Kooingal, Gladstone, Queensland.*
- 1900 ROBERTS, REGINALD A., *Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
- 1899 †ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, 157 *St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 ROBERTSON, GEORGE D., *Norman House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Wecker St., Coorparoo, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN WM. JAMES, *Highlanders' Drill Hall, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
- 1901 ROBINSON, EDWARD, *Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1899 ROBINSON, CAPTAIN E. ROKBY, F.R.G.S., *Department for Native Affairs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 ROBINSON, JOHN, P.O. Box 2638, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 ROBINSON, MAURICE, P.O. Box 3217, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, P.O. Box 1275, *Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1901 ROBISON, JOHN H., 139 *Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
- 1895 ROCK, CHARLES WM., *Rosfontein Farm, Malvern, Natal.*
- 1885 ROCKWOOD, HON. WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.L.C., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.,
Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1899 †RODDA, STANLEY N.
- 1889 RODGER, HON. J. P., C.M.G., *British Resident, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., *Roebourne, Western Australia.*
 1896 ROE, FREDERICK W., *Edgmond, Bellerive, Tasmania.*
 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 ROGERS, JOHN A., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 ROGERS, WM. HENRY, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 ROHRWEGGER, FRANK, C.M.G.
 1900 †ROLES, F. CROSBIE, "*Times*" Office, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1898 BOLLAND, ARTHUR E. McLELLAN, *Durban, Natal.*
 1898 ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Suva, Fiji.*
 1897 ROOT, JOHN, JUNR., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1894 ROOTH, EDWARD, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1898 ROPER, FREDERICK G., *Dubrica, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
 1883 †ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Belise, British Honduras.*
 1900 ROSE, DUNCAN C., *c/o Gold Coast Proprietary Mines, Ltd., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1901 ROSE-INNES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN, MAX, *P.O. Box 49, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *c/o Commercial Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1898 ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, C.B., *H.B.M. Consul, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
 1899 ROSS, ALEXANDER J., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
 1885 ROSS, HON. SIR DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1896 ROSS, JAMES M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 ROSS, JOHN COKE, M.M.I.M.E., M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box 242, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M. (Barrister-at-Law), *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1899 ROSS, REGINALD J. B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 †ROSS, WILLIAM, *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1887 ROTHER, WALDEMAR H., *Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt & Co., 7 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1900 ROW, THE RAJAH A. V. JUGGA, *Vizagapatam, Madras.*
 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1899 ROWSE, JOHN A.
 1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
 1883 RUNCHMAN, M. S.
 1902 RUNCIMAN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Simons Town, Cape Colony.*
 1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *Cotmandene, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 RUSH, EDWIN, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
 1898 RUSSELL, CHARLES W., *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 RUSSELL, JAMES, *Waimarama, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, *Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1895 RUSSELL, JOSEPH H., *Durban, Natal.*
 1902 RUSSELL, ROBERT, LL.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1877 RUSSELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1889 †RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., P.O. Box , *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 RUTHERFORD, GEORGE J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
 1895 RUTHERFORD, J. S., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1898 RUTLEDGE, CHARLES S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Strasse 5/8, Berlin, Germany.*
 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, P.O. Box 124, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
 1898 SADLER, W. W. GORDON, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 †SARGENT, FREDERICK A., P.O. Box 80, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 60 *University Place, New York.*
 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1882 †SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 SALOM, MAURICE, J.P., *Chairman Commissioner of Charitable Funds, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1898 †SANDMAN, ALASTAIR C., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.*
 1900 SANDERSON, EDWARD MURRAY, *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1900 SANDERSON, HARRY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1900 †SANDY, JAMES M., *Blenheim, Queen St., Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1901 SANEER, CHARLES B., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SENATOR SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., *Rippon Lea, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., c/o *Chartered Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 SAUER, HERFRIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †SAUNDERS, HON. CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.*
 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
 1901 SAUNDERS, CAPTAIN FREDERICK A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1893 SAUNDERS, HENRY J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., P.O. Box 947, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1902 SAUNDERS, PHILIP, P.O. Box 1868, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, *Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †SAW, WILLIAM A., *Lands and Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 SCARR, VALENTINE E., *Selukwe Columbia Gold Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1885 SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony; and King William's Town.*
- 1900 SCHEIDEL, AUGUSTE, PH.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 SCHEPS, MAX, *Tete, via Kilimane, East Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. RIFON, *Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1897 SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., K.C., C.M.G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 SCHULLER, WILHELM C., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 SCOBLE, JOHN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1895 SCOTT, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SCOTT, EDWARD J., *Asaba, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1901 SCOTT, ELGIN, *Roptanka, Galicia, Austria.*
- 1902 †SCOTT, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 SCOTT, SIR JAMES GEORGE, K.C.I.E., *c/o Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1897 SCOTT, JOHN, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SCRUBY, CHARLES B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1901 SEARLE, JAMES, M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SEAVILLE, CECIL ELIOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 SEDGEFIELD, ARTHUR E., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1899 SELKIRK, W., M.E., *Mountain Copper Company, Keswick, Shasta Co., California, U.S.A.*
- 1894 *SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 SENIOR, BERNARD, *Local Auditor, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1900 †SERRURIER, LOUIS C., *Louisdene, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 SETH, ARATHOON, *Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, Hong Kong.*
- 1898 SEYERN, CLAUD, *Federated Malay States Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1899 SEWELL, HARRY PERCY, B.A., *Arcadia, Duncans P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1879 †SEWELL, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
- 1900 SHAND, FRANCIS B. B., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1901 SHARP, J. W., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1892 SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1901 SHARPE, ALFRED, C.B., *H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 SHAW, HENRY B., *Assistant Under Colonial Secretary, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
- 1898 SHEARD, ABRAHAM, *c/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes & Co., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1898 SHEARING, THOMAS, *297 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 SHELLEY, JOHN, *Colonial Rubber Estates, Lim., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1900 SHENTON, ERNEST C., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †SHEPHERD, JAMES, *P.O. Box 518, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 SHEPHERD, BRUCE, *Land Office, Hong Kong.*
- 1897 SHEPHERD, PERCY G., *P.O. Box 646, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1895 SHINGLER, EDWARD P., JUN., *P.O. Box 144, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1897 SHOLL, ROBERT F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †SIEDLE, OTTO, *Messrs. King & Sons, Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 SIEVERS, ANDREW J., *c/o Messrs. Dangar, Gedy & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 †SIMKINS, EDWARD, *Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1894 SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1896 SIMMONS, JOSEPH B. LINTORN, J.P., *c/o General Post Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1901 SIMMS, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 SIMMS, HARRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., *456 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1892 †SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 SIMS, C. J., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1897 SINCKLER, EDWARD G., J.P., *Melrose Villa, Collymore Rock, St. Michael's, Barbados.*
- 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony*
- 1886 SIVEWRIGHT, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G.
- 1892 SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1900 SKUES, THOMAS MCKENZIE, *Commissariat Buildings, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †SLACK, WILLIAM J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1902 †SLINGER, DAVID L., *Green Hill, St. Georges, Grenada.*
- 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
- 1896 SLOLEY, H. C., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1902 SMALL, JOHN D., L.R.C.S., L.S.A., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1894 SMALL, JOHN T., *Barrister-at-Law, 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1886 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. LUCIE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of
Election

- 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wangamui, New Zealand.*
- 1898 SMITH, COLIN, 17 *Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITH, EDWARD H. DEAN, *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 †SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E., *Cowra, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †SMITH, GEORGE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1899 SMITH, GEORGE, *Director of Survey, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1895 SMITH, HON. GEORGE DAVID, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 SMITH, GEORGE HALFORD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITH, HENRY HAVELOCK, *c/o Messrs. W. R. Jecks & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 SMITH, RT. REV. BISHOP JOHN TAYLOR, D.D.
- 1901 SMITH, LAURENCE, *The Treasury, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1902 SMITH, PROFESSOR R. NEIL, *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1894 †SMITH, HON. ROBERT GEMMELL, M.L.C., *Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 SMITH, THOMAS HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *c/o Rhodesian Goldfields Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., P.O. Box 1007, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknolls, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITHMAN, FRANK J., D.S.O., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SMUTS, JOHANNES, *c/o Secretary of Administration, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SMUTS, LOUIS B., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, M.A., F.G.S., *Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 SMYTH, J. W., *Aegis Trust Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 SNYD-KYNNERSLY, HON. C. W., C.M.G., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1899 SOLOMON, ELIAS, M.P., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, P.O. Box 1388, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 †SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, P.O. Box 455, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 SOLOMON NEVILLE, S., *Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1883	SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	SOMER, A. EDWARD, <i>Commissariat Buildings, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1894	†SOMERSET, EDMUND T., <i>P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, <i>Regina Villa, St. Andrews Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., <i>8 Change Alley, Singapore.</i>
1897	SONNENBERG, CHARLES, M.I.A., <i>P.O. Box 463, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SOUTHEY, CHARLES, <i>Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	SOUTHWOOD, REGINALD T. E., <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia.</i>
1902	SPARKS, HARRY, <i>Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, Natal.</i>
1877	†SPENCE, J. BRODIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1896	†SPENCE, ROBERT H., <i>P.O. Box 564, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1899	SPER, WILLIAM, <i>Gas Company, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1881	SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, G.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	SPOULE, PERCY J., B.A., B.L., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1896	SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Zanzibar.</i>
1881	†STABLES, HENRY L., <i>M.Inst. C.E.</i>
1896	STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., <i>Fendalton Vicarage, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1888	STAIB, OTTO, <i>16 Gutenberg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.</i>
1893	STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	STANFORD, WALTER J., <i>Devon and Grant Mine, Filabusi, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1892	†STANLEY, ARTHUR, <i>Middelburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., <i>M.Inst.C.E., Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1894	STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, <i>Canning Downs, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
1882	STERRE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1895	STEPHEN, HON. MR. JUSTICE MATTHEW H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	STEPHENS, BRUCE H., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., <i>City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1899	STEVENSON, JOHN A., J.P., <i>Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	STEVENSON, THOMAS, <i>P.O. Box 411, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1899	STEWART, GERSHOM, <i>Messrs. Anton & Stewart, Hong Kong.</i>
1896	STEWART, JAMES, <i>M.Inst.C.E., Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†STEWART, MCLEOD, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., <i>P.O. Box 88, Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, <i>P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1897	STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., <i>Dundee, Natal.</i>
1901	STOCK, ROBERT A., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1898	STOCKDALE, FRANCIS COLMBROOK, C.E., <i>East Africa.</i>
1898	STOKER, HON. WILLIAM H., <i>Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1899	STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, <i>Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Hong Kong.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1898 STOKES, CHARLES E., 6 Beaconsfield Chambers, Coolgardie, Western Australia
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1899 STONE, CHARLES GARTON, Pardy's Camp, Massi Kessi, East Africa.
- 1896 STONE, HARRY, P.O. Box 3828, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.
- 1900 STONE, SAMUEL, P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., Inspector of Mines, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.
- 1902 STOPFORD, THE HON. JAMES RICHARD N., Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria,
Transvaal.
- 1901 STRANACK, MORRIS WM., Durban, Natal.
- 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, Durban, Natal.
- 1895 †STREET, ALFRED R., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1898 STREET, ANDREW KINROSS, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
- 1884 †STRICKLAND, H.E. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., Government House, St. Johns,
Antigua.
- 1892 STRINGER, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co.,
Singapore.
- 1897 †STRONG, EDGAR H., M.R.C.S., P.O. Box 193, Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Corre-
sponding Secretary).
- 1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., C.E., Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.
- 1902 STUART, CHARLES EDWARD, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1894 †STUART, JAMES, Inguavuma, via Eshowe, Natal.
- 1896 STUART, THOMAS J., Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- 1899 †STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1894 STUCKEY, MORTIMER, Victoria Square, West Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- 1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1902 STUDHOLME, JOSEPH F., Ruanui, Wanganui, New Zealand.
- 1889 STURDIE, H. KING, 240 State Street, Albany, U.S.A.
- 1897 STURGESS, THOMAS, Nile Reservoir Works, Assiout, Upper Egypt.
- 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1897 SUNDE, KONRAD, Klipdam, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.
- 1901 SUTHERLAND, DAVID, Ngaipu, Martinborough, Wairarapa, Wellington,
New Zealand.
- 1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., Warmbad, German South West Africa (via Steinkop).
- 1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.C., Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.
- 1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., Lord Bishop of Barbados,
Bishopscourt, Bridgetown, Barbados.
- 1881 †SWAN, ROBERT A., Georgetown Club, British Guiana.
- 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, Mullens River, British Honduras.
- 1883 SWETTENHAM, H.E. SIR FRANK A., K.C.M.G., Government House, Singa-
pore.
- 1895 SWIFT, WILLIAM H., M.I.M.M., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1881 †SYMON, SENATOR SIR JOSIAH HENRY, K.C.M.G., K.C., Adelaide, South
Australia.
- 1885 SYMONS, DAVID, P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of
Election.

- 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 SYNNOT, RICHARD W., *Armada, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1901 TANTON, JOHN WARWICK, *Advocate, 233, Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1901 TAMBACI, HON. C., M.L.C., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1888 †TAMPLIN, LT.-COLONEL HERBERT T., K.C., M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS B., J.P., *P.O. Box 400, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, M.L.A., *7 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.L.A., J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
- 1899 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 †TAYLOR, ADOLPHUS J., *Arthursleigh, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, G. W.
- 1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*
- 1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1899 TAYLOR, JOHN, *The Prison, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1898 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 TAYLOR, WILLIAM L., *Messrs. Miller Brother & Co., Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, HON. WILLIAM T., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Singapore.*
- 1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, N.S.W.*
- 1897 TENNANT, MAJOR J. D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 TENNENT, HUGH G., *Abonnema, New Calabar, West Africa.*
- 1901 TENNYSON-COLE, PHILIP, *Parade Entrance, Theatre Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1901 THARP, JOHN MONTAGU, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 *THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 THIELE, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., *Lautoka, Fiji.*
- 1900 THISELTON, ALBERT E., *The Point, Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 THOMAS, CHARLES C., *Government Surveyor, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 THOMAS, DAVID R., *Kumasi Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Oonoogalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Glannant, Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 THOMAS, JOHN H., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoogalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *P.O. Box 185, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1899 THOMAS, WM. EVAN, J.P., *Gympie, Queensland.*
 1899 †THOMASSET, HANS P., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1901 THOMPSON, EDWARD, *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *38 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Manchester House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1895 THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H.
 1899 THOMSON, JAMES PATRICK.
 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchoome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1896 THOMSON, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Calle Imperial No. 17, Algeciras, Spain.*
 1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, J.P., *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Cape Town Club, Cape Colony.*
 1897 THORNLEY, HON. NATHAN, M.L.C., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *Resident Magistrate, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1897 TOBIN, WM. ANDREW, *Wingadee, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1900 TOBY, FORBES L., *Fort Fraser, British Columbia.*
 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †TOLURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1900 TOOGOOD, JOHN F., *c/o Messrs. Pickering and Berthoud, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
 1900 TOTTENHAM, RALPH G. LOFTUS, *Swellendam, Cape Colony.*
 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
 1884 †TRAYERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1893 †TRAYERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *P.O. Box 1920, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †TRELEAVEN, CHARLES W., *Bogue, Balacava P.O., Jamaica.*
 1902 TRENCARD, DUDLEY CAMPBELL, *468 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 TRENCARD, HENRY, *58 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., *Taberna, Malvern Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1900 TRIMMINGHAM, NORMAN S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Hong Kong.*
- 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1878 TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.*
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. HOWARD, *Solicitor, Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Singapore.*
- 1899 TRUDE, F. B., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1900 TRYON, JULIAN, *Ayrshire Gold Mine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 TUCHTEN, JOSE G., *P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 TUCKER, G. A., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 TUCKER, LT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
- 1898 TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., *P.O. Box 122, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, 35 *Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 TUGMAN, HERBERT ST. JOHN, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1900 TUXE, CHARLES W., *African Banking Corporation, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES, *P.O. Box 1643, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1899 TURNBULL, ROBERT MCGREGOR, *Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1899 TURNBULL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 †TURNER, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *The Hook, Highlands, Natal.*
- 1882 †TURTON, C. D.
- 1902 TYNDALL, ARTHUR, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1881 TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 UDAL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN S., *St. Johns, Antigua.*
- 1902 UNDERDOWN, THOMAS E., *Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 UPTON, PRESCOTT, *P.O. Box 1026, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 USHER, ARCHIBALD R., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1901 VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE, J.P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 VAN BORSCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box 55, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 VAN CUYLENBURG, HECTOR, *Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 †VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *c/o Provost Marshal, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box 1050, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, The Cottage, Kenilworth, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 VAN ROOYEN, THEODORE C., *Hatton, Ceylon.*
- 1896 VAN RYCK DE GROOT, S.H.R., L.S.A., *c/o Principal Medical Officer, R.A.M.C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia*
- 1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D. *Advocate, 18 Strada Stretta, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 VAUTIN, H. D., *G.P.O. Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †VRENDAM, J. L., M.D., *Eccles House, East Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.*
- 1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., *Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1891 VENNING, ALFRED R., *Secretary to Government, Taiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 VERRY, CAPTAIN JOSEPH C., C.E., *United Kingdom Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 †VERMONT, HON. J. M., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Batu Kawan, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †VICKERS, ALBERT, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMERS, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 654, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 VINTER, JAMES H., *El Brazil, Alajuela, Costa Rica.*
- 1895 VIRET, A. PERCIVAL, *Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 VON STÜRMEER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE SPENCER W., *Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1896 VON WINCKLER, J. W., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1901 VON ZWEIFBERGK, CAPTAIN GUSTAF; F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 VREEDÉ, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 VROOM, HENDRIK, *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 WADE, FREDERICK C., K.C., *c/o D. B. Read, Esq., K.C., 40 Breadalbane Street, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1887 WAGHOEN, JAMES, *Valkenberg, Mowbray, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekerks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1898 WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1902 WALKER, ALAN C., *Huondon, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1899 †WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1900 WALKER, CLAUDE HAMILTON, *Utica, Fergus Co., Montana, U.S.A.*
 1876 †WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G.
 1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., M.L.C., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1891 WALKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE J. BAYLDON, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1900 †WALKER, SENATOR JAMES T., *Waltham Buildings, Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 WALKER, JOHN, *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 WALKER, CAPTAIN JOHN HURRY, *Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., *Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Commandant of Malay States Guides, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1897 WALKLATE, JOSEPH J., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 WALL, T. A.
 1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *P.O. Box 186, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1902 †WALLACE, WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Deputy High Commissioner, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
 1901 WALLIN, JOHN HENRY, *Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada.*
 1898 WALLIS, CAPTAIN CHARLES B., *District Commissioner, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Tete, Zambesia (via Chinde).*
 1901 WALPOLE, R. H., *Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1900 WALSH, COMMANDER J. T., R.N.R., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., *201 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 WALSH, ALBERT PATRICK, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1881 †WANLISS, HON. THOMAS D., M.L.C., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1879 WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1892 WARD, HENRY A., *Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.*
 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, *Fort George, Stony Hill, P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W.
 1895 WARREN, JOHN REYNOLDS, *Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1902 WATKEYS, EVAN E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1901 WATKINS, FRANK, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1893 †WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, *Moonaree, Gawler Ranges, Port Augusta, South Australia.*
 1901 WATSON, EDWIN A., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, *c/o Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Calcutta.*
 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *P.O. Box 503, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 WATSON, JOHN A. S., *Messrs. Jas. Searight & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, *Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
 1900 WATT, ERNEST A. S., B.A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1896 †WATTS, JOHN WEIDBOERNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
 1900 WAY, EDWARD J., *Anglo-French Exploration Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1902 WAY, LEWIS G. K.
 1891 †WAY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL J., BART., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *West Hill, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1886 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
 1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., *Belmont Station, Grigqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*
 1902 WEBB, CLEMENT D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 †WEBB, RICHARD CAPPER, J.P., *Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.*
 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *Deputy Inspector of Mines, Germiston, Transvaal.*
 1901 WEBBER, REGINALD B., *c/o Messrs. W. Savage & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNHILL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1897 †WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 WEGE, PETER G., J.P., *Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1902 WRIGHTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, *340 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, M.L.A., *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 WEIR, CECIL HAMILTON, *Government Railway Extension to Bo, Rotifunk, Sierra Leone.*
- 1900 WELCH, J. EDGAR, *Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 WELLS, CHARLES E., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 †WELLS, ERNEST T., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 WENDT, HENRY L., *Barrister-at-Law, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 WENTON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
- 1902 WESSEL, THOMAS DE, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E.
- 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2 O'Connell Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 WESTMACOTT, EDMUND D., *Taranaki, New Zealand.*
- 1902 WHEELER, WILLIAM, *Treasurer, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1900 WHELAN, PATRICK, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1895 WHITAKER, J. J., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 WHITE, GEORGE BAZLEY, *Mount Lofty, South Australia.*
- 1901 †WHITE, H. C., *Havilah, Mudgee, New South Wales.*
- 1895 WHITE, JOHN A., *c/o Dr. Magin, New African Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 WHITE, WILLIAM, J.P., F.G.S., *Mount Alma, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 †WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H., M.L.C., *Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1895 WHITHAM, FRED., C.C., R.M., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARTLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*
- 1878 WHYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, vid Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1895 †WIENAND, C. F., P.O. Box 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 WILBRAHAM, DONALD F., *Master of the Supreme Court, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 WILCOXON, ROBERT S., *Colonial Bank, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1895 WILD, JOSEPH H., A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 WILEMAN, HENRY ST. JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1899 WILKINSON, CHARLES D., *Hong Kong.*
- 1898 WILKINSON, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD J., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1897 WILLIAMS, BRIGARS R., *Quittah, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED. W., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1900 †WILLIAMS, HENRY WATSON, *Essex Street, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1902 WILLIAMS, G. A., *Bank of Africa, Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1896 WILLIAMS, JOHN J., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 WILLIAMS, LUKE, F.G.S., *Mount Read, Tasmania.*
- 1893 WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, *The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., *3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 WILLIAMS, WM. NANCE, *c/o Bank of British West Africa, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., *89 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.*
- 1897 WILSON, ALEXANDER J., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 WILSON, AIDEN D., *c/o H. Lindsay, Esq., Solicitor, Green's Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 WILSON, H.E. COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1899 WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Sub-Commissioner, Uganda (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1898 WILSON, HON. HENRY F., C.M.G., *Government Secretary, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls, Rungitiki, New Zealand.*
- 1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1896 WILSON, JOHN, J.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1883 WILSON, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 WILSON, WM. ALEXANDER.
- 1896 WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 100, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †WILSON, W. T., *51 St. Georges Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 WILSON-MOORE, AUBREY P., *Poste Restante, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 †WINCHCOMBE, F. E., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 WINGFIELD, MAURICE E., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 WINKFIELD, HON. JOHN, *Attorney-General, Old Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1889 WIROGMAN, REV. CANON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 WIRSING, H. FRANK, *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1892 WIRSING, WALTER M., *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
 1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Ulu, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1895 †WITHERFORD, J. H., *M.H.R., Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., *K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Perth, Western Australia.*
 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1886 WITTS, BROOMH LAKH, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., *M.D., Reform Club, New York.*
 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., *P.O. Box 590, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 WOOD, ANDREW T., *M.P., Hamilton, Canada.*
 1899 WOOD, CHARLES, *33 King Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
 1893 WOOD, W. D., *Riccarton, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1900 WOOD, WILLIAM, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1902 WOODARD, HENRY, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
 1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, *Musgrave Road P.O., Durban, Natal.*
 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, *M.E., P.O. Box 759, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
 1885 †WOODS, HON. SIDNEY GOWER, *M.L.C., Belize, British Honduras.*
 1892 WOODS, THOMAS LOXTON, *Bank of New Zealand, Levuka, Fiji.*
 1898 WOOLF, DAVID LEWIS, *P.O. Box 394, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1900 WOOLLEY, ADAM SEDGWICK, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 WOOLS-SAMPSON, COLONEL SIR AUBREY, *K.C.B., Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
 1900 WRAGGE, CLEMENT L., *F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., Government Meteorologist, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, *79 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1901 WRIGHT, CLAUDIUS E., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1893 †WRIGHT, G. H. CORY.
 1898 †WRIGHT, HON. JAMES W., *M.L.C., 4 Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1893 WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 WYKHAM, ALFRED L., *M.D., 40 St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1896 WYLIE, SAMUEL, *15 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 WYLLIE, BRUCE J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
 1887 WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consulate, Chicago, U.S.A.*
 1883 WYNNE, HON. AGAR, *M.L.C., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
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 1891 YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., *B.A., Barrister-at Law, Belize, British Honduras.*
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 1901 YOUNG, BERTIE THORPE, *Government Railway Construction, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1888 †YOUNG, CHARLES G., *M.A., M.D.*
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 1883 †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland*

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Election.

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- 1887 †ZEAL, SENATOR SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1897 ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
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" Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
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" MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
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 „ „ Maitland West.
 „ „ Wollongong.
 „ Sydney University.
 „ United Service Institution, Sydney.

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The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland
 „ Royal Society of Queensland. [Branch).
 „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
 „ „ Brisbane.
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 „ Public Library, Adelaide.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Austra-
 „ Royal Society, Adelaide. [lian Branch).
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 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
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 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
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 „ „ Sale.
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 „ Melbourne University.
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- „ Free Public Library, Antigua.
- „ Free Library, Barbados.
- „ Institute of Jamaica.
- „ Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.
- „ Legislative Council, Grenada.
- „ Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British [Guiana.
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

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BELGIUM.

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 International Colonial Institute.
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GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
 Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.
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Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
 Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
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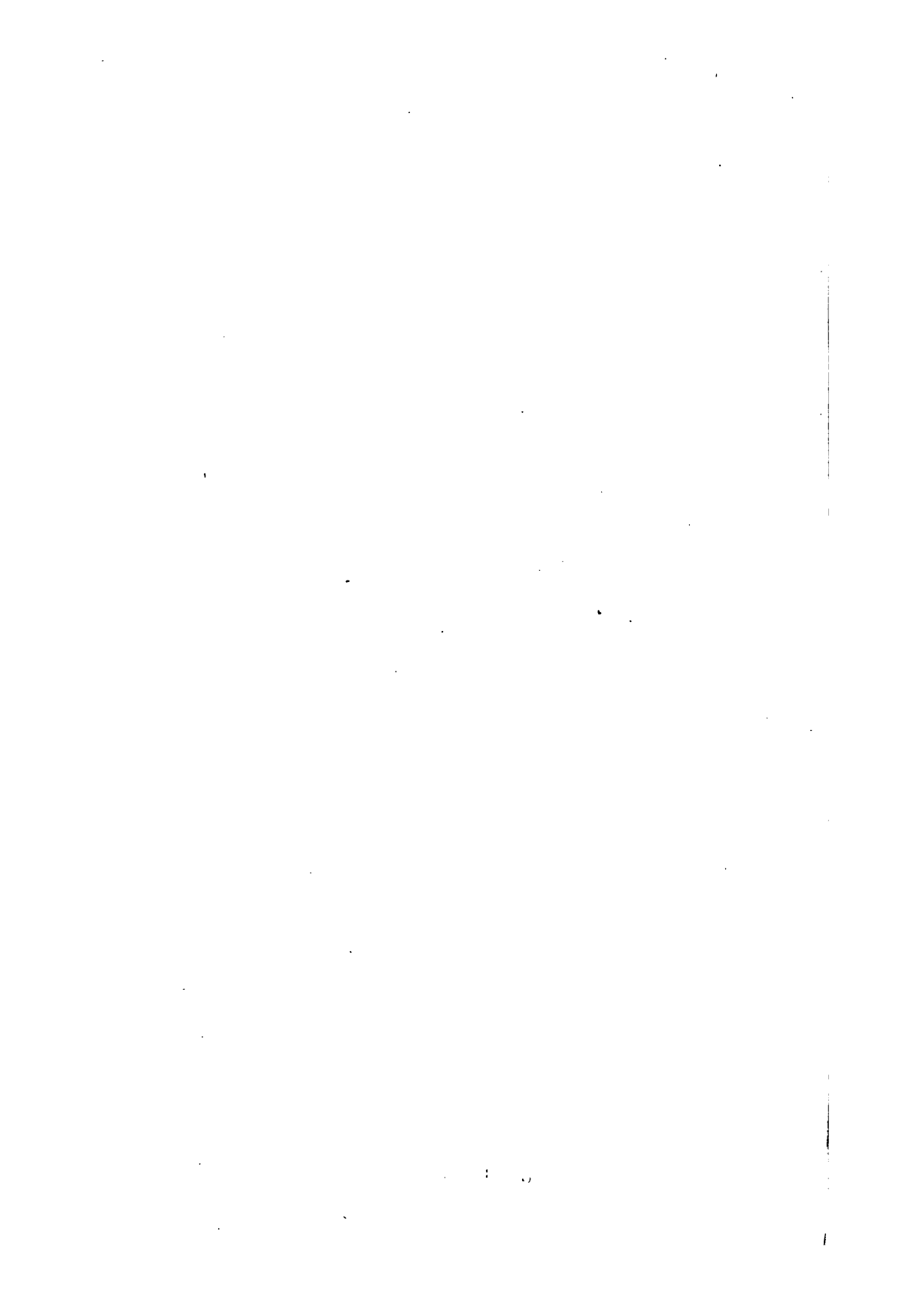
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